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THE
CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN
IN
1851.

—
BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL.



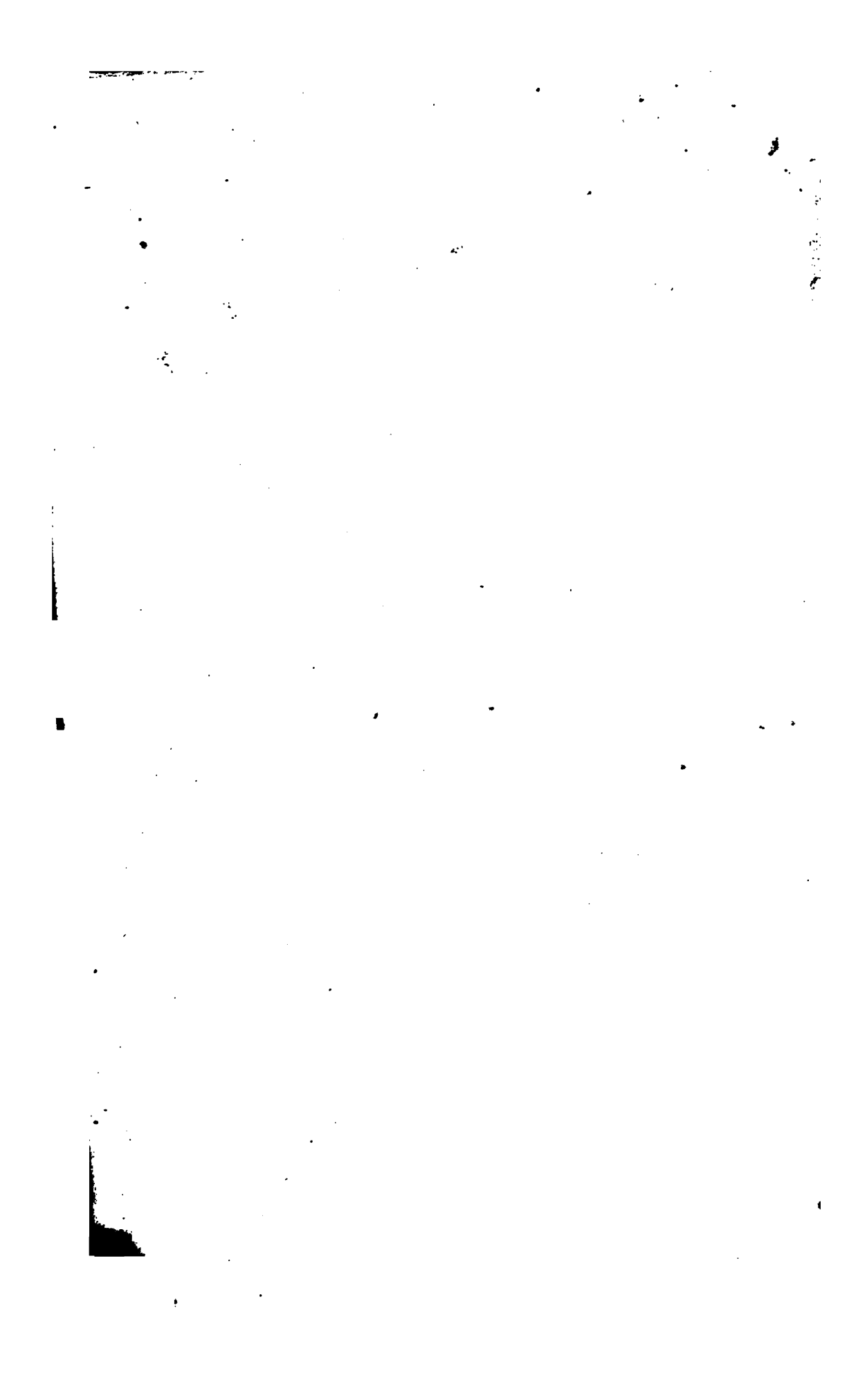
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[BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.]

THE
CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN
IN
1851;

COMPRISING AN ACCOUNT OF
THE NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE,
THEIR AGES,
CONJUGAL CONDITION,
OCCUPATIONS,
AND
BIRTHPLACE;

WITH
RETURNS OF THE BLIND, THE DEAF-AND-DUMB, AND THE
INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

AND
An Analytical Index.

REPRINTED, IN A CONDENSED FORM, FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS AND TABLES.



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PREFACE.

THE following pages embody the principal results of the recent Enumeration of the People of Great Britain. A great national undertaking like the Census, at once comprehensive and costly in its machinery and operation, cannot fail to yield information, not only essential to all who take part in the political questions of the day, but of interest and value to every one who bestows any attention on the progress and position of the country, or desires to possess even the most elementary knowledge of the numbers and social condition of its inhabitants.

The Official Returns of the Census, in which, in addition to the great results elicited by the inquiry, a large amount of detail is required to be given, are necessarily voluminous, and consequently expensive; only a limited impression, moreover, is printed by the Government, so that, after the Members of the Legislature and persons holding office under the Crown are supplied, few copies remain for the general public. In reproducing, therefore, in a convenient form, and at a moderate price, the most material and interesting portions of the high-priced official folios, the Editor feels that he has been engaged in a work of utility, and that much valuable information connected with the general results of the Census, now brought within a small compass, will find its way into the hands of many to whom it would otherwise be inaccessible.

In the present work the Reports of the Registrar-General and his coadjutors are only slightly condensed; but it is proper to observe that tables and foot-notes, illustrating and supporting statements advanced in the original text, have, in several instances, been omitted, to adapt the book for popular reading. For the same reason the per-centages and proportions are frequently stated in whole

numbers in lieu of the decimal quantities given in the original ; which, however, all who desire minute accuracy on such points should consult. A series of Tables of great value and interest will be found in the Appendix to the present volume; some of them have been recast to suit the altered circumstances of this publication, but the majority are reprinted in the original form.

The Editor is greatly indebted to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL for the encouragement given to this somewhat novel and adventurous enterprise in reproducing materials derived from "*Blue Books*," and for his kindness in allowing the present work to go forth with the sanction of his express authority.

T. M.

London, 16th August, 1854.

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SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE . *at the end.*

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN

In 1851.

REPORT.

THE Report, which is now reproduced in a condensed form, is presented by GEORGE GRAHAM, Esq., *Registrar-General*, and WILLIAM FARR and HORACE MANN, *Esquires*, to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. OBJECTS OF THE CENSUS, AND MACHINERY EMPLOYED.

THE Census for 1851, of the United Kingdom, was taken by two distinct Departments, under the powers conferred by two Acts of Parliament—the one applying exclusively to Ireland, and the other being applicable to England, Wales, and Scotland. The Islands in the British Seas were not named in either of the Acts, and the Census in them was accomplished through the medium of the Home Office and the English Central Office.

The inquiries undertaken at the Census of 1851 were of a much more extensive character than those which had been pursued in the previous enumerations, although, at each successive period since 1801, they had acquired increased comprehensiveness. It was resolved to exhibit not merely the statistics, as before, of Parishes, and, more completely, of Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs, but also of such other large towns in England and Scotland as appeared sufficiently important for separate mention, and of all the Ecclesiastical Districts and new Ecclesiastical Parishes which, under the provisions of various Acts of Parliament have, during the last 40 years, been created in England and Wales. In addition also to the inquiry concerning the Occupation, Age, and Birthplace, of the population, it was determined to ascertain the various Relationships (such as Husband, Wife, Son, Daughter)—the Civil Condition (as Married, Unmarried, Widower, or Widow)—and the number of persons Blind, or Deaf and Dumb. Further, the design was formed of collecting statistics as to the accommodation afforded by the various Churches and other places of public religious worship throughout the country, and the number of persons generally frequenting them; and also as to the existing Educational Establishments, and the actual number of scholars under instruction. It was, however, subsequently considered doubtful whether, upon a rigid construction, the Census Act rendered it compulsory upon parties to afford information as to Religious Worship and Education; and the inquiry upon these points was, there-

fore, pursued as a purely voluntary investigation.*

The local machinery by which these objects were to be obtained in England and Wales was based upon the subdivisions of the country introduced by the Poor Law and Registration Acts.

The 624 Registration Districts (which are generally identical with Poor Law Unions), each having a Superintendent Registrar, are divided into 2190 Subdistricts, each having a local Registrar of births and deaths. These Subdistricts were, for the purposes of the Census, again divided into 30,610 *Enumeration Districts*, each being assigned to one Enumerator, who was required to complete his enumeration in *one day*, March 31st.

It was necessary that these Enumeration Districts should be formed with a careful reference to those various divisions of the country, the population of which was to be separately distinguished in the Returns. The Census Act prescribed the distinct enumeration of Parishes, Townships, Ecclesiastical Districts (in England and Wales), Parliamentary Boroughs, and Incorporate Cities and Towns; and, in addition to these, it was thought desirable to secure, as far as possible, the means of showing the population of the various subordinate divisions, such as Tythings and Hamlets, and also of such other *Towns* as, though unincorporate, were of considerable size and local importance.

Accordingly, the Instructions for the formation of these districts directed that, while the boundaries of *Parishes* (or *Townships*) should be taken as the *basis* upon which to frame the various divisions of each Enumerator's District, attention should also be paid to the boundaries of other specified localities.

The scheme for the division of each Sub-

* The branch of inquiry thus undertaken was carried out with success; and the duty of digesting and reporting upon the returns of places of worship and schools was performed by Mr. Horace Mann, Barrister at Law.—See note (†) p. 3.

district into Enumeration Districts having been prepared on this principle by the Registrar, was revised by the Superintendent Registrar, and finally approved by the Registrar-General. The Registrar-nominated persons to be the Enumerators of the various districts, and these nominations were, in like manner, subject to the approbation of the Superintendent Registrar and to the ultimate sanction of the Registrar-General.

Public Institutions, such as Workhouses, Prisons, Asylums, Hospitals, were, if containing upwards of 200 inmates, enumerated by the Master or Head. Those containing less than this number of inmates were visited in the usual way by the ordinary Enumerator.

In this manner the whole *surface* of the country was divided into suitable Districts, and an equal number of Enumerators appointed. Provision was thus made for obtaining an account of all persons residing *on land*; the enumeration of the persons *on board vessels* in harbours and navigable rivers was accomplished by a distinct agency—namely, the Ships of the Royal Navy through the Admiralty, and all other vessels through the officers of the Customs.

The first proceeding of the Enumerators was to deliver, in the course of the week preceding the 31st March 1851, to every occupier of a house or tenement, a **HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE**. This Schedule was the Form which every such occupier was required to fill up with correct particulars concerning the Name, Relation to Head of Family, Condition, Sex, Age, Occupation, and Birthplace of every person who abode in the house or apartment on the night of Sunday, March 30th, 1851, and also as to how many of them were Blind, or Deaf and Dumb. For the use of the poorer native population of Wales a certain number of the Forms were printed in the language of that country. An adequate supply of Schedules, with a liberal allowance for contingencies and waste, was forwarded from the Census Office to the local Registrars and others: the total number thus distributed in Great Britain being nearly 7,000,000, the weight of which was nearly 40 tons.*

At the same time that the Householders' Schedules were distributed, the Enumerators delivered Forms for collecting information respecting places of Religious Worship and Scholastic Establishments, to be filled up (at the option of the party) by the Master or Mistress of every School, the Secretary or Manager of every Literary and Mechanics' Institution, and the Clergyman or Warden, Minister or Deacon, of every Church or Chapel.

On the day appointed, the Enumerators visited every dwelling-house, and collected the Schedules which they had left in the course of the week preceding. It was their duty to see that the Schedules had been properly filled up, and to ascertain by inquiry

in each case that no person who abode in the house on the previous night was omitted, and that no person then absent was included.

When a house was uninhabited, or in process of erection, the Enumerator made a note of such a case on the Schedule last collected.

The process of Enumeration being completed by the collection of all the Schedules, the Enumerator then copied the particulars into a book provided for the purpose, and made totals of the number of houses and persons.

The number of *persons* thus given would, however, only include those who were *inmates of dwelling-houses* on the night of March 30th, 1851; with the addition of some peculiar classes, such as Miners and Policemen, who, although absent until the next morning, were to be returned at their homes. Each Enumerator, therefore, was directed to estimate the number of persons who slept or abode within his District, in barges, boats, or other small vessels, remaining stationary on canals or other navigable waters—in barns, sheds, or the like—and in tents, or in the open air.

Lastly, he was required to state the probable number of persons (if any) only temporarily present in his District or absent from their usual places of abode, so that notes of explanation might be framed at the Census Office to accompany the published statement.

The duties of the Enumerator then terminated; and both Schedules and Book, together with the Returns relating to Schools and Places of Worship, were forwarded by him to the Registrar by whom he was instructed.

The Masters or Heads of Public Institutions entered the particulars respecting every person at once in the Books, which, after the completion of appropriate Summaries, were forwarded to the Registrars.

A careful examination and revision of the documents was then made by the Registrars, and subsequently, although with less minuteness, by the Superintendent Registrars; after which the Returns were transmitted to the Census Office in London, there to undergo final revision before the details were abstracted and generalized.

In Scotland the Census was taken through the agency of the Sheriffs of Counties, usually acting by their Deputies, and the Provosts or other chief magistrates of Burghs, by whom fit persons, generally the parochial schoolmasters, were appointed to divide the parishes into Enumeration Districts, and to provide Enumerators. The services of 1010 Dividers or Superintendents, and of 7873 Enumerators, were thus engaged; and the Enumeration proceeded throughout Scotland in the same manner and at the same time as in England and Wales.

In addition to the Census of the population at home, accomplished in the manner thus detailed, returns were obtained of the number of Seamen abroad or at sea in British Merchant Vessels, from the Registrar of Merchant Seamen,—of the Army and Navy abroad, from the Commander-in-Chief and the Admiralty,—of the Europeans in the East India Company's service,—and of British subjects residing in various Foreign States.

* The weight of the Schedules, blank Enumeration Books, and other Forms despatched from the Central Office, for use in Great Britain, exceeded

Within about two months after the taking of the Census, all the Household's Schedules, amounting to about 4,300,000 distinct Returns, and the Enumeration Books, more than 38,000 in number, had been received at the Central Office; and on the 7th June 1851, ten weeks from the day of enumeration, a statement of the gross population and number of houses, obtained from the Summaries forwarded with the Returns, was communicated to the Secretary of State, and at once made public. Subsequently, in order to insure accuracy, it was considered an indispensable process to examine, for the purpose of verifi-

cation or correction, every total throughout the Enumerators' Returns, as well as to revise each separate column of information for the purpose of rectifying conflicting statements and other errors.

This revision involved the examination and totalling of more than 20 millions of entries, contained on upwards of 1,250,000 pages of the Enumerators' Books. This accomplished, the facts and figures forming the groundwork of the Abstracts to be prepared of the numbers of the people, their occupations, birth-places, and condition as regards marriage, were then, once for all, settled and determined.

II. NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE.

AFTER the Returns had undergone at the Census Office the laborious revision which has been referred to, the classification of the facts was next proceeded with. The first publication of the results related to the numbers of the people in Great Britain, distinguishing males and females; with the number of houses occupied, unoccupied, and building. The ages of the population, their birthplace, condition as regards marriage, and occupations, the numbers of blind, and the numbers of deaf and dumb people in the country, were reserved for a subsequent publication.* The results of the analysis of the returns of churches, chapels, schools, and scientific institutions, were also to be separately published when completed.†

In addition to the numbers of the people in 1851, the first publication exhibits the population returned at the five previous decennial censuses, and its distribution over the country in each county, district, sub-district, and parish or place. The results for England and Wales are arranged under eleven groups of counties or divisions, adopted by the Registrar-General for the convenience of statistical investigation; each division having been so printed as to admit of its being separately procured by persons not requiring the entire work.

Before entering upon the consideration of the facts connected with the home population, the Report refers to

PERSONS ABSENT FROM GREAT BRITAIN, AND FROM THEIR USUAL PLACES OF ABODE.

The number of men in the Army and Navy, including Marines, in the service on March 31, 1851, was 210,474; the number of Seamen in the Merchant Service on board ship in port, or at sea, was 124,744: the two classes together comprise 335,218 men belonging to the United Kingdom. Of the Army, including the troops in the service of the East

India Company, 105,611 men were abroad; and of the officers and seamen in the Royal Navy, and in the merchant service, 120,306 were out at sea round the coast, or engaged in foreign stations, ports, or voyages. Thus, 225,916 persons in the service of Her Majesty, or in the merchant service of the United Kingdom, were absent from its shores on the night of March 30, 1851. Besides the troops in Ireland, which are not brought here into account, a certain proportion of this number belongs to Ireland, and another proportion belongs to the British Colonies and the East Indies, or to Foreign States. It has been inferred from returns of the country of birth of soldiers and seamen, that the proportion of the 225,916 persons absent that may be said properly to belong to Great Britain, is 162,490. In the Censuses from 1801 to 1831, the army, navy, and seamen ashore, as well as those abroad, were not enumerated in Great Britain; but the whole of the number, including the part of the army stationed in Ireland, as well as the part of the army and navy abroad, belonging properly to Ireland, was added to the population of Great Britain. The result was an evident overstatement of the male population of this portion of the United Kingdom.

The Returns procured by the Foreign Office of British subjects in Foreign States show that the number in France was 20,357, Belgium 3828, the Sardinian States 1069, Greece 1068, Saxony 321, the Two Sicilies 1414, Russia 2783, Turkey in Europe 611, Turkey in Asia 624, Persia 33, China 649, Alexandria 155, Cairo 85, Tripoli 23, Mexico 755. No Returns have been furnished by other Governments; but it is well known that in nearly every considerable state of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, British subjects were residing or travelling, some to return, others never to revisit their native land. The 33,775 British subjects in Foreign States have not been included in the Table of Population; which, however, comprises a certain number of exiles and foreign subjects, who were then in Great Britain.

In the winter season of the year people are in the greatest numbers at home; while in summer, in the hay, the corn, and the hop harvest, many of the labouring, and all the vagrant classes of the nation, wander about

* The two Reports are condensed in the present volume.

† These results are embodied in Mr. Horace Mann's Report upon "RELIGIOUS WORSHIP," an authorized abridgment of which, published by Routledge and Co., 2, Farringdon Street, London, has recently appeared. An uniform abridgment of Mr. H. Mann's Report upon "EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN," with accompanying Tables, has also just been issued by the same publishers.

and sleep in fields, in barns, and in sheds, or under trees and tents. The Irish have for many years crossed the sea in large numbers before harvest, and afterwards returned home. Business, fairs, festivals, sessions, assizes, fashion, watering-places, railways, and great works of every kind, displace the people; and it is impossible to take the Census at any period of the year when some of these disturbing causes are not in operation; but it was considered on the whole, that no better day in 1851 could be fixed on, to avoid their interference, than the last day of March; which was also the month in which the first Census of Great Britain was taken.

1851 was the year of the Great Exhibition, which attracted persons to London from all nations, and produced a greater and more general movement of the population than has ever before been witnessed, in the times of which there are authentic records.* The number of *visits* to the Building, which was opened on May 1st, and closed on October 15th, 1851, is said in the Official Report to have been 6,039,195. And it is estimated by Mr. A. Redgrave, that altogether 2,000,000 of people visited the Exhibition. On one day 109,915 persons entered the Building. It must not, however, be supposed that any unusual number of foreigners was in England when the Census was taken. The Returns which are made to the Home Office under the Alien Act show that the landing of 22,301 aliens was reported in 1850, and 65,233 in 1851. But the Exhibition was opened on May 1st; and the number of foreigners who landed in the first three months was only 4147, which merely exceeded by 402 the numbers (3745) who landed in the corresponding months of 1850.

NUMBER OF THE PEOPLE.

The number of people in Great Britain, including the Islands in the British Seas, on March 31st, 1851, was 20,959,477; and the men in the Army, Navy, Merchant Service, and East India Company's Service, abroad, on the passage out, or round the coasts, belonging to Great Britain, amounted on the same day to 162,490. The population of Great Britain may therefore be set down at *Twenty-one millions, one hundred and twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven* (21,121,967).

The number of people in England and Wales was 17,927,609; namely, 16,921,888 in England, and 1,005,721 in Wales.

It is difficult to form any just conception of these large numbers, for men are rarely seen in large masses, and when seen their numbers are seldom known. It is only by collecting, as in other cases of measuring, the units into masses, these masses into other masses, and thus ascending progressively to an unit comprehending all others, that the mind attains any adequate notion of such a

multitude as a million of men. Thus from a file of *ten persons*, which the eye takes in at one view, the mind readily conceives ten such groups or a *hundred*, and again ascending to ten hundred or a *thousand*; to ten thousand or a *myriad*; to ten myriads or a *hundred thousand*; and to ten hundred thousand or a *million*—arrives at a conception of the *Twenty-one millions* of people which Great Britain contained within its shores on the night of March 30, 1851. Another way of arriving at this conception is by considering the numbers in relation to space; as 4840 persons might stand without crowding on the 4840 square yards in an acre, 3,097,600 persons would cover a square mile (equal 640 acres); and the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain, allowing a square yard to each person, would therefore cover seven square miles.

The Building of the Great Exhibition in London enclosed 18 acres, and 50,000 or 60,000 persons often entered it daily: on the 9th of October, 93,224 persons filled its floors and galleries, and could almost be surveyed by the eye at one time. Of 100,000 persons a general notion can be formed by all those who witnessed this spectacle at the Crystal Palace; it is a number greater than were ever, at one time, in a building covering 18 acres, but somewhat less than the greatest number (109,915) that ever entered it on one day, October 7th. The population then of Great Britain, including men, women, and children, exceeds 211 *hundred thousands*; and at the rate of a hundred thousand a day, could have passed through the Building in 211 days; the English—as they are 169 hundred thousand—in 169 days; the Welsh, 10 hundred thousand, in 10 days; the Scotch, 29 hundred thousand, in 29 days; the 143,126 Islanders in the British Seas, in less than 1½ day; the 162,490 soldiers and seamen absent from the country when the Census was taken, in less than two days. The population of Great Britain in 1801 amounted, in round numbers, to 109 *hundred thousands*; and 102 of the 211 *hundred thousands* in 1851, or as many as could pass through such a place in 102 days, would represent the increase of the people of Great Britain in half a century.

In the course of the analysis of this mass of people, it has been already stated that they will be subdivided into males and females: and it will be seen that at home there are 102 hundred thousand men and boys, 107 hundred thousand women and girls; and that the females exceed the males in the great and imaginary procession by five hundred thousand.

It will be evident, in the following survey—extending over the thousands in different occupations, subdivided into innumerable bands—that as the greatest Exhibition of modern times only displayed a small part of the produce of their labours, so the visitors only represented a fraction of the multitudinous population of these islands, which the Census Enumerators found so variously occupied on the sea, on rivers, on the coasts, in the valleys,

* It is stated that in 1845 a million and a half of the people of the Continent visited, in pilgrimage, the *Holy Coat at Treves*.—S. Laing, "Observations on Europe," 2nd Series, p. 406.

on the hills; in cities, towns, villages, and solitary houses over all the face of the cultivated land.

Males and Females.—The number of the male population of Great Britain was 10,386,048—of the female population 10,735,919: the females exceeded the males by 349,871; and the males at home were 10,223,558; consequently the females exceeded by 512,361 the males in Great Britain. To every 100,000 females the males were 96,741; including 1538 males abroad, the exclusion of whom leaves 95,203 males at home. The excess of females over males was nearly the same, proportionally, in 1801 and 1851: thus, in 1801, to every 100,000 males there were 103,353 females; in 1851 the females were 103,369 to the same number of males. The proportion in both periods was nearly 30 males to 31 females.

To 100,000 males at home, in 1851, the females were 105,012; or there were 20 males at home to 21 females.

Of the children born alive in England and Wales during the 13 years 1839-51, 3,634,235 were males, and 3,465,629 females; consequently 104,865 boys were born to every 100,000 girls born; while to every 100,000 females living, there were 96,741 males living. How much the change in the proportions, and the subsequent disparity of the numbers in the two sexes, is due to emigration, or to a difference in degree of the dangers and diseases to which they are respectively exposed, will be most advantageously discussed, when the numbers of males and females living at different periods of life are compared.

The disparity in the proportions of the sexes at home is greatest in Scotland—110 females to 100 males; least in England and Wales—104 females to 100 males.

Increase of the Population.—The population of Great Britain and of the Islands in the British Seas amounted to 10,917,433 in March 1801, and to 21,121,967 in March 1851; two nations therefore in numerical strength, but one in blood, are now within the shores which were held by the nation enumerated at the beginning of the present century; 10,204,534 new people are interfused among the 10,917,433 who represent the population of 1801. The Irish have entered the British population in large numbers, and great numbers of all the British races have annually left the United Kingdom; settled and multiplied into millions in the United States, in the colonies of North America, of Australia, and of South Africa.

The number of males in Great Britain in 1801 was 5,368,703, and the increment in the subsequent fifty years was 5,017,345. The number of females in 1801 was 5,548,730, and the increment was 5,187,189.

The population increased 93·470 per cent. in fifty years, or at the rate of 1·329 per cent. annually; the males increased 93·457 per cent., or at the rate of 1·328 per cent. annually; the females 93·482 per cent., or at the rate of 1·329 per cent. annually.

The annual rate of increase varied in each decennial period; it increased from 1·274 per

cent. on the population in 1801-11, to 1·489 (nearly 1½) in 1811-21, when it was at the maximum; the annual rate of increase in 1821-31 was 1·408; in 1831-41 it fell to 1·279, and in 1841-51 to 1·186 per cent. annually. The population, therefore, is increasing, but the rate of increase has declined since 1811-21, when there was little emigration, and the mortality in England was lower than it has ever been before or since, down to the two last decennaries; when the public health has suffered from epidemics of influenza, cholera, and other diseases; while emigration from the United Kingdom has proceeded at an accelerated rate from 274,000 in 1821-31, to 718,000 in 1831-41, and 1,693,000 in 1841-51.

The sexes have apparently increased at different rates in certain decennaries, but the average annual rates of increase through the whole period have been so nearly the same (Males 1·328, Females 1·329 per cent.) as to cause a slight difference only in the third decimal place, and have differed little from 1½ annually. The decennial rates of increase were, males 14·108, females 14·111. The decennial rates at which the population increased from 1801 to 1851 were 13·493, 15·925, 15·008, 13·550, 12·515; the decennial rate of increase through the whole half-century was 14·110.

The population of particular years is often required, and is obtained with sufficient accuracy for all ordinary purposes, by assuming that the population increases at a uniform rate in the intervals between the decennial censuses; but it is evident that there is a considerable fluctuation in the annual rate of increase, which depends on such variable elements as the number of Births and the number of Deaths, the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

Before quitting this subject, it may be interesting to give an approximative estimate of the numbers surviving in 1851 out of the population enumerated in 1801. By the English Life Table it is shown that the half of a generation of men of all ages passes away in thirty years, and that more than three in every four of their number die in half a century. The English population, owing to its rapid increase, contains an excessive number of children and young people, and will live longer than a generation normally constituted. Taking emigration and all other movements of the population into account, it is not likely that of the 21,121,967 in Great Britain in 1851, more than 2,542,289 were in the country in 1801; or much more than half the number (10,729,607) in 1831; seven persons in eight of the living have entered the kingdom within fifty years, one in two within twenty years. The ages of the living throw further light on this subject. (See p. 108.)

At the present rates of mortality, a few of the present generation (21,121,967) will live a century, and survive the year 1951; and, if the population were normally constituted in respect to age, about 4,918,568 would live fifty years (to A.D. 1901), and 10,433,762 would live thirty years.

Period in which the Population would Double itself.—The rate at which the population of Great Britain increased from 1801 to 1851 is such, that if it continue to prevail uniformly the population will double itself every 52·5 years; in *England and Wales* the period of doubling on the same hypothesis is 51·0 years.

Law of Population.—It is not intended to discuss here what has been sometimes called the *Law of Population*, further than briefly to state how the increase of population depends on many elements, which vary and produce various results—sometimes identical in the mere numbers which they present at the Census, but different under all other aspects.

The numbers, and consequently the increase or decrease, of people in a civilized country, depend upon the age of Marriage and the age of the parents when their children are born—the numbers who marry, the fertility of the Marriages—the duration of life—the activity of the migration flowing into or out of the country. These facts more or less influence each other, and in the present state of statistical observation, the precise effect of a change in any one of them involving others cannot be determined. It will be sufficient to indicate the effect of a change in each element, while the others remain constant.

1. The numbers of the population bear a definite relation to the duration of life, or to the mean lifetime. Thus, if the mean lifetime of a population is 30 years, then if the Births are 100,000 a-year and remain uniform, the population will be 30 times 100,000, or 3,000,000. Now, the Births remaining the same, let the lifetime be gradually extended to 40 years; then the population will become 4,000,000; or if the lifetime is extended to 50 years, the population, from the extension of life alone, will rise from *three to five* millions. The Deaths, upon this hypothesis, will be equal to the Births; and the same in number when the population is *five*, as when it is *four*, or *three* millions. It is probable that the mean lifetime of the great body of the population did increase from the year 1801 to 1821, when the increase of population was greatest in Great Britain.

2. The interval from the birth of one generation to the birth of their descendants of the generation following, bears also a definite relation to the numbers, which increase as the interval is shortened. Early marriages have the effect of shortening the interval between generations, and tend in this way to increase the population.

3. An increase in the fertility of Marriages will evidently cause an increase in the population.

4. In ordinary times, a large proportion of the marriageable women of every country are unmarried, and the most direct action on the population is produced by their entering the married state. A change in the conjugal condition of a large proportion of unmarried women has an immediate effect on the numbers of the population; and, by increasing the ratio of births to the living through suc-

cessive generations, operates on population like a rise in the rate of interest on the increase of capital.

5. The effect of migration on the numbers of the population is evident. It is probable, that the immigration of Irish has contributed to the increase of the population in England; and it is certain that the emigration from the United Kingdom contributes largely to the increase of the population of the United States. The emigrants are a self-perpetuating body in healthy climates; and they increase faster abroad than the general population at home, as they contain an excess of the population at the reproductive age; so that, if their numbers are added together, it is certain that we get in the aggregate a number much below the number of survivors. The population of the United Kingdom, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen, was 21,272,187 in 1821, and about 27,724,849 in 1851; but, in the interval, 2,685,747 persons emigrated, who, if simply added to the population of the United Kingdom, make the survivors and descendants of the races, within the British Isles in 1821, now 30,410,595.

6. Finally, the numbers of the population are increased by an abundance of the necessities of life; and reduced by famines, epidemics, and public calamities, affecting the food, industry, and life of the nation. The pestilences of the middle ages—the famine, the influenza, and the cholera of modern times—are examples of one class of these agencies; the security and freedom which England has latterly enjoyed, are examples of the beneficent effect of another class of influences, not only on the happiness of the people, but also on the numbers which the country can sustain at home, and can send abroad to cultivate, possess, and inherit other lands.

All these causes affecting the increase of the population of Great Britain, and the precise extent to which each operates, will ultimately be known by means of a continuous series of such observations as have been commenced at this Census.

FAMILIES AND HOUSES.

In returning the numbers and the increase of the population, reference has hitherto been made to *individuals*; it will now be necessary to examine aggregations of individuals in communities. The first, most intimate, and perhaps most important community, is the *FAMILY*, not considered as the children of one parent, but as the persons under one head; who is the occupier of the house, the householder, master, husband, or father, while the other members of the family are the wife, children, servants, relatives, visitors, and persons constantly or accidentally in the house. The head of the family supports and rules the family,—*occupies* the house. “Family,” in the sense which it has acquired in England, may be considered the *social unit* of which parishes, towns, counties, and the nation, are composed. But, in its essential

sense, a family, though generally composed of the several members described above, may consist only of a widower or widow, children, and servants, or a bachelor and servants; or finally, of a single woman, occupying a small cottage. Mr. Rickman adverts to the difficulty of defining, in an Act of Parliament, the degree of connection between the head of a family and lodgers who reside under the same roof; and states that the overseers or schoolmasters who took the Censuses (1801-11-21-31) were informed "that those who use the same kitchen and board together, are to be deemed members of the same family." "But," he proceeds to say, "even then remains the question whether a single person inhabiting a house solely, or lodging, but not boarding, in another man's house, is to be deemed a family. This admits only of an unsatisfactory reply, 'that it cannot be otherwise,' and, by this negative paralogism, is decided in the affirmative." * A lodger, then, who did not board in the house in which he lived, was by this decision "a family."

Whether a family can be constituted by a person who lives alone in a house, or a lodger who either boards in a family, or only occupies the chamber in which he sleeps, and, as in Paris or London, lives in the daytime at coffee-houses, clubs, or other places, may be disputed.

Can a single person constitute a family, and thus "be head and members at once?" may be asked as well as the other questions:—"Can a single family constitute a 'town'?" "Can a single town constitute a state?" In the case of the family it has been decided in the affirmative, by taking the occupier of a house, or even a floor of a house, as the representative and equivalent of a distinct family; and it is evident that under this definition a son married, and living in his father's house, forms a part of his father's family.

In the Act for taking the Census of 1851, "occupier" is substituted for "family;" and the occupier, with whom the enumerator was to leave a separate schedule, is defined in the instructions to be (1) "a resident owner, or (2), person who paid rent, whether, as a tenant, for the whole of the house, or (3), as a lodger, for any distinct floor or apartment." The return of 1851, agreeably to this instruction, where the instruction has been carried out, includes all "heads of families" in the specific sense of the word, and all who held the whole, or any separate portion of a house, so as to be responsible for rent. Upon examining the enumerators' books, it was found that the practice had not been always uniform; but that any attempt to correct, at the Census Office, the statements of the enumerators on this point, would be futile. The numbers returned by them, and revised by the registrars, have therefore been adopted. "Occupiers," so defined represent the "Families" of previous Censuses; and the results, from

the first Census of 1801 to the last in 1851, may be compared.

In GREAT BRITAIN the number of families in 1801, was 2,260,802; and the number of families in 1851 was 4,312,388: so the increase in the half century has been 2,051,586. The families in England and Wales rose from 1,896,723, in 1801, to 3,712,290, in 1851; and 1,815,567 *new lines of English families* have been established in the country in 50 years. The families in Scotland increased from 364,079 to 600,098; notwithstanding their alleged proneness to wander from the land of their birth, and to settle in southern latitudes.

It is so much in the order of nature that a family should live in a separate house, that "house" is often used for family in many languages; and this isolation of families, in separate houses, it has been asserted, is carried to a greater extent in England than it is elsewhere. A German naturalist, Dr. Carus, the physician of the King of Saxony, in a description of the English people, has the following passage on English dwellings; which, although it bears marks of hasty generalization, is not undeserving of consideration:—

"I cannot take leave of the subject without a remark on English dwelling-houses, which stand in close connection with that long-cherished principle of separation and retirement, lying at the very foundation of the national character. It appears to me to be this principle which has given to the people that fixity of national character, and strict adherence to the historical usages of their country, by which they are so much distinguished; and up to the present moment, the Englishman still perseveres in striving after a certain individuality and personal independence, a certain separation of himself from others, which constitutes the foundation of his freedom. This, too, was completely an ancient German tendency, which led our remote ancestors to prefer the rudest and most inconvenient, but isolated homesteads, to the more convenient and refined method of life in aggregation; it is this that gives the Englishman that proud feeling of personal independence, which is stereotyped in the phrase, '*every man's house is his castle*.' This is a feeling which cannot be entertained, and an expression which cannot be used in Germany or France, where ten or fifteen families often live together in the same large house.

"The expression, however, receives a true value, when, by the mere closing of the house-door, the family is able, to a certain extent, to cut itself off from all communication with the outward world, even in the midst of great cities. In English towns or villages, therefore, one always meets either with small detached houses merely suited to one family, or apparently large buildings extending to the length of half a street, sometimes adorned like palaces on the exterior, but separated by partition walls internally, and thus divided

* Population Returns, 1831. — Enumeration Abstract, Vol. I., p. ix.

into a great number of small high houses, for the most part three windows broad, within which, and on the various stories, the rooms are divided according to the wants or convenience of the family; in short, therefore, it may be properly said, that the English divide their edifices perpendicularly into houses—whilst we Germans divide them horizontally into floors. In England, every man is master of his hall, stairs, and chambers—whilst we are obliged to use the two first in common with others, and are scarcely able to secure ourselves the privacy of our own chamber, if we are not fortunate enough to be able to obtain a secure and convenient house for ourselves alone.*

The possession of an entire house is, it is true, strongly desired by every Englishman; for it throws a sharp, well-defined circle round his family and hearth—the shrine of his sorrows, joys, and meditations. This feeling, as it is natural, is universal, but it is stronger in England than it is on the Continent; for although, there, the great bulk of the population in the country is in separate dwellings, while in many English towns several families are in the same house, the crowding, to which Dr. Carus refers, of the middle and higher classes, who sleep in flats, stratum over stratum, is carried to an inconceivably greater excess in the capitals and the other cities of the Continent, than it is in England. The department of the Seine, for instance, in 1835-6, contained 50,467 houses, and 1,106,891 persons, or 22 persons to a house;† so that there must be four or five families in Paris to a house; whilst London, in 1851, contained 2,362,236 persons, 533,580 occupiers, in 305,933 houses; and, consequently, nearly eight persons to one house; or, more exactly, 77 persons, forming 17 families, to 10 houses. It will be shown that, in a certain number of English towns, 15, 20, and 24 families are in 10 houses, on an average; but these cases are exceptional, and the general rule is, that each family in England has a house.

The towns and cities of the two northern English counties and of Scotland, however, are built somewhat in the continental style; and the families of the middle classes, as well as of the poor, often live in large flats, which constitute separate tenements within the same party-walls.

Where a house is occupied by a family, the head of the family is a householder: but as this term is scarcely applicable to the holders of apartments, it has given place to *occupier* in some recent Acts of Parliament. That family and occupier have, however, been used in nearly the same sense, at the enumerations of the population, is evident, on comparing the number of families in 1801-31, and the occupiers of 1851, with the population. Thus it is seen, in Great Britain, that

* "The King of Saxony's Journey through England and Scotland, in the Year 1844." By Dr. C. G. Carus. Translated by S. A. Davison, p. 32.

† "Statistique de la France: Territoire, Population," No. 31, p. 127; No. 47, p. 210.

the average number of persons to a family in the Censuses 1801-31, was 4·6; 4·7; 4·8; and 4·8: while the number of persons to an occupier in 1851 was 4·8. There is a slight irregularity in 1831, but as a general rule, the proportion of persons to a family has gradually increased since 1801. The average numbers in a family in *England and Wales* were, 4·7; 4·7; 4·8; 4·8 in 1801-31, and 4·8 in 1851.

The average number of persons to a house, in Great Britain, at each Census, from 1801 to 1831, was 5·6; 5·7; 5·8; 5·7; and in 1851, the proportion was the same (5·7) as in 1831. The number of persons to a house in *England and Wales* was less in 1841 and 1851, than in the previous Censuses. These facts, and the data from which they are deduced, are exhibited in the subjoined Tables:—

INHABITED HOUSES, FAMILIES, and PERSONS enumerated at each Census, exclusive of the Islands in the British Seas.

GREAT BRITAIN.			
Years.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons.
1801	1,870,476	2,260,802	10,500,956
1811	2,101,597	2,544,215	11,970,120
1821	2,429,630	2,941,383	14,091,757
1831	2,850,937	3,414,175	16,261,183
1841	3,446,797	Not returned.	18,534,332
1851	3,648,347	4,312,388	20,816,351

ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Years.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons.
1801	1,575,923	1,896,723	8,892,536
1811	1,797,504	2,142,147	10,164,256
1821	2,088,156	2,493,423	12,000,236
1831	2,481,544	2,911,874	13,896,797
1841	2,943,945	Not returned.	15,914,148
1851	3,278,039	3,712,290	17,927,609

NOTE.—The persons enumerated in 1801-31 do not include soldiers in barracks or seamen in ships; the soldiers are included in the Return of 1841; the soldiers in barracks, and the sailors in ships lying in port, are included in the Return of 1851. In 1841 the number of families in England and Wales was not correctly returned.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY, PERSONS TO A HOUSE, and FAMILIES TO A HOUSE.

Years.	GREAT BRITAIN.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Persons in a Family.	Persons in a House.	Families to a House.	Persons in a Family.	Persons in a House.	Families to a House.
1801	4·6	5·6	1·2	4·7	5·6	1·2
1811	4·7	5·7	1·2	4·7	5·7	1·2
1821	4·8	5·8	1·2	4·8	5·7	1·2
1831	4·8	5·7	1·2	4·8	5·6	1·2
1841	?	5·4	?	?	5·4	?
1851	4·8	5·7	1·2	4·8	5·5	1·1

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus, without regard to the decimal points:—In 1851 the proportion of persons to families was, 48 to 10; persons to inhabited houses, 57 to 10; families to houses, 12 to 10.

In enumerating the houses, some definition of the term was required. In the great majority of instances no difficulty is presented, yet, in certain exceptional cases, the difficulty of defining "what constitutes a distinct house" was considered insuperable by Mr. Rickman; and in the earlier Censuses it was left to "those who made the Return," to decide "whether a college, or inn of court, or a town-house in Scotland, containing as many separate habitations as stories or 'flats,' was to be deemed one house or many." With the exception, however, of a few towns in the northern counties of England, the confusion likely to arise from the term "house" being variously understood, was confined to Scotland, and in 1851 the difficulty was surmounted even there. It was decided that in every part of Great Britain, under the term "house," should be included all dwellings isolated and "*separated by party-walls.*" The enumerator in Scotland, as well as in England, was instructed to the effect that flats and sets of chambers must not be reckoned as "houses." The houses thus defined were returned throughout the country on a tolerably uniform principle.

The character of the houses, the nature of their tenure, and the extent of house accommodation in Great Britain, did not form parts of the Census inquiry; but it was necessary, in order to secure uniformity in the returns, to take into account the great difference in these structures. And this difference is of importance in many points of view; for on the question whether the owner of a flat is the owner of a house, or whether the occupier of a part of a house is a householder, the possession of the electoral franchise, or exemption from the house-tax or from other imposts, may depend. The definition of "house" in the Census Abstracts was laid down, it is perhaps scarcely necessary to say, only for the guidance of the enumerators, and had no reference to objects in which other elements should be probably taken into account.

In respect to the occupation of dwellings in different parts of England and Wales, it is found that certain districts, in which 10 houses are occupied on an average by more than 11 families, contain 843,468 houses, inhabited by 1,209,935 families of 5,612,573 persons; while in the other districts, containing 12,315,036 people, nearly all the families live in *separate dwellings*, as 2,434 571 houses were occupied by only 2,502,355 families. In the former districts, an average of 143 families of 665 persons lived in 100 houses; in the latter, comprising more than two-thirds of the population, 103 families, of 506 persons, lived in every 100 houses.

The first class of districts consists of towns, the second includes many large towns also, as well as the country districts; from which it may be inferred, as the family is on an average composed of five persons, that some of the families in towns are imperfectly con-

stituted, and have less than the normal number of members.

The variations in the dwellings are considerable in the 11 statistical Divisions under which London and the counties of England and Wales have been grouped; and it is difficult to account for all the anomalies which they present. In *London* (Division I.), 533,580 families, of 2,362,236 persons, occupy 305,933 houses; the average number of families to a house, in several districts, is between two and three, comprising 10, 11, and even 12 persons. Other districts present a different aspect: the 8276 houses in Wandsworth contain 10,117 occupiers, 50,764 persons; the 5927 houses in Lewisham are occupied by 7144 families, comprising only 34,835 persons, or less than six persons to a house. It will be recollected that the houses differ greatly in size, and that the house-room to each person is probably greater in such districts as Marylebone, where large houses have, on an average, 10 persons to a house, than in the small houses of Bethnal Green, where there are not, on an average, seven persons to a house.

In the county-towns, and many considerable towns of the *South Eastern Division* (II.), containing 532,463 people, the families exceed the houses in number by 22 per cent. (houses 90,705, families 110,576); while, in the other districts of this division, 207,349 houses are occupied by only 218,737 families of 1,095,923 persons. Guildford, Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, and Windsor, are the districts in which the excess of occupiers to houses is greatest.

In the *South Midland Counties* (Division III.), certain districts in Middlesex, with Hertford, Northampton, Cambridge, and a few other districts, have, on an average, more than 11 families to 10 houses; but the families generally live separately.

Few of the houses in *Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk* (*Eastern Division IV.*), contain more than one family.

In the *South Western Division* (V.), Dorchester contains, in 1109 houses, 1573 families, 7383 persons; Exeter, in 5111 houses, 7327 families, 32,823 persons; Falmouth, in 1446 houses, 2048 families, 10,220 persons; Bath, in 10,877 houses, 16,173 families, 69,847 persons; Plymouth, and the adjacent districts of East Stonehouse and Stoke Damerel (Devonport), had 102,380 inhabitants, constituting 22,868 families in 10 132 houses; and consequently, on an average, more than two families of 10 persons to a house. No other town in England, and only a part of London, exhibits such proportions. In 1801, Plymouth contained rather less, in 1811 rather more, persons to a house than are found in 1851.

A larger proportion of the families in the *West Midland Division* (VI.), around Worcestershire, live in separate houses; the Bristol district, however, had 65,716 persons, 14,613 families, in 9122 houses; Clifton, Gloucester, Hereford, and Birmingham, had also an excess of families in the houses.

In the *North Midland Division* (VII.), Nottingham and Wilford (a subdistrict of Basford) contained little more than five persons in a house, although they have nearly 11 occupiers to 10 houses. It is a remarkable fact, that in the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby, nearly all the families dwell in separate houses; and that in all Yorkshire (Division IX.), the City of York, and Hull, are scarcely exceptional cases to the same rule; for York has, in 2412 houses, 2801 families, 14,405 persons; Hull, in 9733 houses, 11,325 families, 50,670 persons; in Leeds and Sheffield the average number of persons in a house does not exceed five.

More than 300,000 out of 472,907 families in *Lancashire and Cheshire* (Division VIII.) live in separate houses; the population of the districts in which the families are to the houses in the ratio of 11 and upwards to 10, is 785,255, consisting of 150,563 families, living in 121,707 houses; while in other districts 1,705,462 people, consisting of 322,344 occupiers, live in 314,281 houses. Liverpool, West Derby (adjacent to Liverpool), Bolton, Manchester, Salford, and Wirral (including Birkenhead), are the chief districts in which two or more families, in many cases, occupy the same house. The Liverpool district contains 258,236 people, 47,271 families, in 35,293 houses; the Manchester district, 228,433 people, 44,621 families, in 36,701 houses.

In the *Northern Division* (X.), across the Tees, a very different arrangement of the dwellings exist; in proceeding from Stockton-on-the-Tees to Durham and Sunderland, to South Shields, Gateshead, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the proportional number of families and persons to a house increases. In Sunderland 8990 houses contained 15,984 families, of 70,576 persons; in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 10,685 houses held 18,632 families, 89,156 persons. The Scotch style of building, or a style approaching it, prevails in the towns, while in the country the isolated system is general; so that, in some districts of the Division, 604,269 persons, constituting 128,437 families, dwell in 94,410 houses, while in the rest 864,857 persons, 72,957 families, dwell in 70,284 houses.

In *Wales* (Division XI.), the system of isolated dwellings prevails. Chepstow, Pontypool, Newport in Monmouthshire, Cardiff, and Carmarthen, are the only districts in which the proportional number of persons and families, in the houses, exceeds the average to any extent.

It is not improbable that the houses were made larger and stronger in the seaport towns, and the border counties of England and of Scotland, than they are in the secure inland towns of England, to meet the exigencies of the troubled times in which the style of building originated; and that, from various reasons, the fashion extended and was perpetuated. Scotland probably adopted her style of building houses in the large towns from the Continent; and the *insule* of an-

cient Rome are reproduced in the blocks of building on the Clyde.

Another analysis has been attempted, in 14 Subdistricts, of the *Families in connection with the Houses which they occupy*; reckoning here, for the occasion, single lodgers, and widowers or widows *without children*, as constituents of other families, or as not in themselves constituting separate Families. The result is, that in 35,876 inhabited houses, there were in this sense 48,985 Families; 3901 Widowers, 1955 with children, 1946 without children; 10,473 widows, 6356 with children, 4117 without children; 14,315 single lodgers, 9434 being single men, 4881 single women. 48,985 is nearly the number of families returned by the enumerators, who can, therefore, rarely in these subdistricts have counted single lodgers as separate occupiers. The total population was 242,164, and consequently there were, on an average, nearly 7 persons to a house, 5 to a family.

Of the houses, 1862 were uninhabited; 1608 were in charge of persons who did not occupy them; 26,309 were occupied by single families, each of 4789 by two families, of 1523 by three families, and of 38 by ten families and upwards, as shown in the following Table:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES TO A HOUSE IN
14 SUBDISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

Houses with Families Absent, in charge of other Persons.	INHABITED HOUSES WITH										Total Number of Inhabited Houses.
	One Family.	Two Families.	Three Families.	Four Families.	Five Families.	Six Families.	Seven Families.	Eight Families.	Nine Families.	Ten Families and upwards.	
1608	26309	4789	1523	748	425	224	118	61	32	38	35876

The average number of persons to a family, and to a house, can be deduced with sufficient accuracy from the previous Censuses; but the Schedules of 1851, containing two columns in which the condition and the relation of each person to the head of the family are recorded, supply a complete view of the constitution of families, and of the distribution of the population in houses. No one supposes that the statements, "there are 4·8 persons to a family, 5·7 persons to a house in Great Britain," imply that the numbers in *every family* and *every house* are the same; but in such general statements the varieties that exist, and which in their variety are regular, are often overlooked. The average number of persons to every inhabited house in the 14 subdistricts already referred to, selected from different parts of counties, so as to represent different classes of houses, was 6·5; as there were 233,214 persons in 35,858 inhabited houses. There were 1862 houses uninhabited; 919 contained each only *one inmate*, 3674 contained each only *two inmates*, 4685 *three inmates*, 4809 *four inmates*, 4725 *five inmates*, 3961 *six inmates*, 3129 *seven in-*

mates, 2503 *eight* inmates, and so on; and one house held 74 persons. Several of the houses belonged to families with large establishments; but the houses which contained the higher number of inmates were lodging-houses or hotels. *Four persons* to a house was the proportion of most frequent occurrence. 17,046 houses contained 6 persons or more; which was less than the number that contained from 1 to 5 persons. Only 5765 houses contained *ten or more* inmates: 988 *twenty or more* inmates. More than the half of the total population dwelt in 9956 houses, containing *eight or more* inmates, and *twelve* on an average. About one-fourth part of the population dwelt in 3102 houses; each of which held 19 persons on an average.

The number of inmates in the respective public institutions of these subdistricts was, in seven workhouses—68, 77, 100, 189, 196, 308, 1656; four barracks, 107, 263, 354, 562; three hospitals, 107, 196, 263; two prisons, 145, 954; one asylum, 67; a training school, 244.

It will be observed that the transition in the numbers is less abrupt than from a comparison of the average number of inmates in houses, with the average number of inmates in public institutions, would suggest: the lodging-houses and the hotels form a connecting link between the two series.

The *family*, as before observed, consists of a head and of dependent members, living together in the same dwelling. The type of the family is the community in a house, consisting of the husband, wife, children, and servants; but the most common of all particular cases is that of a husband, wife, and children. Five classes may be distinguished on the basis of the natural family, and these may be subdivided, according to the numbers and character of the members. Thus (1), the *husband-and-wife*, as head, may be alone, or have children in the house, with servants, without servants, with or without relatives, visitors, or workpeople, in a great variety of combinations; (2), a *widower* is the head of the family; (3), a *widow*; (4), a *bachelor*; (5), a *spinster* is the head of the family—all subject to the same combinations as Class I.

In order to throw some light, by classification, on the constituent parts of families, the returns of the 14 subdistricts have been analyzed; and the following are the chief results:—41,916 heads of families were husbands-and-wives; 10,854 widowers or widows; 14,399 bachelors or spinsters; in 440 and a few more cases the head of the family was absent from home. 36,719 (more than half) of the heads of families had children living with them—they were parents; 7375 (nearly 1-10th) had servants—they were masters and mistresses; 4070 (1-17th) had with them visitors—they were hosts; 8543 had relatives with them; 1020 (1-67th) had apprentices or assistants in their respective trades—they were masters. Of the 67,609 families, only 3503 (5·2 per cent.) consisted of husband, wife, children, servants; whilst 4874 consisted of man, wife, and servants, which

Aristotle characterizes as the constituents of a family.* The heads in 24,180 instances had neither children, relatives, visitors, servants, nor trade assistants; like some corporations they may be characterized as “sole.” Thus, of 41,916 married couples, 8610 were “sole:” 29,969 had children residing with them, either alone or in other combinations; namely, 21,413 had children alone—that is, without servants, trade assistants, visitors, or relatives; 3132 had children, and other relatives (alone); 2269 had children and servants; 1421 had children and visitors; 149 had children and trade assistants; 550 had children, relatives, and servants; 245 children, relatives, and visitors; 360 had children, visitors, and servants; 33 had children, relatives, and trade assistants; 65 had children, visitors, trade assistants; 166 had children, servants, trade assistants; 69 had children, relatives, visitors, servants; 50 had children, relatives, servants, trade assistants; 34 had children, visitors, servants, trade assistants; 5 had children, relatives, visitors, trade assistants. Only 8 families consisted of husband and wife, children, relatives, visitors, servants, trade assistants. Of 41,916 natural families (comprising husband and wife) nearly 21 per cent. (1 in 5) consisted of the husband and wife sole, 71 per cent. of the husband and wife, with their children in various combinations: 8 per cent. of the husband and wife, with servants and others. Of 10,854 families, at the head of each of which was a widower or widow, 3264 were heads sole, 6405 had children in various combinations, 1185 servants and other connections: the proportions of the three classes were 30, 59, and 11 per cent. respectively. Of 14,399 designated families having a bachelor or a spinster at their head, 12,306 were sole (lodgers generally); 238 had children residing with them, born out of wedlock, and 1855 had servants, relatives, or visitors with them. The percentages of the whole of the classes stand thus:—

HEAD.	Sole.	With Children.	With others, and without Children.	All.
Husband and Wife .	21	71	8	100
Widower or Widow .	30	59	11	100
Bachelor or Spinster .	85	2	13	100

Of the 41,916 natural families, each having a man and wife at the head, 4854 had servants; or 12 per cent. of the number (1 in 8 or 1 in 9) of these families kept servants.

The average number of members in a family depends to a considerable extent on the fact whether (1) single lodgers are or are not taken as families; (2) on the number of children at home; and (3) on the number of servants. The number of children at home in families varies considerably; the greatest number of children at home in one family was 12, in

* Aristotle, Politics, Book 1.

these subdistricts. Of the 41,916 families having man and wife at their head, 11,947 had no children at home; 8570 had each *one* child at home; 7376 had each *two* children at home; 5611 had each *three* children at home; 14 had each 10 children; and 5 had each 11 children. The total number of children at home was 82,145; the number of their parents was 84,046; consequently the number of children to a family was on an average nearly 2 (or exactly 1·95); and the average number of *persons* to a natural family 4. 30,076 families had *one or more* children at home; or 2·73 *children* on an average to each family; and adding the two parents, 4·73 *persons* to each family. The natural family of the widower or widow was smaller; it was, on an average, composed of the widower or widow, and 1·28 children; 2·28 *persons*. If those cases only are taken in which one child, at the least, resides with the parent, the family will on an average amount to 3·17 *persons*. The total number of widowers and widows in the 14 subdistricts was 14,374.

Besides that large proportion of the population in families, some fractions of the people are for various reasons lodged in detached large buildings, under the rule of one or more men or governing bodies. In the barracks, in prisons, workhouses, lunatic asylums, hospitals, and other institutions of the same kind, the family organization is broken up; and certain facilities which they present for cooking and warming probably suggested those parallelograms which, according to some theorists, should be substituted for all the houses of England.

The number of the principal institutions and other occupied buildings besides houses, in Great Britain and the Islands of the British Seas, is seen in the Tables to be 2017, containing 260,340 inmates, 35,516 officers and servants; and 295,856 persons in the aggregate. Of the total population in these institutions, 178,041 were males, 117,815 were females; the males were therefore considerably in excess, as shown in the annexed Table:—

PERSONS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

—	Number of Institutions.	Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas.		
		Persons dwelling in Institutions.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Barracks . . .	174	53,933	44,833	9,100
Workhouses . .	746	131,582	65,786	65,796
Prisons . . .	257	30,959	24,593	6,366
Lunatic Asylums	149	21,004	9,753	11,251
Hospitals for the Sick . . .	118	11,647	5,893	5,754
Asylums and other Charitable Institutions . .	573	46,731	27,183	19,548
Total . . .	2,017	295,856	178,041	117,815

An account has also been procured of a

large class of people,—21,499 in number, of whom 18,125 were males, 3374 females,—in barges and vessels, on the night of March 30th, employed in the inland navigation of Great Britain; besides 43,173 persons (41,165 males, 2008 females), in sea-going vessels, (including ships belonging to the Royal Navy) in port on the night of March 30th.

Finally, there is the population sleeping in barns, in tents, and in the open air; comprising, with some honest but unfortunate people out of employment or temporarily employed, gipsies, beggars, strollers, vagabonds, vagrants, outcasts, criminals. The enumeration of the houseless population, unsettled in families, is necessarily imperfect; and the actual number must exceed the 18,249 returned, namely, 9972 in barns, and 8277 in the open air. It is mentioned in one instance that a tribe of gipsies struck their tents, and passed into another parish in order to escape enumeration. In 1841 the number of the houseless class was 22,303: owing to the more advanced period of the year (June 7) at which the Census was taken, many Irish people and labourers were then engaged in the hay harvest.

NUMBER OF PERSONS not in Houses.

—	Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
In Barges	12,924	10,395	2,529
„ Barns	9,972	7,251	2,721
„ open Air in Tents . .	8,277	4,614	3,663
„ Vessels in the Ports engaged in Inland Navigation	8,575	7,730	845
„ Sea-going Vessels in the Ports	43,173	41,165	2,008
Total	82,921	71,155	11,766

If the institutions, and persons in them, in ships, and out of doors, are deducted from the houses and from the total population at home, the proportional number of persons to a family is reduced from 4·8 to 4·7, and the number of persons to a house from 5·7 to 5·6.

TOWNS.

The constitution of families having been indicated, we now proceed to show the distribution of families in houses over the surface of the country. The houses are either isolated or stand on the roadsides in rows; they are thrown into complex, irregular, or symmetrical courts, streets, crescents, or squares. To dwellings in these arrangements, various names are given: the isolated habitations may be huts, hovels, cottages, farmhouses, villas, country-houses, halls, seats, mansions, palaces, castles, inns, hospitals, prisons, lunatic asylums, institutions of various kinds. Hamlet, village, town, borough, city, county-town, and metropolis, are names applied to aggregations of dwellings in immediate con-

tiguity or near proximity. The town—a generic name, which, for the sake of convenience, may serve to designate them all—is often subdivided into wards or parishes; while the smaller towns are almost invariably in the midst of a rural population, with which they are intimately associated.

The location of families is irregular, and is modified by the occupations, the manner of life, the soil, the configuration of the country, and the course of the rivers. But two general laws appear to operate very constantly—the one tending to the equable diffusion of the population, the other tending to its condensation round centres, at which men, women, and children can assemble weekly (*villages*). In conformity with the same laws, there is an arrangement of the villages around other centres, at which the men can meet weekly and return home in a day (*market-towns*); of these centres again separated by wider intervals, around other centres, where the heads of the chief families can readily congregate periodically (*county-towns*); and finally, of the large towns round the *capital*, which would naturally find its place in the centre of the kingdom, and is only drawn from it by commercial exigencies, and the necessity of communication with the cities of other states. Under this arrangement, all the persons in frequent communication with each other, such as are closely allied, and such as are in branches of the same business, are brought into the closest proximity, and nearer to the central churches, chapels, markets, warehouses, town-halls, and courts of justice, than they would be, if the distribution of families was uniform over the face of the country.

No attempt was made in taking the Census to give such a definition of “village” or “hamlet,” as would enable us to state the number of all the small groups of houses or families in Great Britain. But the number of the places which have defined boundaries and are separately returned in the population tables, is 17,150; and if it is assumed that to

each of these there is a “village”—an aggregation of families round a church or chapel—it will follow that the villages of some extent are 17,150 in number, and, on an average, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart; so that the inhabitants of the country round them, distributed over an area of 5 miles, lie at the average limit $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the centre, or at the mean distance of six-sevenths of a mile.

Great Britain has 815 towns of various magnitudes, either market-towns, county-towns, or cities; 580 in England and Wales, 225 in Scotland, and 10 in the Channel Islands. To 21 of the preceding “villages” there is on an average a town, which stands in the midst of 110 square miles of country, equivalent to a square of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the side, a circle having a radius of nearly 6 miles; so that the population of the country round is, on an average, about 4 miles from the centre.

The population amounted to 10,556,288 in the 815 towns, which stand on 3164 miles of area. An average town of 12,953 inhabitants, stands on an area of nearly 4 square miles; equivalent to a square of 2 miles to the side, a circle of $1\frac{1}{10}$ mile radius, and the population is less than three-quarters of a mile from the centre.

The population in the rest of Great Britain was 10,403,189; consequently if, for the sake of distinction, the detached houses, the villages, and small towns without markets, are called—country; at the present time the town and country populations of Great Britain differ so little in numbers, that they may be considered equal, for by the abstracts 10,556,288 people live in the towns, and 10,403,189 in the country. In the towns there were 5·2 persons to an acre—in the country 5·3 acres to a person. The density in the country was 120 persons—in the towns 3337 persons—to a square mile. A view of the town and country population, in combination with the area upon which it is located, is presented in the following Table:—

TOWN AND COUNTRY POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN.

	Number of Towns.*	Population of Towns.	Population of Villages and Detached Dwellings of the Country.	Area in Acres of Towns.	Area in Acres of the Country surrounding the Towns.
England and Wales	580	8,990,809	8,936,800	1,724,406	35,600,509
Scotland	225	1,497,079	1,391,663	†287,134†	19,760,328?
Islands in the British Seas . .	10	68,400	74,726	13,108?	238,892
Great Britain and Islands in the } British Seas }	815	10,556,288	10,403,189	2,024,648	55,599,729

The average population to each town in Scotland was 6654; to each town in England and Wales, 15,501; the Scottish is therefore much smaller than the English town. The

average ground area of the English town is $4\frac{1}{10}$ miles, which form the centre of an

* London is here considered as one town, so also are Manchester and Salford, Edinburgh and Leith.

† The area of the Scotch towns is not known; but it has been assumed, in estimating the area of the towns in Great Britain and the Channel Islands, that the number of persons to an acre is the same in the Scottish and Island towns as it is in the English towns.

area of 101 square miles. But a simpler notion of the average distribution of the population of England is obtained by conceiving the area of 58,320 square miles divided into 583 squares, each containing 25 square figures of 4 square miles; a market-town in the central square containing 15,501 inhabitants, and the 24 similar squares arranged symmetrically around it in villages containing churches and chapels, and houses holding in the aggregate 16,000 inhabitants. Now, imagine the figures to be of every variety of form as well as size, and a clear idea is obtained of the way that the ground of the island has been taken up, and is occupied by the population.

The English towns are at the distance, on an average, of $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the centre of one to the centre of the other. The Scotch towns are $12\frac{3}{4}$ th miles apart, and each Scotch town contains on an average less than half the population of the English towns.

The 815 towns are grouped around 87 county-towns—52 in England, 32 in Scotland, and 3 chief towns, equivalent to county-towns, in the Islands of the British Seas. Each of the central county-towns was surrounded on an average by eight or nine other towns, extending over an average area of 1,067 square miles, equivalent to a square of 33 miles to the side; a circle of 18 miles radius; and without allowing for the extreme distance of the Islands in the British Seas, they are 35 miles apart. The population of the county-towns of Great Britain and the chief towns of the Channel Islands amounted to about 626,547 in 1801, and to 1,391,538 in 1851; in England and Wales the population of the county-towns was about 473,239 in 1801, and 1,076,670 in 1851.*

The market-town serves the same purposes as the village, for it has its church and chapel as well as its market; the county-town serves the same purposes as the village and the market-town, with others superadded. The county-town, as is the case at Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Norwich, Northampton, and Carlisle, is often a seat of manufacture; and in some counties the county-town is ill-defined or undetermined. The population of the two or more considerable towns in which the assizes are, in such cases, alternately held, has been taken for the purpose of framing the Table: thus, for the county-towns of Cornwall, Bodmin and Truro have been taken; Colchester and Chelmsford for Essex; Bridgewater, Taunton, and Wells for Somerset; Bury St. Edmunds and Ipswich for Suffolk; Croydon, Guildford, and Kingston for Surrey; Warwick and Coventry for Warwick. These towns are only counted as equivalent to the central town of other counties. If we select from the rest 18 county-towns† which are

without any considerable extraneous employment, it is found that their population increased only from 82,196 to 141,062 in 50 years, or in the ratio of 72 per cent.

Of the general system of towns which pervade every county, a certain proportion has acquired an adventitious but extraordinary importance and magnitude; they have been created and are sustained by special circumstances for special purposes, and are either places of public resort as watering-places, or ports, or the seats of mining and manufacturing enterprise: such for example are Brighton in Sussex; Bath in Somersetshire; Cheltenham in Gloucestershire; Portsmouth and Southampton in Hampshire; Plymouth in Devonshire; Birmingham in Warwickshire; Wolverhampton in Staffordshire; Liverpool, Manchester, and many other large towns in Lancashire; Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, in Yorkshire; Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Northumberland; Merthyr Tydfil in Wales; Glasgow in Scotland. Towns of this class are, considered only in their local relations, naturally towns of an inferior order; and even in advanced periods of British history several of them were villages or small market-towns; but with the progress of industry, the extension of commerce, the increase of wealth, and the aggrandisement of the empire, they have grown, and have almost acquired a metropolitan character; so much do they exceed departmental towns in population, extent, riches, and social activity.

London—the Metropolis—besides the churches and chapels of the villages, the markets of the towns, the courts of justice of the county-towns, includes the commerce of a great seaport, the manufactures of many towns—the emporium of the empire—the palace of the sovereign—the seat of the government, of the legislature, of the central courts, of the heads of commerce, of the learned professions, of literature, and of science. London extends over an area of 78,029 acres, on the sides of the Thames, into Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex; and the number of its inhabitants, continually increasing, was *two millions three hundred and sixty-two thousands two hundred and thirty-six* on the day that the Census was taken.

If we take only towns of considerable magnitude, Great Britain, it will be found, contained in 1851 *seventy* towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards; and it is shown in the Table below, that while the population of such towns was in the proportion of 23 per cent. of the total population in 1801, it amounted to 34 per cent. of the enumerated population of the country in 1851. The increase of London was 1,403,373 inhabitants, of the other great towns 3,206,152; of London and the great towns 4,609,525; of the smaller towns and the country 5,770,996 inhabitants. While the population of the country and of the small towns increased 71 per cent., the

* In some counties the chief town is undetermined, and the assizes are held at two towns alternately. It is here assumed that the two towns, in such cases, are equivalent to the one town in others, as is explained in the following paragraph.

† Aylesbury, Bodmin, Hereford, Shrewsbury,

Hertford, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Winchester, Stafford, Warwick, Appleby, Devizes, Salisbury, Ruthin, Mold, Bala, Haverfordwest, Presteigne.

population of the large towns increased 189 per cent. in the half century.

The proportion of the town population in the Eleven Divisions of England varied from 100 to 28 per cent.

The population of London, of the county-towns, and of the principal watering-places,

seaports, manufacturing, mining, and other adventitious towns, is shown in the annexed Table for 1851; and with less accuracy for 1801, as the population then within the present limits of towns that have increased so rapidly, is not, in many cases, easily determined.

POPULATION OF SIX CLASSES OF TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN,

Number of Towns.		POPULATION.		
		1801	1851	Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.
	A.—Population of the Towns in all Classes . .	3,181,595	8,803,897	176·7
	B.—Population of 8 Towns which occur more than once in the understated Classes . . }	135,224	393,876	..
	C.—TOTAL POPULATION OF THE 212 TOWNS (obtained by subtracting the numbers in line B. from those in line A.) . . . }	3,046,371	8,410,021	176·1
1	London	958,863	2,362,236	146·4
99	County Towns (excluding London) . . .	626,547	1,391,538	122·1
15	Watering Places	78,766	278,930	254·1
26	Seaports (excluding London)	428,767	1,267,236	195·6
51	Manufacturing Towns	722,388	2,341,791	224·2
28	Mining and Hardware Towns	366,264	1,162,166	217·3
	Watering Places:—			
4	Inland	39,319	115,570	193·9
11	On the Coast	39,447	163,360	314·1
	Towns engaged largely in the manufacture			
4	of Stockings	55,012	135,002	145·4
3	of Gloves	14,797	34,775	135·0
2	of Shoes	10,193	31,718	211·2
15	of Wool	169,495	507,886	199·6
1	of Wool and Silk	36,238	68,195	88·2
5	of Silk	74,880	227,622	204·0
2	of Straw Plait	3,153	14,237	351·5
5	of Flax	39,548	102,252	158·6
14	of Cotton	319,072	1,220,104	281·4
	Towns in the midst of Mining Districts, and Districts engaged in the manufacture of mineral substances.			
1	Pottery	23,278	84,027	261·0
3	Salt	6,611	9,955	50·6
7	Copper and Tin	23,970	60,200	151·1
8	Coal	127,196	371,632	192·2
7	Iron	68,784	268,201	289·9
2	Hardware	116,425	368,151	216·2

The greater part (3,022,776) of the increase (5,363,650) in the six classes of towns was in London and in the manufacturing towns; the seaports, the towns which are in mining districts, or are engaged in hardware manufactures, and the county-towns, severally contributed more than three-quarters of a million to the increase; the increase of the people living in watering-places was 200,164. In the latter class the rate of increase was the greatest; it was 2·561 per cent. annually. The annual rate of increase was 2·38 in the manufacturing towns, 2·34 in the mining and hardware towns, 2·19 in the seaports, 1·82 in London, and 1·61 in the county-towns. The

annual rate of increase in Great Britain during the same half-century was 1·37. Those towns have increased most rapidly in which straw-plait, cotton, pottery, and iron are manufactured.

DENSITY AND PROXIMITY OF THE POPULATION.

In statistical inquiries it is usual to compare the numbers of the population with the area of the soil, in order to determine what is called the *density of the population*. Thus the population of Sussex in 1851 was 339,604, while the population of Berkshire was 199,224, from which it is at once learnt that Sussex

contained 140,380 more inhabitants than Berkshire. Upon the other hand the area of Sussex is nearly 1484 square miles, and the area of Berkshire is 882 square miles. Putting these numbers in the form of a proportion, we find that the inhabitants on a square mile in Sussex amounted on the average—taking one square mile with another—to 229. In like manner with respect to Berkshire, the proportion shows a population of 226 to a square mile. Although, therefore, the population and the area of the two counties differ so considerably, they are brought by this simple process into comparison, and the *density of the population* is found to differ only in the proportion of 229 to 226 on a square mile. The result implies, by the method of obtaining it, only that the *average* proportion of people to a square mile in the two counties is 229 and 226 persons; or that the population is such that it would furnish 229 and 226 people respectively to each square mile. The actual distribution over the area is learnt by further inquiry.

Instead of "*density of population*," a French writer (M. le Baron de Prony) has proposed the term "*specific population*," after the analogy of "*specific gravity*," which is in use in scientific works. The terms in common use, "*thinly peopled*," "*populous*," "*populousness*," express the same idea, but in general terms. By changing the area-unit to acre, and dividing the acres by the population, the acres to each person are obtained. The 624 districts of England and Wales vary in respect of density from 185,751 persons in East London, to 18 in Bellingham (Northumberland), on a square mile.

Proximity.—The population may be looked at in another point of view. Every person is in direct or indirect communication with other persons surrounding him; and the extent, intimacy, and number of the relations between people depend very much upon the degree of their proximity. If the persons, houses, villages, towns, are twice as far apart from each other in one country as they are in another, the force and interaction of the two communities will differ to an inconceivable extent. Proximity can be expressed with the same precision as density of population, upon the same hypothesis of equal distribution; and its relative value in different countries and districts is equally interesting. Thus, the people of England were, on an average, 153 yards asunder in 1801, and 108 yards asunder in 1851; the mean distance apart of their houses was 362 yards in 1801, and 252 yards in 1851. On the line of proximity depends the distance which an enumerator, or a messenger who has to call at every house, travels on his mission. A messenger to deliver 1000 letters at 1000 houses of average proximity in 1801 would travel 206 miles (362,000 yards); in 1851, to deliver 1000 letters at 1000 houses of average proximity he would travel only 143 miles (252,000 yards). The population on the same area has doubled; the proximity has increased—the separation has diminished—in

the ratio of 3 to 2. In the London division the mean proximity in 1801 was 21 yards, in 1851 it was 14 yards. The population on the same area increased 146 per cent., or in the proportion of 100 to 246; the difficulty of personal communication, of delivering letters, parcels, goods, to every person—expressed by multiplying the distance from person to person into the numbers—increased only 57 per cent., or in the proportion of 100 to 157.

The *mean distance of the population from the centre* of the parishes, subdistricts, districts, and towns—and the distance of the towns from a common centre—are also important elements, which can be readily determined upon the hypothesis of uniform distribution. Thus the population in a circular district would be under one arrangement at an average distance, equal to two-thirds of the radius; under another, one-half of the radius; in a form concentrated round the centre, it may be still less distant from that point, and thus afford great facility to every kind of central action. On this line depends the distance which a doctor, clergyman, registrar, or messenger of any kind, travels, who has to visit a small portion of the population every day.

TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISIONS.

Islands.—The British population is distributed over a great multitude of *islands*, which rise between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. The Island of Great Britain is surrounded by the Isle of Man, Anglesey, the Scilly Islands, the Isle of Wight, the outlying Channel Islands, the Shetland Isles, the Orkneys, and the Hebrides, each having generally a mainland encircled by small islands, and rocks bare or scantily covered, which sea-fowls inhabit, fishermen in their boats visit, and shepherds sometimes dwell in during summer. Five hundred islands and rocks have been numbered, but inhabitants were only found and distinguished on the morning of March 31, 1851, in *one hundred and seventy-five* islands, or groups of islands. The coast, against the North Sea, has few islands, except Thanet, Sheppey, and some lowlands, which are isolated at high water: Coquet, Staples, Holy Island, against the east coast of England—Inch-Keith, Inchcolm, and May, against the east coast of Scotland—are the only islands found to be inhabited. The Orkneys and the Shetlands lie to the north. St. Michael, Looe, and the Isle of Wight, are the only islands on the south coast, except those sometimes connected with the land, and the Channel Islands off the coast of Normandy. All the other islands lie on the west coast, with Ireland in the front rank, extending from the Scilly Islands through Anglesey, Man, and the Hebrides, to the Orkneys and the Shetlands, where the waves of the Atlantic rave and break on their way to the coast of Norway.

These islands, in the earliest period of our written history, were peopled by Celts.

Britain was their holy island; it was the seat of their schools and of their most sacred groves. The Isles of Anglesey and Man, both known under the name of Mona to the Romans, were the seats of the Druidic hierarchy and worship. Iona—a small island in the Hebrides, now containing five hundred and four inhabitants, was the station of Columba, who founded an order of missionaries, and contributed to the diffusion of the light of Christianity over Britain. Holy Island—the Lindisfarne of the first Saxon historian—was a great centre of Saxon learning and religion, reflected from Ireland; it was the counterpart of Heligoland and Rugen, the shrines of the continental Saxons and Germans.

The greater part of the islands, and of points on the coast terminating in *ey*, *ay*, *a*, (island), *ness* (promontory), *holm*, as well as others, bear names which the Northmen gave them; and were seized, partly for the purposes of commerce, but more commonly as naval stations, from which they could harry and tax the coasts and inland country. An island was a market, a warehouse, and a castle to these Northmen; who, bred round the sinuosities of the Danish peninsula, in the recesses of the Baltic, and the Fiords of Norway, practised their arts as udal farmers, fishermen, and merchants—forged anchors—built ships that lived in the Atlantic—fought incessantly along their own coast, from the Elbe to the Naze, to Drontheim, Lofoden Islands, Cape North—and in the eighth century and the centuries following, sailed in fleets, at one time down the east and west coasts of Great Britain,—at another either round France, Portugal and Spain into the Mediterranean, or to Iceland and the coasts of North America. Men of the Atlantic, in their ships—their sea-horses, their ocean-skates, as they called their craft—they braved the dangers of the rocks and the waves at sea—where their foes never met them—the arms of Celts, Gaels, and Saxons, on land—and succeeded in effecting permanent settlements in France and England. As the Jutes and Saxons settled on the south coast, so the Danes held, and have left the most permanent traces in, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and the lowlands of Scotland. The Norwegians for some time made the Orkneys the great centre of their expeditions. Rollo, from whom William I. was the fifth in descent, was some time in the Orkneys before he conquered Normandy; and the Northmen from these islands extended their power over the Hebrides, Ireland, and the coast of France.

As the organization of the great nations on the mainland advanced, the relative power of the Northmen declined; and it was impossible that the inhabitants of the small islands round Britain could long resist the power of even the Gaelic population,—little given to the sea as it always has been,—which gradually recovered its ground, and diffused its language over the Hebrides and the Isle of Man. In Caithness, the Orkneys,

and the Shetlands, the Norse language, as well as the men, held its ground, and has latterly given way to pure English, while the Gaelic is spoken in the Highlands.

The Scandinavian race survives in its descendants round the coasts of the British Isles; and the soul of the old viking still burns in the seamen of the British fleet, in the Deal boatmen, in the fishermen of the Orkneys; and in that adventurous, bold, direct, skilful, mercantile class, that has encircled the world by its peaceful conquests. What the Greeks were in the Mediterranean Sea, the Scandinavians have been in the Atlantic Ocean.

A population of a race, on the islands and the island-coasts, impregnated with the sea, in fixing its territorial boundaries, would exhibit but little sympathy with the remonstrating Roman poet, in his Sabine farm over the Mediterranean:—

Nequidquam Deus abscondit
Prudens Oceano dissociabili
Terras, si tamen impia
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.

They made islands parts of counties—parts of parishes. The mainland of the Great Island is still divided, for some purposes, into England, Wales, and Scotland; the Isle of Wight is a part of Hampshire, the Scilly Islands of Cornwall; Anglesey is a Welsh county; the Isles of Arran, Bute, and Cumbray constitute Bute, a county of Scotland. In passing northwards, the islands over the sea, like the lakes inland, are all parts of Scottish counties: Islay, Jura, Mull, Coll, Canna, Rum, and Muck belong to Argyll; Skye, Rona, Raasay, Scalpa, Soa, and Egg to Inverness. Of the 200* Hebrides, 81 were inhabited. Harris† belongs also to Inverness,

* The numbers of these islands have not been accurately enumerated, but are here given on the authority of McCulloch, in his Geographical Dictionary.

† St. Kilda is in the parish of Harris; and, away 70 miles from the mainland of the western Hebrides, it rises 1,500 feet above the waves. Rocks and inaccessible precipices surround it, except at one point on the north side, where there is a rocky bay; and another on the south-east side, where there is a landing-place which leads up to the village of St. Kilda, a quarter of a mile from the sea, on the sloping base of a steep hill. This is the only inhabited place in St. Kilda and three other islands of the group, which are the resort of the sea-fowls, that, with fish and small patches of land, furnish employment and food for the inhabitants. The population has not before been stated, and has probably never before 1851 been officially enumerated. It was found to consist of 32 families in 32 houses, and of 110 persons; of whom 48 were males, 62 were females. The 33 Gillies, 23 McDonalds, 20 McQuens, 13 Fergusons, 9 McCrimons, 9 McKinnons, 2 Morrisons, and 1 McCleod, were all born on the island, except one woman, aged 35, a McDonald's wife, who was imported from Sutherland. The number of men between the ages of 20 and 60 is 25, and the number of women of the same age is one more, or 26; of the children under 20 there are 22 males, 30 females; 1 old man is above the age of 70,

the rest of the island, called Lewis, to Ross. The 67 Orkneys, of which 28 were inhabited, and the 27 inhabited Shetland Islands, which are said to exceed 100 in number, constitute a county of Scotland. Upon the eastern coast, Holy Island, Staples, and the 17 Fern Islands, were a part of Islandshire in Durham, but are now in Northumberland.

The population of the mainland of Great Britain is 20,536,357; the aggregate population of the Irish mainland and islands is 6,553,178; Anglesey, the next most populous island, contained 57,318 inhabitants; Jersey, 57,020; the Isle of Man, 52,344; the Isle of Wight, 50,324; Guernsey, Lewis (and Harris), Skye (mainland), and Shetland (mainland), each contained more than 20,000 inhabitants. The Orkney mainland, 16,668 inhabitants; Islay, 12,334; Bute, 9351; Mull, 7485; Arran, 5857; South Uist, 4006. None of the other islands contained 4000 inhabitants. Barry, in Glamorganshire, contained 4 persons; Chapel, off the coast of Lancaster, 3; Eriskay, 3; Jethou, 3; Calf, in Argyllshire, 2; Vaila, in Shetland, 2; Little Papa, 1 woman; Inchcolm, 1 solitary man—a farm labourer, having charge of thirty acres of land.

The British Isles extend from Jersey (lat. 49°13'), over 11 degrees of latitude, to Unst in the Shetlands (lat. 60°49'), where the night in the summer solstice is three hours shorter than it is in Jersey. Lowestoft Ness (1°46' E. long.) on the east coast of Suffolk, and St. Kilda (8°35' W. long.) lie 10 degrees of longitude apart: so the sun rises and sets 39 minutes on the east coast of England before

it rises and sets on St. Kilda; 47 minutes before it rises and sets on the west coast of Ireland.

The area of the great territorial subdivisions of Great Britain is as follows: England, 50,922 square miles; Scotland, 31,324; Wales, 7398; and the Islands in the British Seas, 394 square miles. The forms of the islands are irregular, and do not approach simple geometrical figures, if we except England, which was not inaptly compared by the ancients to a triangle. The area of Great Britain is equal to a square of 299 miles to the side; England to a square of 226 miles to the side; Scotland to a square of 177 miles to the side; Wales to a square of 86 miles to the side; the Islands in the British Seas to a square of 20 miles to the side. While the area is in the ratio of these squares, or as 51, 31, 7, and 4, the population is nearly as 17, 8, 1, and 4; England has on an average to a square mile 332 persons, Wales 136, Scotland only 92, the Islands in the British Seas 363 persons. While about 21,200,000 acres of territory lie north, and 36,400,000 acres south of the 55° of north latitude; the populations on the north and south side of the line are respectively about 3,173,000 and 17,787,000.

Counties.—The 40 counties of England, 12 of Wales, 32 of Scotland, making 84 counties in Great Britain, vary much in size and population. The English counties consist of a variable number of hundreds, and until lately had detached parts within each other's limits. All the estuaries—and the large as well as some of the small rivers on the east coast—serve to mark the bounds of extensive counties: the Tweed, Tyne, Tees, Humber, Wash, Yare, Stour, Thames, separate Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, which were at one time or other of the Saxon period, separately or conjointly, small kingdoms. On the south coast, the smaller rivers appear to have been disregarded in fixing the bounds of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, and Devon; but the Tamar divides Devon from Cornwall. The Bristol Channel and the estuary of the Severn separate Somerset and Devon from Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire; the indentations of the coast by estuaries mark, on the west coast, the divisions of the Welsh counties; the Dee divides Flint from Cheshire, the Mersey, Cheshire from Lancashire; which now extends over the Ribble and Morecambe Bay, to the Duddon and Windermere, where it touches Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Thames is a boundary from its mouth almost to its source; it separates Essex, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, on its north bank—from Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent, on the south bank. The arrangement on the Severn is different; the county-towns of Gloucester, Worcester, and Shrewsbury, are on its banks, and the counties extend to the hills on both sides. Herefordshire, in like manner, extends over the middle portion of the basin of the Wye. All the

6 women are more than 60 years of age, 1 has attained the age of 79.

There are 19 married couples on the island; 2 widowers, 8 widows, 5 unmarried men, 5 unmarried women of the age of 20 and under 46. The men are all called "Farmers and Hirdcatchers" in the Schedule; each "Farmer" occupying about 3 acres of land. Eight females are described as "Weavers" in "wool." The mildness of the air covers the island with verdure; but the crops of bere and oats are often destroyed by terrific storms. The proprietor sends a yearly supply of meal to the island; without which the minister of Harris states that they would often be in want, notwithstanding the little crop, the sea-fowl eggs, and all the resources of the place. He refers to a tradition "that the population of the island has been stationary for 200 years;" sometimes falling below and sometimes exceeding 100 souls. "The great majority of the infants die of what they call the 'eight days' illness.' Several children were born in the last 12 months, but only 2 are living; and there have been 2 deaths during the last year." This differs from other information; for it is stated in the "Gazetteer of Scotland" that the number of adults in the island was at one time reduced to 4 by small-pox; and cholera in the first epidemic was fatal in this remote region. The dwellings of the poor people, who breathe the purest air of the sea and sky out of doors—in St. Kilda and in all the Western Isles—are left, through their ignorance, dirtier than the dens of wild animals. There is a manse and a church; but no medical man—no minister—resident in the island.

midland counties on the site of Mercia are small; and as the county-towns are on the rivers, extend on both sides of the basins. This difference in the boundary implying the existence of bridges, and in size implying that the country had become more populous, also strengthens the inference that Mercia was divided into counties, about the age of Alfred and the time of the Danish invasions.

The shire is an important subdivision of the kingdom, and each shire has numerous officers: (1) a lord-lieutenant, who is also (2) *custos-rotulorum*, or keeper of the archives, except in counties of cities; (3) a sheriff, who appoints (4) an under-sheriff; (5) justices of the peace, all appointed by the Crown; (6) a county treasurer, and (7) a clerk of the peace, generally an attorney, who is appointed by the *custos-rotulorum*; (8) the county coroners are elected by the freeholders, as (9) knights of the shires were formerly. The revenue of the shires is chiefly derived from rates which are struck by the justices of the peace in counties at quarter-sessions. The rates, which were formerly collected by the high constables, or constables of hundreds, are directed under 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 33, to be collected by the Boards of Guardians, and to be paid by them to the county treasurer. The county expenditure is chiefly incurred in maintaining bridges, gaols, police, prisoners, lunatic asylums, and the various county officers, some of whom are paid, although several of the offices are honorary, and are discharged gratuitously.

Hundreds.—Subdivisions of the shires have existed since the age of Alfred; and hundreds, tythings, and hides, are named in the early Saxon laws, charters, and other records. The notices are, however, by no means precise; nor are they all consistent, either with themselves, or with what is found to exist of the ancient divisions in later times. The simplest view may be thus stated: England was divided into hides—about 274,950 in number; and a hide of land, containing 100 or 120 acres, supported a free family; *ten* such free families constituted a *tything*; *ten* or *twelve* *tythings*, a *hundred*; an indefinite number of hundreds, a shire. The hundred is used in the Domesday return (1086), as a well-defined territorial division of the county.

The division of men into tens, twelves, hundreds, and thousands, on the basis of their system of numeration, is so natural, that instances occur of its use in the history of almost every nation; but it is not probable that Alfred, or any of his successors or predecessors, ever succeeded in organizing all the races, tribes, and states in England so simply as the above theory implies, without reference to other considerations than mere numbers. If the holdings were ever equal in extent, or the numbers of men in townships and hundreds the same, they could not continue unchanged; as the numbers and settlements of the people increased, and as the properties were so frequently won and lost by conquest, as well as the other mutations

incidental to societies of men in the civilized as well as the barbarous state. Accordingly, it is found that the hundreds, in the survey after the Conquest, and the hundreds still remaining as constituent divisions of the country, differ to such an extent in area and population—not only in different, but in the same counties, and in similar situations—that it is difficult to conceive they could ever have been formed on a uniform scale of area, or of free population.

Sessional Divisions.—The divisions existing in all the counties of England and Wales for the purposes of special and petty sessions, are in general based on the *hundreds* and other ancient county subdivisions. By the authority of various Acts of Parliament the justices at Quarter Sessions may alter and rearrange these sessional divisions, and they are empowered to adopt the same limits as those of poor-law unions. The Divisional Meetings of the Justices or Petty Sessions in 1831, amounted to 609 in England and Wales.

For the purposes of Assize and Gaol delivery, there are in England and Wales eight circuits of the Judges, besides the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court at London. The circuits are known as the Home, Midland, Norfolk, Oxford, Northern, Western, North Wales, and South Wales circuits, and include the counties situated in the parts of the country implied by their names.

Municipal Cities and Boroughs.—When the Anglo-Saxons first invaded England “the woods” were no longer “the towns” of the natives. The Britons had been collected in cities, polished but subjugated by the Roman legionaries, who lived in villas and towns, on taxes which their publicans collected. Unlike the adventurous colonists and “Pilgrim Fathers,” who planted the British race in America, they did not find nations less civilized than themselves on the land, but more corrupted; less capable of freedom, and of political organization. As the Roman towns still existed, some of their forms and institutions may have remained; and have impressed on the populations of London, York, and other cities, some modification of the national institutions of the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians. Those modifications can, however, rarely be traced. The condition and circumstances were no longer the same in the fertile cultivated soil of England as they had been on the western shores of the continent, and the new races adapted themselves to the change; but their relations to each other, to their families, and to their princes, required free institutions of a character very different from the provincial organization of the declining Roman empire. The Saxon borough was a modification of the Hundred; the burgesses were freemen bound to each other as neighbours, responsible for each other to surrounding communities, sharing common burthens; classified further in Guilds of Trades, or Companies, which sprang up with the divisions of labour; and banded firmly together for the defence of their walls and dwellings.

The Hundred necessarily underwent some modification in the towns; and in this as in other cases it soon ceased to designate a specific number of men. But it is of importance to observe, that in the early times the same principles of subdivision, organization, and government were applied alike to town and country populations.

London, Winchester, Abingdon, and some other boroughs of importance, are not entered in Domesday, and were probably not surveyed by the Commissioners of William I., but the customs of 41 cities and burghs are noticed with some detail.

The eleven cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, York; and the five towns of Kingston-on-Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, Southampton, in England; and two, Carmarthen and Haverfordwest, in Wales, are "Counties of themselves;" as was also the city of Coventry until lately. The cities on the old Roman sites maintained their independence of the country around them, as well as of the early Saxon kingdoms, to a larger extent than other towns; as is indicated by their independent county jurisdiction.

Some of the ancient boroughs fell into decay; new boroughs sprang up in other parts of the country; many towns were created boroughs for purposes not now very intelligible; and with the rapid progress of population which commenced after 1750, and has gone on for nearly a century—through three successive generations—the houses have spread beyond the limits of the old boroughs and cities. In 1835 a great change was made in their constitution; and the limits of many were enlarged by the adoption of the new boundaries settled for purposes of Parliamentary elections, after an inquiry by Commissioners into the circumstances of each place. The affairs of municipal boroughs are administered by *Councils* elected in the several wards; by a Mayor and Aldermen, elected out of the Council; Auditors and Assessors, elected by the Burgesses; a Treasurer and a Town-clerk, appointed by the Council. Such functionaries exist in every reformed borough; others may be appointed. Justices of the peace may be appointed by the Queen; so may salaried police magistrates and a recorder, after petition by the Council to the Crown. There are Coroners of the Borough. The control of the police, the administration of justice, the lighting and paving of the streets, and other local functions, are in the hands of the corporations; the burgesses and householders, in many Municipal Boroughs, elect burgesses by majorities to serve in Parliament.

During the period of nearly twenty years which have elapsed since the investigation was made into the condition of the municipal boroughs, some of the unreformed Corporations have ceased to exercise any active functions, having become, in fact, either extinct or dormant, while others, although still claiming to be Corporations, are municipal only in name.

By Section 141 of the Municipal Corporation Act, charters of incorporation may be granted to towns, on the petition of the inhabitant householders, if Her Majesty, by the advice of the Privy Council, shall think fit to grant them. At the period of the Census only 19 towns had petitioned to be incorporated, and all of them, except one—Huddersfield—have received charters.

The municipal organization, as regards the number of towns, stands thus:—

England and Wales:—

Reformed Boroughs named in the Schedules annexed to the Municipal Corporation Act	178
Boroughs which have had Charters of Incorporation granted to them since the passing of that Act	18
London, and the other unreformed Corporate Towns	89

England and Wales 285

Scotland:—

Number of Cities and Burghs governed by the Municipal Acts for Scotland	8;
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Corporate Towns in Great Britain 368

The 196 reformed boroughs in England and Wales and the *City* of London contain 4,473,138 inhabitants. One-half of the population (2,220,542) is found in 17 boroughs; each of which contains more than 60,000 inhabitants.

It is found, also, that 102 boroughs, or more than half of the total number, contain less than 9,000 inhabitants in each; and in the aggregate 472,551 inhabitants.

A population ranging from 2000 to 7000 is that most commonly met with; 87 boroughs fall under this category. 27 municipal boroughs have from 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants; 8 have from 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants; 7 from 60,000 to 80,000 inhabitants; 2 from 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; 5 from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants; 3 have 200,000 inhabitants and upwards.

The 83 royal and municipal burghs of Scotland contained 752,777 inhabitants: only 3 burghs contained more than 60,000 inhabitants, or 276,299 inhabitants in the aggregate; 1 contained from 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants; 3 from 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants; 15 from 7,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; 33 from 2,000 to 7,000 inhabitants; 28 under 2,000 inhabitants.

Although some of the most populous and important towns in England have obtained charters of incorporation since 1835, several considerable places are still without a municipal organization. Amongst these may be named, in England and Wales, the Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs of

	Population.
The Tower Hamlets	539,111
Finbury	323,772
Marylebone	370,957
Greenwich	105,784
Lambeth	251,345
Westminster	241,611

And the towns of

	Population.	
Brighton*	69,673	(Parliamentary limits)
Burnley	20,828	—
Bury	31,262	(Parliamentary limits)
Chatham	28,424	(Parliamentary limits)
Cheltenham	35,051	"
Dudley	37,962	"
Huddersfield†	30,880	"
Merthyr Tydfil	63,080	"
Rochdale	29,195	"
Stroud	36,535	"
Stoke-upon-Trent	84,027	"

} Wide Dis-
tricts.

Parliamentary Boroughs.—There were at the time of the Census 200 cities, boroughs, and districts of boroughs in England and Wales sending members to Parliament—186 English boroughs, and 14 Welsh. St. Albans, disfranchised since 1851, is included. The aggregate annual value of property assessed to the Poor Rate in the English boroughs was 22,669,348*l.*, and the aggregate population was 7,151,629, giving an average annual value of 121,878*l.*, and an average population of 38,449. In Scotland there were 21 parliamentary burghs or districts of burghs, with a population of 1,136,122.

Townships, Parishes, Manors.—After his accession, in 1066, the Conqueror seized, besides the Crown lands, the lands of the Anglo-Saxon or Danish proprietors, who fell in the battle of Hastings; and, in the course of his reign, acquired the estates of many rebellious Thanes. He distributed a large portion of these lands as the pay of past and of future services, among the chieftains in his army, who retained large domains for themselves, and distributed the rest on similar terms, among the officers and men under their command. The estates of the church, and of the chief monasteries also, passed into the hands of the Norman clergy. The tenants who held immediately of the king, including ecclesiastical corporations, amounted to 1,400, the under tenants to 7,871, at the time of the great survey (A.D. 1086), which exhibits an apparently new division of the country into manors. The manor was what Bede had called the "*place*" (*locus*), in the midst of which the churches were built, or the old temples had stood; the village and surrounding neighbourhood, where the people lived for the sake of society and of defence, with their headman or Thane, dwelling in his capacious *hall*, built of wood by the bondmen from his demesne, covered with reeds and straw, or a roof of wooden shingles, through which the smoke from the hearth ascended. This hall often became a stone mansion, and the home of the chief tenant a castle, in the period immediately following the Norman Conquest. The kingdom was held securely; there was a

military chief and a strong post in every parish of the country; surrounded by 60,215 knights, in the possession of as many fees or portions of territory. Of forty-nine castles which are mentioned in Domesday, only that of Arundel existed in the time of Edward the Confessor; eight it is known were built by the Conqueror, ten by great barons, one by an under-tenant; and the numbers increased so rapidly that 1,115 "adulterine" castles were counted at the close of Stephen's reign (A.D. 1153). The lord, resident, either in a castle with its keep and mount—in a hall, or in a fortified house (*domus defensabilis*),—and his court encroaching on the hundred court,—for a time gave a new character and name to the township, the *priestshire*, or the parish; but it is much more probable that the old subdivisions, which had existed for centuries, and are sometimes named *vills* in the reign of Edward the Confessor, were chosen as the limit of the manor, than that the country was wholly recast and divided into the same number of new districts in the reign of William I. Manors underwent changes, and new manors were frequently created, until the Statute *Quia emptores* put an end to their increase in the reign of Edward I. (A.D. 1290): the lords of new manors probably erected churches and appointed clergymen—according to the common theory; but the parish boundaries, surrounding the old township—guarded by the spiritual supervision of the priest, and by the tithe-owner—were not originally derived from the manor; and only assumed their legitimate importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when they were made the area of the district which by rates maintained its own poor.

The population of every parish, at each of the Censuses, is returned in the general abstract; and in the northern counties, where the parishes are of vast extent, and are subdivided into well-defined townships, the population of each township is separately returned. Extra-parochial places—which ought no longer to be allowed to exist as such—are places, as the term implies, included in no parish; and have been in general separately returned: so have liberties, and some other anomalous divisions, which are not under the same jurisdiction as hundreds.

Ecclesiastical Districts and Dioceses.—By Section V. of the Census Act, it was required that the account to be taken on March 31st, 1851, should include not only, as at former Censuses, the population of Parishes, Townships, and Extra-parochial places, but also, for the first time, the population of "*Ecclesiastical Districts*" in England and Wales.

Some little hesitation might be experienced in assigning a positive interpretation to this term, in consequence of the rather confused state of the ecclesiastical subdivisions of the country. The ancient primary division of the land, for spiritual purposes was exclusively into *Parishes*; but, in the course of time, as population increased, and additional churches

* Since the period of the Census, the inhabitants of Brighton have petitioned to be incorporated, but the charter, which was opposed, has not been granted. A petition from Huddersfield, in 1841, had been attended with the same result.

† See note, p. 20.

were erected, certain *portions* of particular parishes came to be assigned by custom to the newly-established places of worship; and these at length, under the name of *Chapelries*, acquired boundaries as definite and generally recognized as those of the parent Parish. This is especially the case in the more northern counties, where, the Parishes being of very large extent, while the population has increased with great rapidity, the need for such a further subdivision soon became apparent. The number of such Chapelries throughout England and Wales is not exactly ascertainable, but it must be very considerable.

In more modern times many other Districts have been originated by the force of similar circumstances, without, however, having obtained by custom or otherwise, any legally recognized boundaries. These conventional Districts are generally created, upon the erection of a new church in any populous Parish, by private arrangement between the rector or vicar of the mother Parish, and the incumbent of the new benefice; and are formed solely for the purpose of insuring a more effective spiritual oversight of the entire population.

The term "Ecclesiastical Districts," as employed in the Census Act, was not intended to apply either to these merely *conventional* Districts or to the ancient Chapelries, but to that considerable number of Districts which have in late years been formed under the authority of the various Acts of Parliament providing for extensions of the Establishment. By these Acts, which commence in 1818, power is given to the Commissioners for Building New Churches, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to the Bishops of the various Dioceses, to assign appropriate Districts to any new churches for which an adequate endowment is secured, either by the subdivision of single Parishes or by the consolidation of parts of several Parishes.

The "Ecclesiastical Districts" inquired into at the Census were therefore, those which have been formed by these three authorities; and the task of obtaining accurately their population, was one of very great difficulty. Designed exclusively for spiritual purposes, their boundaries are quite ignored by the general public, and rarely known by any secular officers; while, in many cases, even the clergy themselves, unprovided with maps or plans, are uncertain as to the limits of their respective cures. Formed too, in many cases, without reference to any existing boundaries—often by imaginary lines which the progress of building speedily obliterates—and liable, as circumstances alter, to repeated reconstruction—it is sometimes almost impossible, with any confidence, to ascertain the real present limits of these Districts. No labour, however, has been spared in order to overcome these obstacles and secure a trustworthy statement.

The division of the country ecclesiastically into *Dioceses*, *Archdeaconries*, and *Deaneries*, took place in very early times. Most of the present Bishoprics were founded in the Saxon

period: originally there were three Archbishoprics—of Canterbury, York, and Caerleon in Wales; the latter was suppressed by Henry I., and the territory annexed to the See of Canterbury. Most of the Dioceses, on their first formation, had their limits co-extensive with the boundaries of the kingdoms of the sovereigns who formed them: subdivisions soon, however, were discovered to be necessary; and the Council of Hertford, convened by Archbishop Theodore, decreed that, as the faithful grew to be more numerous, the number of Sees should also be increased. The first subdivision was made by this prelate in the Diocese of York; and the various princes subsequently made repeated alterations, until at length the whole arrangement settled into its existing shape, excepting the addition made by Henry VIII., and by the recent Acts of Parliament. Henry, with a portion of the proceeds of the confiscated monasteries, founded seven new Bishoprics, viz.:—Gloucester, Bristol, Peterborough, Oxford, Westminster, Chester, and Man. The Bishopric of Westminster, however, only lasted until 1550, when it was again incorporated with the See of London: and the Act of 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 77, united into one the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and created two additional,—Manchester and Ripon. By this statute, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were authorized to alter the limits of nearly all the rest, by effecting a transference of Parishes from one to another, with a view to the more convenient distribution of territory and population.

Archdeacons anciently were only members of Chapters without territorial jurisdiction. The assignment of specific limits for Archdeaconries took place soon after the Conquest.* The Act of 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 77, gives power to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to re-arrange the boundaries of the ancient, and to form certain new, Archdeaconries. The new ones formed in exercise of this authority, are Bristol, Maidstone, Monmouth, Westmoreland, Manchester, Lancaster, and Craven.

Deans are principally of two kinds: (1) those attached to Cathedrals, who are the heads of the different Chapters; and (2) Rural Deans, who perform certain functions as assistants to the Bishops, in particular definite portions of the several Dioceses. These *Rural Deaneries* were recognized Ecclesiastical Divisions of a Diocese in Saxon times. They seem to have been designed to correspond with *Hundreds* in the political division of the country, as Archdeaconries were possibly intended to correspond with Counties. The etymology of the word (*Decanus*) favours this idea; and it is not improbable that all such Deaneries originally embraced Districts with *ten* churches, and no more; their boundaries, once settled, never having been disturbed, although increase of population caused an increase in the

* The first assignment was by Archbishop Lanfranc, A.D. 1165.

number of religious edifices. Some of them still contain ten churches only. These Deaneries gradually fell into disuse from the period of the Conquest; but recent legislation tends to their revival.

Changes in the Ancient Territorial Subdivisions of the Country. Counties.—The Counties of England and Wales have undergone considerable changes.

The observance in Wales of peculiar laws and customs, combined with the use of another language by the people, naturally tended to maintain in a marked manner the distinction, which still exists in a less degree, between the inhabitants of the Principality and those of England. Partly with a view to remove this distinction, an Act was passed in the 27th year of Henry VIII. (A.D. 1535), declaring Wales to be for ever incorporated with the realm of England, and that all natives of Wales should enjoy the same liberty as the king's other subjects, with the like laws, justice, and customs of tenure. By this statute, all the marches, or border lands between England and Wales, were either farmed into new shires, or added to old ones. The new counties thus created were Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh; Monmouth being named as an English county.

Few changes have been made in Scotland in respect of county limits; although the confused manner in which the component parts of some of the counties are scattered over the mainland and islands, and the frequent intermixture in others of detached parts of adjoining counties, must be productive of inconvenience.

Under the Reform Act, all the large and populous counties of England have been divided for the purpose of returning additional members to Parliament.

Where portions of counties were detached from the main body of their respective counties and locally situate in other counties, it was enacted that, for the purposes of elections, every such portion should be considered to be part of the county or division by which it was wholly surrounded, or, if bounded by more than one, of that county with which it had the longest common boundary. Some exceptions were, however, admitted; and the town of Dudley, with other portions of the county of Worcester, lying in contiguous counties, and certain portions of the county of Flint, were allowed to remain undisturbed.

A Bill was subsequently passed, in 1844, under which every detached part of a county in England and Wales has become, since the 20th October 1844, for all purposes part of the county to which it had been annexed for Parliamentary purposes.

About one-half of the English counties have thus been altered more or less. The only considerable changes, however, are those affecting the counties of Worcester and Salop, Durham and Northumberland. An addition of surface, amounting to 17,403 acres, with

20,401 inhabitants, has been acquired by Worcestershire, consisting chiefly of portions of the parish of Hales-owen lying in that county, but belonging to Salop, from which they have been severed. Northumberland has gained an additional area of 64,389 acres, containing 19,035 inhabitants, by the annexation of the districts of Islandshire and Northumberland, and other parts of Durham which were locally situated either north of Northumberland or in the body of that county. The other counties which have increased are Oxford (by nearly 7,000 acres), Sussex, Bucks, Devon, Hereford, and York.

Besides Durham and Salop, the English counties which have undergone some curtailment of territory are Hants, Berks, Hertford, Wilts, Dorset, Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucester, Stafford, and Monmouth.

Of the Welsh counties only four are altered, viz., Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh; and these are affected to a very trifling extent.

Changes in the ancient Boundaries of Boroughs.—Changes have been made in the boundaries of many of the old corporate towns, while the limits of others equally requiring readjustment have been allowed to remain undisturbed. The obvious necessity, arising from the rapid growth of many of the boroughs, for an extension of their limits, in relation to the parliamentary franchise, was no less apparent with respect to municipal government; and it was deemed just and reasonable that all possessing a community of interest, as inhabitants of one town, should, while sharing many common advantages, also bear their due proportion of the burdens attaching to the corporate institutions. A general revision, and the extension where necessary, of the boundaries of boroughs, was therefore deemed an essential part of the plan of reform, under the Municipal Corporation Bill. When that measure became law, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Municipal Boundaries had accomplished only a small portion of their task. It was provided, therefore, as a temporary arrangement, that with respect to certain boroughs returning members to Parliament, the *Parliamentary* boundaries should be taken for municipal purposes until altered by Parliament, and that, with respect to the remaining boroughs, their limits should remain unaltered, until Parliament should otherwise direct.

In 1837 the Commissioners made their report, and suggested, in numerous instances, new municipal boundaries for boroughs sending members to Parliament, and for most of the unrepresented towns. The general effect of their recommendations was to extend the existing boundaries, so as to take in suburbs and localities immediately connected with the towns; in a few cases, rural parts included within the ancient limits were to be left out. Many of the proposed changes were, however, for various reasons, opposed by the inhabitants; and the municipal boundaries are suffered to remain in the state in which they were left by the Act of 5 and 6 Will. IV.,

c. 76. Of 178 boroughs in the schedule of that Act, 60 were enlarged by the adoption of the Parliamentary limits; but no extension of area has taken place in 118 boroughs—including the whole of those not possessing the Parliamentary franchise—although no inconsiderable number of them has strikingly increased in population. As a consequence, it not unfrequently happens that the municipality scarcely represents the *town* any more than the *City* of London represents the metropolis of the British empire.*

By the enlargement of the 60 cities and boroughs referred to, contiguous parts, containing in 1851 a population of 510,852, have been brought within the pale of municipal institutions; the population within the old limits being 1,185,850, and within the present limits 1,696,702.

Recent Territorial Subdivisions of the Country.—The Act for “the Amendment and Better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor,” empowered the Poor Law Commissioners “to declare so many parishes as they may think fit to be united for the administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor.” The united parishes were designated *Unions*. The Act also provided for the election of a representative Board of Guardians, and for the appointment of officers in every Union, by whom the local rates for the relief of the poor, and for many other purposes, are collected and expended. The *Unions*, under the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, were subdivided into as many smaller districts as the Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Registrar-General, thought fit. The whole of England and Wales has not been placed under the Poor Law Amendment Act; but the Registration Act extends over all England and Wales, which is thus divided into 624 new districts. A district comprises on an average three or four *subdistricts*, to each of which there is a registrar of births and deaths. A subdistrict extends over a certain number of parishes or townships, except in those rare cases where the parish is large, and is itself made *one or more subdistricts*. The subdistricts contain on an average seven parishes, townships, or places, of which the population is, in 16,008 cases, separately returned.

To the new Districts a staff of officers is attached; and, where they are Unions, there are the clerk to the Board of Guardians, relieving officers, medical officers, superintendent registrars, and registrars, whose duties are defined by the Poor Law Board and the Registrar-General. A system of rating is in operation; and the districts have practically been found useful for other administrative purposes, besides those which were in contemplation at the time of their formation.

* The borough of Stockton may be mentioned as an example. Its ancient limits, to which the present reformed municipal jurisdiction is confined, contained a population, in 1851, of only 1867; while the *town*, of which the borough forms but a fraction, contained 9808 inhabitants.

The circuits of the county courts comprise aggregates of these districts; and, under the Militia Act, powers are given for rendering them applicable in carrying out the machinery of that measure.

By the Act for taking the Census, the population of England and Wales was directed to be enumerated in Districts and Subdistricts under the control of the registration officers.

Besides the subdivisions—ancient and modern—which have been described, others exist for a great variety of purposes: these are often of a complex character, and evidently made quite independently of each other, as the boundary lines cross in every direction. The late Mr. Rickman noticed that, “there are in England and Wales about 550 *parishes* which are known to extend into *two counties*, or into more than one hundred, or other division;”* and he pointed out “the scattered confusion of the components parts” of the ancient hundreds, as well as the irregularities in their size: “so irregular,” he says, “is this distribution of territory, that while some of the southern hundreds do not exceed two square miles in area, nor one thousand persons in population, the hundreds of Lancashire average three hundred square miles in area, and the population contained in one of them (Salford hundred) [in 1831] is 430,000.”

The cause of these irregularities is evident. The division of England and Wales into hundreds, on the original plan, of which Kent and the counties in Wessex offer examples, was never carried out; and in the course of the thousand years that have since elapsed, the face of the country has undergone great changes: the distribution of the population—which from less than *four millions* has increased to *eighteen millions*—is no longer the same. A Hundred no longer contains a hundred families. Bridges have brought into intimate union populations which rivers divided; villages have grown into vast cities; the mining and manufacturing industry of the last hundred years has covered the woodlands, wastes, and desolate lands of the midland and northern counties with people. The Hundred courts, the Manor courts, the Shire motes, the Burgh motes, have been superseded by the Petty Sessions, the County courts, the Town Councils, the Boards of Guardians; that discharge duties—such as the election of members of Parliament, and the relief of the poor—never contemplated when the counties, boroughs, and hundreds were formed; while the system of *frank-pledge* in tythings has disappeared. For all the useful purposes of comparison, and statistical inquiry, the old divisions in many parts of the kingdom are entirely unsuited. The Legislature, then, without any settled plan, has, in recent Acts of Parliament, entirely disregarded the old divisions of the country into hundreds, and has changed, in numerous instances, the boundaries and divisions of counties as well as of boroughs.

* See Preface to Enumeration Abstracts, 1831, p. xvi., also p. xv.

The time, it seemed at this Census, had come, when a re-arrangement should be made of the 16,000 places which have well-defined boundaries, and are separately returned in England and Wales. After full consideration, it was determined that the new arrangement should be based upon the districts in which the births and deaths of the population are registered; as it is on the excess of births over deaths that the increase of population depends.

In the abstracts of the Registrar-General, which had received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, the districts had, prior to 1841, been topographically arranged in counties consisting of entire Registration Districts; and the counties had been thrown into eleven groups or divisions; *ten* extending over England, and *one* over Wales, to which Monmouthshire was added.

The old division of the country into parishes, townships, and counties, is open to many of the objections which lie against hundreds. Parishes are, in many instances, almost inextricably intermingled; and they vary in population from single families to tens of thousands of families; in extent, from a few hundreds of acres to many thousands of acres. The counties are also irregularly and unequally constituted: some are disproportionately small; thus, Rutland has on 95,805 acres, only 22,983 inhabitants; Huntingdon has on 230,865 acres, 64,183 inhabitants; Westmoreland, on 485,432 acres, 58,287 inhabitants; Bedford, on 295,582 acres, 124,478 inhabitants. Other counties are disproportionately large: thus, Kent has on 1,041,479 acres, 615,766 inhabitants; Lincoln, on 1,776,738 acres, 407,222 inhabitants; Devon, on 1,657,180 acres, 567,098 inhabitants; Lancashire, on 1,219,221 acres, 2,031,236 inhabitants; Yorkshire—in the three Ridings and the City—on 3,829,286 acres, 1,797,995 inhabitants; Middlesex, on the limited area of 180,168 acres, numbers 1,886,576 inhabitants.

Under the new arrangement of the returns no change whatever has been made in the boundaries of parishes; for the Hundreds, Districts have been substituted; and the groups of complete districts—called, for the sake of distinction, "*Registration counties*,"—differ little in extent or area from the ancient counties with which, wherever it was practicable, their boundaries are made conterminate. The cause of the discrepancy between the "*registration counties*" and the other counties arises from the circumstance that, in many cases, the boundaries of the old counties were rivers; on which, subsequently, at fords and bridges, important towns arose—the markets and centres of meeting for the people of all the surrounding parishes. These towns have been made the centres of the new Districts, as at them it is most convenient for the guardians to meet, and the officers to reside.

The inconveniences and perplexities which the variety of ecclesiastical, military and civil, fiscal and judicial, ancient and modern, municipal and parliamentary, subdivisions of

the country occasion, have been sensibly felt by us, as they were brought under our notice in the enumeration of the population. It is not within our province to reduce all these to simplicity and harmony; but we call attention to their existence; and venture humbly to suggest that the task of taking any future Census, the comparison of statistical facts of every kind, and probably all administrative arrangements, would be greatly facilitated by the adoption of a uniform system of territorial divisions in Great Britain.

For the purposes of statistical comparison, we shall be able to use the New "*Divisions*," and shall thus obtain a large basis of operation, compress the Tables within a moderate compass, and get rid of the inconvenience of dealing with numbers of people differing so widely as the population of the small and large counties. London (population 2,362,236) naturally forms one division; Yorkshire (population 1,789,047) another division; and the other groups of counties are formed on a scale of corresponding magnitude; for the average population of the *eleven* English divisions is 1,629,782; the average area is 5302 square miles.

Scotland is divided on the same principle as England, into *two* great divisions, called Northern and Southern Divisions, corresponding—but not closely—with the Highlands and Lowlands. The population of the Southern Division is 1,813,562; of the Northern Division 1,075,180; and inversely the area of the Southern Division is 9,000 square miles, of the Northern Division 22,324 miles.

The inequality in the distribution of the population, and the irregular geographical forms of these islands, render the formation of divisions of equal area and equal population impossible. But the area, the population, the topographical position of counties, their historical connections, and the leading occupations, have all been taken into account in the formation of the Divisions; so that while many other combinations of counties may be advantageously formed, these topographical groups will, it is believed, be found convenient for general purposes. The Divisions, if area and population are taken into account, are on the same scale as the four provinces of Ireland, and the ancient provinces of Continental kingdoms; in their main features they correspond with the earlier Divisions of the country.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY INTO THE NUMBERS OF THE PEOPLE.

The most important result which the inquiry establishes, is the addition, in half a century, of *ten millions* of people to the British population. The increase of population in the half of this century nearly equals the increase in all preceding ages; and the addition, in the last *ten* years, of *two millions three hundred thousand* to the inhabitants of Great Britain, exceeds the increase in the last *fifty* years of the eighteenth century. Contemporaneously with the increase of the population at home, emigration has proceeded since 1750 to such

an extent, as to people large states in America, and to give permanent possessors and cultivators to the land of large colonies in all the temperate regions of the world; where, by a common language, commercial relations, and the multiplied reciprocities of industry, the people of the new nations maintain an indissoluble union with the parent country. Two other movements of the population have been going on in the United Kingdom: the immigration of the population of Ireland into Great Britain, and the constant flow of the country population into the towns. The current of the Celtic migration is now diverted from these shores; and chiefly flows in the direction of the United States of America, where the wanderers find friends and kindred. The movement of the country population to the towns went on unnoticed by the earlier writers, and it has never yet been clearly exhibited; but it is believed that the Tables of the birthplace of the inhabitants of the towns and counties will determine its extent and character. It is a peculiarity of this movement in these latter times, that it is directed to new points, where the towns engage in a manufacture as one vast undertaking, in which nearly the whole population is concerned; as well as to the county towns, and to London.

Amidst all these great and unexampled changes in the population, two questions arise of great importance: "Can the population of GREAT BRITAIN be sustained at the rate of emigration which is now going on, and which will probably be continued, for many years?" To assist in solving this problem, the new question of "civil or conjugal condition" will enable us to show the comparative numbers of unmarried and married men and women in the country at each age of life, in each district.

The solution of a different question of equal difficulty and importance: "Can the population of England be profitably employed?" will be facilitated by the new classification of the people at each age, according to their *Occupations*.

It is one of the obvious physical effects of the increase of population, that the proportion of land to each person diminishes; and the decrease is such, that within the last fifty years, the number of acres to *each person* living, has fallen from 5·4 to 2·7 acres in Great Britain; from *four acres to two acres* in England and Wales. As a countervailing advantage, the people have been brought into each other's neighbourhood; their average distance from each other has been reduced in the ratio of 3 to 2; labour has been divided; industry has been organized in towns; and the quantity of produce either consisting of, or exchangeable for, the conveniences, elegancies, and necessities of life, has, in the mass, largely increased, and is increasing at a more rapid rate than the population.

One of the moral effects of the increase of the people is an increase of their mental activity; as the aggregation in towns brings them oftener into combination and collision. The population of the towns is not so completely

separated in England as it is in some other countries, from the population of the surrounding country; for the walls, gates, and castles which were destroyed in the civil wars, have never been rebuilt; and the population has outgrown the ancient limits; while stone lines of demarcation have never been drawn around the new centres of population. Tolls have been collected since a very early period in the market-places; but the system of *octroi*—involving the examination, by customs' officers, of every article entering within the precincts of the town—has never existed. The freemen in some of the towns enjoyed, anciently, exclusive privileges of trading; but the freedom could always be acquired by the payment of fines; and by the great measure of Municipal Reform (1835), every town has been thrown open to settlers from every quarter. At the same time, too, that the populations of the towns and of the country, have become so equally balanced in number—*ten millions against ten millions*—the union between them has become, by the circumstance that has led to the increase of the towns, more intimate than it was before; for they are now connected together by innumerable relationships, as well as by the associations of trade. It will be seen in a subsequent section, that a large proportion of the population in the market towns, the county towns, the manufacturing towns, and the metropolis, was born in the country; and that, in England, town and country are bound together, not only by the intercourse of commerce and the interchange of intelligence but by a thousand ties of blood and affection.

The town and the country populations are now so intimately blended that the same administrative arrangements easily apply to the whole kingdom.

The vast system of towns in which half the population lives, has its peculiar dangers, which the high mortality and the recent epidemics reveal. Extensive sanatory arrangements, and all the appliances of physical as well as of social science, are necessary to preserve the natural vigour of the population, and to develop the inexhaustible resources of the English race. The crowding of the people in houses in close streets, and the consequent dissolution of families—arising out of defective house-accommodation—are evils which demand attentive consideration.

The activity of the intelligence and religious feelings of the people, has led to an increased demand for instruction, and for places of public worship. The extent to which this demand has been met, has hitherto been imperfectly known, and is not easily determined; but we believe that, as far as the inquiry can be prosecuted in a statistical form, the returns respecting schools, literary institutions, churches, chapels, and congregations, will throw much light upon the educational institutions and the spiritual condition of the people of Great Britain.

Tables embodying the principal facts discussed in this portion of the Report, will be found in the Appendix.

III. AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

A CENSUS in which only the numbers of a people are taken is necessarily incomplete; for, in time, man differs almost as much from himself as he does from the things around him; and the changes which he undergoes are not wrought solely by external circumstances, but arise in the ordinary course of his life. How different is he in infancy, in the prime of manhood, and in decrepit age! Among uncivilized tribes the enumerations are more generally confined to the "fighting men;" and the Mosaic Census, the earliest on record, numbered "every male from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war."* The discrimination of the *Ages* of a population is indispensable where all are enumerated, as the proportional numbers in the various stages of life differ not only in different nations, but, as will be immediately shown, in the same nation at different times.

Summary Views of the Ages of the Population.—The ages of the British population were first returned in 1821; in 1801 and 1811 "age" formed no head of inquiry. In 1821 the answers to the question of age were "purposely left optional, both as regarding the returning officer, and the persons to whom the question was to be proposed by him." Yet the returns of ages, under this voluntary inquiry, embraced 8-ninths of the persons enumerated; and where no returns were made it was apparently the fault of the overseers, rather than of the people; for the omission was not in individual returns, but in whole parishes and townships. In 1831 the number of males of 20 years of age and upwards was demanded; and the inquiry extended no further in this direction. In 1851 the name and age of each person were written in a schedule, either by the head of the family or by the enumerator; as indeed had been done, with a little less accuracy, in 1841.

The ages of 52,565 vagrants and others were not stated in 1841, and nearly as many ages of the same classes were, probably, omitted in 1851; but as it is necessary for the purposes of calculation to distribute the numbers *proportionally* over the several periods of life, it was deemed most convenient to carry out this distribution at once, by inserting their probable ages in the books, with distinctive marks to indicate the interpolation. With this qualification, the numbers, as they were returned, of males and females separately, under 5 years of age, of 5 years and under 10 years, and for each subsequent quinquennial period of life up to 100, are given in the Tables for each of the 11 divisions, and the 52 counties, of England and Wales; for the two divisions, and the 32 counties of Scotland; and for the Islands in the British Seas.

Mr. Rickman noticed that in 1821 and 1831 the number of males under *twenty* years of age and the number of *twenty* years of age and upwards were nearly equal; and this propor-

tion has since been regarded as invariable, or it has been assumed that the males of the age of *twenty* and upwards are equal in number to a fourth part of the whole population.

The Census of 1851 reveals a very different state of things; for even if the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad are omitted, the males in Great Britain* of 20 years of age and upwards (5,475,540) exceed the males under twenty years of age (4,779,313) by 696,227.

The army, navy, and merchant seamen of Great Britain, at home and abroad, were omitted in the statements of age both for 1821 and 1831, but they should evidently be included, as the subtraction creates a great and unnatural depression of the number of males in the middle periods of life. Including these classes of men,—whose ages, as well as those of others omitted, have been estimated for the previous years from the returns of 1851—comparisons, at different ages, may be instituted between the whole of the male and female population. The numbers have undergone a further correction, to raise the population, which was never taken quite in the *middle of the several Census years*, to its estimated amount at that period.

The following are the most remarkable results:—Of the 14,422,801 people living in 1821, 6,981,068 were under 20 years of age, and 7,441,733 were twenty years of age and upwards; while of the 21,185,010 living in 1851, the numbers under 20 years of age were 9,558,114, and the numbers of the age of 20 years and upwards were 11,626,896.

The number of the population of the age of 20 and upwards in 1851 exceeds the number under the age of 20 by 2,068,782.

The increase in the young population under 20 years of age in the 30 years (1821-1851) has been 2,577,046; the increase in the adult population of 20 years of age and upwards in the same time has been 4,185,163.

The males of 20 years of age and upwards at the two periods amount to 3,587,600, and to 5,610,777; the increase in the 30 years has been, consequently, 2,023,177 men of the age of 20 years and upwards. All of these numbers, it is evident, would not be able to "go forth to war," if the population *in mass* were called to arms; and the quality of the population at after ages differs so much, in vitality, strength, and intelligence, that it requires a still further analysis.

The males at the soldier's age of 20 to 40 amounted to 1,966,664 in 1821, and to 3,193,496 in 1851; the increase in the thirty years is equivalent in number to a vast army of more than *twelve hundred thousand men* (1,226,832).

* Throughout this Report, except where the contrary is expressly stated, the Islands in the British Seas,—namely, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man,—are, for the sake of brevity, included under the general head of "Great Britain" in the statements and observations.

* Numbers i. 20.

The women at this fruitful age of marriage (20 to 40) were then 2,119,385 in number: they have increased by 1,243,073, and now amount to 3,362,458.

While the population under 20 years of age increased 37 per cent., the population at the second age of 20 to 40 increased 60 per cent.

At the age of riper knowledge and experience (40 to 60 years), the increase was 1,244,400 persons, or 55 per cent. in the *thirty* years.

The number of persons in mature life, at the age of 60 to 80 years, increased 45 per cent.; while the increase at the extreme period of life after 80 was only 34 per cent.

If it be assumed, as it may be fairly, that the population under the age of 10 years, and the great bulk of the population of the age of 70 and upwards, are chiefly sustained by the industry of the population living in the middle periods of life, extending from the age of 20 to the age of 60, it will follow that in 1821 the 6,367,991 persons of the two middle ages sustained 4,355,166 children and old persons, or 68 per cent. of their own numbers; while in 1851 only 5,797,295 ineffectives by age (57 per cent.) were sustained by 10,082,296 of the effective population. Tested by these facts, the strength of the nation has increased faster than its numbers.

The population of 1851 is so constituted that if the century of life over which a generation may extend is divided into five periods of 20 years, commencing at the ages 0, 20, 40, 60, and 80, the numbers in 1,000 males are 461, 307, 165, 62, and 5; while the numbers in 1,000 females at the same periods are 441, 312, 168, 71, and 7. The proportions are approximatively represented by 6 under 20 years of age, to 4 at the age 20-40, 2 at 40-60, and 1 at the age of 60 and upwards. The numbers at the ages 20 to 60 now somewhat exceed the numbers under the age of 20 years; and it should be borne in mind by those who have to deal with the whole population, that the persons of the age 20 to 40,—but not their possessions,—are nearly twice as numerous as the persons of the next vicenniad (40-60), and that the males of that age (20-40) exceed in number the males at all ages over 40 in the proportion of 31 to 23.

In the year 1851 the proportions at the age 20-40 in 1,000 of the population are nearly the same as in 1841; but since the latter year the proportions at the age 40-60 have increased.

There are some natural, some useful, and some artificial divisions of human life, of which a few may be advantageously noticed. Human life is naturally enough divided into two periods; the first terminates at the age of 25, which is now the *average age of marriage* in England; the second period extends from that age to senility, or to the catastrophe of death. In the Roman law 25 was the age of majority, as it is in the present French code for males. The number of persons at the last Census in Great Britain under the age of 25 was 11,573,377; of the age of 25 and upwards, 9,611,633.

By the Common Law of England, all persons under the age of 21 are infants: 21 is the age of majority; and in the five following years of age half of the marriages in England are now contracted. The number of minors in Great Britain at the last Census was 9,985,133; the number of 21 years of age and upwards was 11,199,877.

Males at 14, females at 12, may consent to marry, but cannot legally marry until the age of 21, without the consent of their guardians. And the English law regards 14 as the age at which a person is competent to distinguish right and wrong; under 7, children are irresponsible; between the ages of 7 and 14 they are in some cases responsible. The number of persons of the age of 14 and upwards was 14,167,871; of 14 and under 21, the number was 2,967,994; of 7 and under 14, the number was 3,260,188.

Physiologists divide human life into four periods, the embryonic, immature, reproductive, and sterile ages: the first terminating at birth; the second at puberty, which is achieved at 15; the third at 45, after which few mothers have children; and the last at 100 and upwards. The numbers in Great Britain at the three latter periods are, males under 15, 3,754,936; of 15 and under 45, 4,811,172; of 45 and upwards, 1,851,235. The number of females under 15 was 3,703,144; of 15 and under 45, 4,984,299; of 45 and upwards, 2,080,224.

Individual life exists on such conditions that it may at any moment cease; and the vital tenure varies not only with every change of external circumstances, but by natural laws at every year of age. It is most insecure in infancy and old age. At the age of puberty,—before the period when the growth of the body is most rapid,—before the age of its great strength, before the age of greatest intellectual power,—it is least assailable by death. The chance of living through a given year increases from birth to the age of 14 or 15; it decreases to the age of 55-8 at a slightly accelerating rate; after which the vitality declines at a much more rapid rate. The numbers living at the ages 15-55, extending to the extreme limits of the reproductive age, where the vitality wears away slowly, is 5,664,781 males, 5,903,111 females. The numbers living of the ages after 55 are 997,626 males and 1,161,412 females.

Seven, which numbered the notes of music, the metals, and the planets, for the Greek philosophers, was supposed by them to measure the critical intervals of human life. The "seven ages" of Hippocrates, were extended by Solon to the ten equal septennaries ending in the years *seven, fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, thirty-five, forty-two, forty-nine, fifty-six, sixty-three, seventy*, or the last to which life extended; and another philosopher added the two periods up to *eighty-four* years, the fulness of life—beyond which he would no more reckon than would the charioteer the ground that he ran beyond the goal. Some of these septenary years coincide with striking epochs of life, and have evidently

suggested our legal and some of our popular divisions for which the numbers in the population have been already given. Varro divided life very naturally into five equal ages, terminating at the close of the years 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 or more, and proposed to call males at the five respective ages, *pueri*, *adolescentes*, *juvenes*, *seniores*, *senes*.

The popular English divisions of life are expressed in the language by several characteristic words,—such as babe, suckling, infant, child, boy, girl, lad, lass, youth, maiden,—and young, middle-aged, old,—man, woman. These terms are not used with so much precision as they might easily acquire; and some of them, derived from different sources, are used synonymously, while the latter terms often include the period which the earlier words especially designate. But (using a little force to make them express consecutive ages) it may be said that Great Britain in 1851 contained, babes and sucklings (under 1 year), 578,743; infants (1-5 years), 2,166,456; children (5-10 years), 2,456,066; boys (10-15 years), 1,141,933; girls (10-15 years), 1,114,882; youths (15-20 years), 1,051,630; maidens (15-20 years), 1,048,404; young men (20-30 years), 1,830,588; young women (20-30 years), 1,939,906; men of middle-age (30-50 years), 2,376,904; women of middle-age (30-50 years), 2,482,382.

Before proceeding to consider the next age a problem presents itself for solution. *What is the oldest age that is now attained?* What is the measure of the complete orbit of human life? The Census furnishes some aid towards the prosecution of this inquiry, which is certainly of no inconsiderable interest or importance. In Great Britain more than half a million of the inhabitants (596,030) have passed the barrier of “three-score years and ten;” more than a hundred and twenty-nine thousand have passed the Psalmist’s limit of “fourscore years,” and 100,000 the years which the last of Plato’s climacteric square numbers expressed ($9 \text{ times } 9 = 81$); nearly ten thousand (9,847) have lived 90 years or more; a band of 2,038 aged pilgrims have been wandering ninety-five years and more on the unended journey; and 319 say that they have witnessed more than a hundred revolutions of the seasons.

Many instances are cited of men living in the ancient world more than a hundred years;* and Lord Bacon, in his *History of Life and Death*, quotes as a fact unquestioned that a few years before he wrote, a morris-dance was performed in Herefordshire, at the May-games, by eight men, whose ages in the aggregate amounted to eight hundred years. No populous village in England was then without a man or woman of fourscore years old. In the seventeenth century, some time after Pacon wrote, two Englishmen are reported to have died at ages greater than almost any of those which have been attained in other nations. According to documents

which are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, *Thomas Parr* lived 152 years and 9 months, *Henry Jenkins* 169 years. The evidence in these extraordinary instances is, however, by no means conclusive, as it evidently rests chiefly on uncertain tradition, and on the very fallible memories of illiterate old men; for there is no mention of documentary evidence in Parr’s case, and the births date back to a period before the parish registers were instituted by Cromwell (1538).*

* Fuller, in his “*Worthies*,” gives the following account of Parr:—“*Thomas Parre*, son of John Parre, born at Alberbury, in the parish of Winington in this county (Shropshire), lived to be above 150 years of age—verifying his anagram:

“*Thomas Parre.*

Most Rare Hap.

“He was born in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, 1483; and two months before his death was brought up by Thomas Earle of Arundel (a great lover of antiquities in all kinds) to Westminster. He slept away most of his time, and is thus characterized by an eye-witness of him:—

“‘From head to heel his body had all over

A quickset, thickset, nat’ral hairy cover.’”

“Change of air and diet (better in itself, but worse for him), with the trouble of many *visitants*, or *spectators* rather, are conceived to have accelerated his death, which happened at Westminster, Nov. 15, 1634; and he was buried in the Abbey Church, all present at his burial doing homage to our aged *Thomas de Temporibus*.”

Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, examined the body of Parr in 1635, and left an account of his “*Anatomy*.”

“His death,” says Harvey, “must be referred chiefly to change of air, in which necessary of life this city is exceedingly deficient, owing to the immense concourse of men, beasts of burden, to sewers and other uncleannesses, and to the pollution arising from the smoke of sulphureous coals, whence the air is always heavy, especially in autumn, to a man coming from the sunny and salubrious plains of Salop, particularly an old, weak man. Luxurious living was another cause. His brain was large, very firm, and solid. He had been blind for twenty years; but he heard well, replied promptly to questions, and walked lightly between two crutches. His memory was impaired, so that he remembered nothing distinctly of things he had done in his youth, nor of public transactions, kings or eminent men, or the wars or disturbances of his youth, or of manners or men, or the price of commodities. He remembered only things he had done in his latest years. Up to his hundred and thirtieth year he had been employed in rustic labour, even threshing of corn.”

The account of Henry Jenkins, who attained the age of 169 years, was communicated by Dr. Tancred Robinson, to the Royal Society. Ann Saville in a letter says:—“It was told me that he had sworn as witness in a cause at York to 120 years, which the judge reproving him for, he said he was butler at that time to Lord Conyers. His name (it was reported) was found in an old register of Lord Conyers’ servants. One day, being in my sister’s kitchen, Henry Jenkins came in to beg. I told him he was an old man, who must suddenly expect to give an account to God, and desired him to tell me very truly how old he was. He paused a little, and then said to the best of his remembrance he was about 162 or 3. He said that he

* See the ages of the patriarchs in the Bible and the ages cited by Pliny.

At the last Census 111 men and 208 women have been returned of ages ranging from 100 to 119 years; and to the scientific inquirer in the districts where these old people reside, an opportunity is afforded of investigating and setting at rest a problem of much greater interest than some of the curious questions that engage the attention of learned societies. Two-thirds of the centenarians are women. Several of them in England are natives of parishes in Ireland or Scotland where no efficient system of registration exists; few of them reside in the parishes where they were born and have been known from youth; many of the old people are paupers, and probably illiterate;—so that it would no doubt be difficult to obtain the documentary evidence which can alone be accepted as conclusive proof of such extraordinary ages.

Until the system of registration and the Census have been for many years in operation, the evidence of extreme ages must remain indecisive; but there can be now no doubt that some of the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain have lived a *century*; *which may therefore be considered the circuit of time in which human life goes through all the phases of its evolution.*

Every year of age from birth exhibits some appreciable change, and any subdivision of age is necessarily arbitrary to some extent; but the *century of life* may be, for some purposes, conveniently subdivided, as it was by Wargentin in the first Swedish Census, into 20 periods of 5 years,—20 lustræ; for others into 10 decennia; and for others into 5 vicennia, each of 4 lustræ or of 20 years. We have used the latter division of *five ages* largely in this Report, and shall show that it is well characterized.

The *first age*, covering the first *twenty years* of life, extends over childhood, boyhood, and youth. It is the age of growth; and it is the age of learning, for the greater number, in the beginning, on the mother's arms; in the middle of the period, at school; in the end, at the workshop: where, in succession, the

manners, language, knowledge, and skill,—the traditional and hereditary acquisitions of mankind—are transmitted to the new generation. Generous sentiments, passion, enthusiasm, display themselves at the end; and crimes are committed by evil natures.

The *second age* or vicenniad (20-40,) of which *thirty years* is the central point, embraces the period of early manhood. Growth is completed; weight, stature, and strength are at their maximum. It is the athletic, poetic, inventive, beautiful age,—the prime of life. It is the soldier's age. The apprentice becomes the journeyman; who attains, at the end, the highest mechanical skill, and earns the highest wages. Marriage is contracted, and the man hears the name of father from the lips of his children. In bad natures and in unfavourable circumstances, it is the age of crime, of passion,—of madness, which breaks out in its wildest forms,—as well as of wasting maladies.

In the *third vicenniad* (40-60), of which the middle point is *fifty years*, we see men in the higher professions first attain eminence; the capital which has been expended in their education returns rapidly; their established character gives them the confidence of their fellow-men; experience and practice enable them to deal as proficiently with the great interests and questions of the world. They see their children enter life. The edifices, of which the foundations were laid before, spring up around them. The prudent, tried, skilful, inventive man now often becomes, in England, a master, and controls establishments in which he was once the clerk, the workman, the apprentice boy. It may be justly called the intellectual age,—the legislative, the judicial age. The statesman speaks, and his voice reverberates over an attentive nation. But the passions and labours of life wear deep furrows: the health of the workman is shaken in great cities, and he falls before their pestilences; the heart and the brain are sometimes overwrought; diseases acquire force, and the man easily falls their victim.

The *fourth vicenniad* (60-80), of which the year *seventy* is the centre, may be considered the laureate age of a complete life. The veteran retires from the camp, the workman from the workshop, the labourer from the field, where they have done their duty. The age of strength is over; but as civilization advances, men are not now cast aside, but enter upon the legitimate rewards and honours of their accumulated services. The merchant has acquired riches; the manufacturer has given his name to a lasting house of business; the proprietor's improvements are visible in his lands and houses; the physician, the judge, and the bishop, discharge the highest functions of their respective professions; the fruits of the prescient statesman's wise measures, ripened under opposition, are now gathered in by a grateful people. Integrity and wisdom in counsel are sealed by experience, and receive the recognition which envy can no longer gainsay. The father, as well in humble as in high life,

remembered Henry VIII.,—also Flowden Field. Henry Jenkins was a poor man. Could neither write nor read. There were also four or five in the same parish that were reputed all of them to be 100 years old, or within two or three years of it; and they all said he was an elderly man ever since they knew him, for he was born in another parish, and before any register was in churches. He told me, too, he was butler to the Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountains Abbey very well, who used to drink a glass of wine with his Lord heartily, and that the dissolution of the monasteries he said he well remembered." The account adds, "Flodden was fought 9th Sept. 1513, and he was 12 at that time. In the last century of his life he was a fisherman, and used to wade in the stream. Diet coarse and sour. Latterly he begged up and down. He hath sworn in Chancery and other courts to above 140 years' memory. Went on foot often to the York assizes, and swam in the rivers after he was more than 100 years of age." Henry Jenkins died 8th Dec. 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale.

who has wisely ruled his house, receives the homage of his sons at the head of new families; the devoted mother is called by her children blessed: and upon the Sovereign who has trod the paths of duty, righteousness, and greatness, among a free people, undying glory rests. As a good life in old age becomes something almost divine, so a bad life is then transformed into a "wrinkled evil" of almost supernatural malignity; of which, the designations evil eye, wizard, witch, the "old serpent the devil," express the popular dread and abhorrence:

"And that which should accompany old age,—
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,"—
the tyrant and hoary plotter of evil

"Must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud, but deep."

If the vitality rapidly decreases in the fourth age, the strength fails, the senses grow dull, the mind itself decays, in the *fifth vicenniad* (80-100): and then the colours of the world fade away; the forms of men are indistinctly seen in the dim twilight; the voices of men are heard, but like the inarticulate murmurs of the sea; the sense of being, and the memories themselves of well-spent years, are at last obliterated. The lamp of life is not broken, but is softly burnt out: *Ita sensim sine sensu ætas senescit; nec subito frangitur; sed diuturnitate extinguitur.*

While little more confidence should be placed in the relations of the ages of men extending to centuries than in the hopes of the alchemists who sought elixirs, the *last period of age* appears to be as much a necessary part of the perfect life, according to the Divine plan, as the age of childhood and youth. It is the period of repose after the labours, struggles, achievements and glories of manhood are over. The grand climacteric age,—the year of abdication,—differs in every individual—as the human structure varies infinitely; but, by the nature of things, it should precede by many years the hour of dissolution; for if it is grateful to a nation to visit the places in which its great men have lived—to gaze on their monuments, and to follow their cars in pageants and processions to the tomb,—it is still more grateful to know that they are in the midst of us, and to view sometimes the lineaments that are still more intimately associated with their immortality.

In the present advanced state of science it appears to be a very simple and a natural process to measure the duration of time by the revolutions of the earth round the sun; but it was otherwise in the infancy of astronomy. Among some of the early nations, the ages of generations of men were made the basis of their chronology, and served to mark the succession of time, and the order of events. The Etruscans, it is said, reckoned that the time from the birth to the death of the last of the children who were born on the day of the foundation of a city measured the first *seculum*; and so in successive *secula*,

which were found to vary, but to be about a *hundred years*, according to Varro and Livy. The Romans made their civil *seculum* 110 lunar years, and celebrated the completion of that period by the secular games, which were from policy, however, celebrated at other intervals. If the children who are born in England, not on a given day but in a year, were taken, it is nearly certain that some of them would live a *hundred years*; but it is probable that few of them would live more than a century; so that the limit of human life is regulated by a great physical law, which has varied little, during the lapse of two thousand years, in the climate and races of Italy and England.

The Egyptians, or the Greeks discovered that there was an average interval of a *hundred years* between the births of children and the births of their great-grandfathers; or that the interval in ascending a genealogical table from the birth of the son to the birth of the father was about 33½ years. This time, called a *generation*, has been found to agree with modern observation; "but," says Sir Isaac Newton, who adopts the computation, "if the reckoning of generations proceed by the eldest sons, they are shorter, so that three of them may be reckoned at about 75 or 80 years; and the reigns of kings are still shorter, because kings are succeeded, not only by their eldest sons, but sometimes by their brothers; and sometimes they are slain or deposed, and succeeded by others of an equal or greater age, especially in elective or turbulent kingdoms." "Kings reign," he adds, "one with another, about 18 or 20 years apiece."* Many of the errors of the ancient chronologies arose from the confusion, under the term "generation," of the long complete life of man with the portion of that life extending to the birth of the next generation; or with the reigning years of kings in times of violence and often of anarchy. Generations overlay each other so that a man who completes his life lives nearly 66½ years contemporaneously with his children, 33½ years with his grandchildren, and many years with the great grandchildren of the eldest branches of his family: his direct influence extends to the second, third, and fourth generations.

If the numbers of births in each year were equal, and if all men lived a hundred or any other definite number of years, the numbers that, at a Census, would be found living at each age, would be equal; so the old men would be as numerous as the young men, and as the children, in the population. The great disparity in the actual numbers living at the five ages shows conclusively that few of the people of this country have hitherto lived the natural lifetime. Thus to a *hundred thousand* children and young people under the age of 20 there are only 68,593 of the *second age* (20-40); 86,895 of the *third age* (40-60); 14,803 of the *fourth age* (60-80); and 1,355 of the *fifth age*. The whole of these differences

* Newton's Works, tom. v. pp. 37-40.

is, however, not due to premature death, but to the gradual increase of births.

Thus, if the population is expressed in *hundred-thousands*, and if a given number of births sustain 112 *hundred-thousands* alive, and we suppose them, for the sake of illustration, to be in 112 separate buildings, each containing 100,000 persons, allotted to persons of the five ages: 40 of the vast palaces will be occupied by persons under 20 years of age; 33 by persons of the second age (20-40); 25 by persons of the third age (40-60); 13 by persons of the fourth age (60-80); and 1 palace by persons of the fifth age (80-100). Besides these numbers, which are the representatives of the primary generation, 56 palaces, each containing 100,000 persons, would be filled by the new generations, in the first age (0-20); 33 by the new generations of the second age (20-40); 10 by those of the third age (40-60); and 1 by those of the new generations that had entered the fourth age. In the latter series, the *second*, *third*, and *fourth* and *fifth* in the series of houses will not be sufficiently extensive to contain the men of the first age, which will require as many new habitations *in proportion to their numbers*, as those of the primary generation.

If 100,000 children, born at the same time, are followed, and numbered at equal intervals on the journey through life, it is found that, according to the present mortality in England, 60,061 enter at the age of 20 the *second* of the five ages that have been characterized; that 53,824 enter at 40 the third age; that 37,998 enter at 60 the fourth age; that only 9,382 live through the four first ages, and at 80 enter the fifth age, which it is not probable that more than one or two will pass over. Consequently 33,939 never reached the second age; 46,176 never enter the third age (40-60); 62,002 never attain the fourth age (60-80); 90,618 never see the first year of the last age (80-100); and 99,998 never see the last year of the possible natural lifetime of Englishmen. Familiar friends, acquaintances, and contemporaries, every old man remembers—that he has lost nearly in these proportions, since childhood, youth, and manhood.

The *probable lifetime* of a male at birth in England is nearly 45 years; for as by that time a given number born is reduced by one-half, the chances of their attaining and of their not attaining that age are equal.

The *mean lifetime*, or the average number of years that males live after birth, in England, is rather more than 40 years; so that if the natural lifetime is conceived to be graduated and subdivided into 100 degrees (years), only 40 of these degrees of lifetime are traversed on an average by the children of the healthiest nation of any magnitude in the world.

The mean age of the male population of Great Britain in 1851 is found to be 25·87 years; it was 25·49 years in 1841, and 25·13 years in 1821.

The mean age of the male population of England is 25·96 years; and if a correction is made, so as to give the ages of those living

out of an equal number of births, the mean age is found to be 32 years. If all who were born lived to the end of the natural age—100 years, the mean age of the living would be 50 years.

As there is no apparent reason why the mean “lifetime” in England should be 40 years; and as it is found to range in extent, under different circumstances, from 25 years in Liverpool and Manchester to 45 years in Surrey, and in other localities to a number of years still higher, there is good ground for believing that it may gradually be raised yet nearer to the complete natural lifetime. The way is not closed to great and immediate ameliorations; but as it has pleased the Author of the Universe to make the food of mankind chiefly the product of labour, their clothing of skill, their intellectual enjoyments of education, their purest emotions of art,—so health and the natural lifetime of the race are in a certain sense evidently to be the creation of the intellect and the will; and it is only with the observation, experience, science, foresight, prudence, and decision of generations of men,—at command,—that the battle of life can be fought out victoriously to the end.

The prolongation of the life of the people must become an essential part of family, municipal, and national policy. Although it is right and glorious to incur risk, and to sacrifice life, for public objects, it has always been felt that length of days is the measure, and that the completion by the people of the full term of natural existence is the groundwork, of their felicity. For untimely death is a great evil. What is so bitter as the premature death of a wife,—a child,—a father? What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as the unnatural death? The poets, as faithful interpreters of our aspirations, have always sung that in the happier ages of the world this source of tears shall be dried up.

Science, indeed, can scarcely apprehend all the results and all the modifications of society that would flow from the extension of life to its natural limit, nor perceive how all the violence, impurity, ignorance, and innumerable diseases which now destroy men can be dispersed. But science offers no justification to despair. When the great changes that have been already wrought in plants and animals of all kinds are considered,—and the infinite capacity of man, the extent to which his nature is modifiable, the probability that healthier parents will give birth to healthier offspring from generation to generation,—the mind is involuntarily disposed to listen with awakened expectations to the voice of the great prophet:—“And the voice of weeping shall be no more heard, nor the voice of crying. There shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not *filled his days*: for the child shall die a *hundred years old*; but the sinner being a hundred years old shall be accursed. And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall

plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit: they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands."*

The population is now younger than it would be by the natural standard; but as one of the causes of the depression of age operates with more force in other countries where the mortality is greater, the people would be on an average older in Great Britain than elsewhere, were it not for the interference of the increase of births within the last hundred years, by which the proportion of children and young persons has been so much increased that it may be questioned whether the people of any country in Europe are so young as the people of England and Scotland.

The English Life Table enables us to show what the distribution of the population would have been in 1851 if the mortality had remained uniformly at the same rate, and the births had been stationary. To 100 persons at ages under 20 years the proportions at four vicennial ages, commencing at 20, 40, 60, and 80 years, would, upon this hypothesis, be 81, 63, 33, and 3; while the actual proportions are 69, 37, 15, 1.

One practical consequence may be immediately deduced from this fact:—Although the births of Great Britain and the mortality remain stationary, the population will go on increasing; for the same number of births which, within the 20 years 1831-51 have produced persons under 20 years of age, will produce nearly an equal number in the next 20 years; but the survivors at the ages 20-40 will be many more than the number now living at those ages; and the numbers at each succeeding age will increase until the population ultimately amounts to *forty-one* times the births.

The term GENERATION is used in various senses; but it may be conveniently defined here as the *whole of the coexistent persons that are sustained by a given constant number of annual births.*

In a population among whom the births increase annually, new generations are annually begun, and go on developing themselves during a hundred years. For the sake of further distinction, the numbers equal to the original stock of people may be distinguished as the *primary generation.* The time in which a generation is completed, or the time in which it perishes—if the births cease—was called by the ancients a generation; but it would be more clearly designated by *age* or *seculæ*, if the word century were—as it has been shown that it is not—inapplicable.

With a few exceptions, the whole of the people living in 1851 have been born since

A.D. 1751. This great generation may be conveniently subdivided into the primary generation, representing in numbers the generation existing in 1751; and parts of a hundred new generations, which have, it may be assumed, been created by the annual excess of births over the births in the preceding year.

Men and women in the prime of life have increased faster than the rest of the population. It is evident, upon inspecting the Table of Annual Baptisms, that the births have fluctuated in numbers from year to year, and that they have increased at various rates: the rate of increase was only about 5 per cent. every ten years from 1705 to 1745; the decennial rate increased in the interval from 1745 to 1765 by 6 per cent.; from 1765 to 1805 the decennial rate slowly increased and was about 9 per cent.; from 1805 to 1815 it was 13 per cent.; from 1815 to 1825 it was 15 per cent.; from 1825 to 1835 it was only 6 per cent. The births, which were not all registered, probably increased in somewhat similar ratios.

This partially explains the cause of the great increase of the population of the age of 20-40, in the 30 years from 1812 to 1851, as compared with the increase of the population under 20 and above 60 years of age.

The prolongation of the life of generations, as well as the increase of births, tends to increase the numbers living at one time; that is, the numbers of the population. Thus, of 100,000 children born in Liverpool, only 44,797 live to the age of 20, while in Surrey that age is attained by 70,885 out of the same number of children born: the probable lifetime is about 6 years in our unhealthiest towns, 52 years in Surrey, and other comparatively healthy parts.* In Manchester, where the mortality is high, 100,000 annual births only sustain, at the ages 20-40, a male population of 38,919; while in all England and Wales, where the mortality is now much lower, the same number of births produces a constant force of 61,215 men at that age; and at other ages similar disparities in the numbers living exist. Now, the mortality was not much less in all England formerly than it is now in Manchester; and the great diminution in the mortality of England evidently took place at such a period of the last and present centuries as left proportionally more survivors at the ages 20-40 in 1851 than at the corresponding ages in 1821, for the dangers and loss of life incurred by the generations born in the 40 years 1781-1801 were greater than those which were encountered by the generations born in 1811-31.

Ages of Males and Females.—Although the classification of the population by age is the basis of the most important deductions, and is an indispensable preliminary to the construction of Tables for the guidance of Life

* Isaiah lxx. 19-22.—See Bishop Lowth's translation, in which the reference to the longevity of men, and of their children, and children's children, in the original, is still more strikingly rendered.

* See Registrar-General's Reports.—In Manchester 100,000 children born are reduced to about half (49,910) in *six* years.

Insurance and other practical purposes, the ages of none of the great European nations have ever been enumerated with any degree of completeness.

In Russia the ages of the population are not stated. In Austria the number of boys under the age of 15, of youths 15-18, and of men above the age of 18, only are distinguished: the ages of females are not stated. In Prussia the ages of the men are returned in some detail; but no attempt is made to place the women of Prussia in more than three classes, which are separated by the remote ages of 16, 45, and 60 years. The ages of the French population have never been published. Now, as the importance of ascertaining, for military and other purposes, the numbers of the population at different ages, is unquestionably appreciated by the distinguished men who have conducted the great statistical inquiries of the Continent, we infer that they have only left the inquiry unattempted because they believed their attempts to procure accurate accounts would fail to be successful. Indeed, a celebrated French writer has expressed his incredulity on this score without any reserve; and the motive of the suppression of the inquiry in the Censuses must have hitherto been the deep-seated suspicion that the ages of the fair part of the population of France, Germany, and Italy* could not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

That this inquiry is attended with some difficulties in England and Scotland has never been doubted. A large part of the population cannot write their names; many persons are living remote from the villages in which they were born; and some have forgotten their exact ages, as the baptisms have not been registered; or the copies of their family registers were not accessible on the Census day. The excess of numbers on the decennial years, such as 60 and 70, show on the face of the return that the exact age is in many instances unknown. And the cavillers at the returns of the ages of ladies in the middle of life have a *prima facie* case for inquiry. But, taking all these circumstances into account, we are convinced that the results of the returns of ages, after slight corrections, are available for nearly every practical purpose to which they are likely to be applied.

In 1851 the precise age at the last birthday of each person in this country was, under the Census Act, for the first time demanded†; and the opinion which we entertained, of the probable general accuracy of the returns within well-defined limits, is confirmed by the tabular results. The mean age of the females, as they are returned in England, exceeds the mean age of the males by *ten months*; so that the tendency in women to understate their

ages has only operated on comparatively small numbers; and there is no doubt of their general truthfulness.

The ages of women of high birth are published every year in the German almanacks, and in the Peerages—which are as accessible to the Public as any of the Calendars; so that it appears to be the rule with Lodge, Burke, Debrett, and the other genealogical chroniclers, only to omit the ages of peeresses who do not happen to be the daughters of princes or peers. The designation of age in England is a distinction; and, as the defects or excesses are exaggerated by the envious, it is a real advantage, which will be gradually extended to all classes of the community, by the genealogical records of the whole population, in the registers of births and deaths.

These considerations,—the veracity of English women,—and the successful enumerations of the ages of the allied Scandinavian populations,—strengthened the conviction that the truth would be stated as a general rule,—where it was known,—although the public objects of the inquiry may be often misconceived, and be imagined to be personal or inquisitorial.

A comparison of the series of numbers living at different ages, and of the numbers of males and females at the same ages, confirms this view; but it indicates, at certain ages, some evident misstatements, which a comparison with the returns of ages in 1841 enables us to calculate and define. Persons of the age of 20 in 1851 must have been 10 years of age in 1841, and persons of the age of 25 in 1851 must have been of the age of 15 in 1841; and as there is a certain number of losses by death, it is evident that, excluding the effects of migration, the numbers at the age 20-25 in 1851 must be less than the numbers living at the ages 10-15 in 1841, of whom they (20-25) are the natural survivors. What are the statements which the abstracts of ages express?

1841.	The number of girls, age 10-15, was	1,003,119
1851.	The number of young women, age 20-25, was, as stated in the returns,	1,030,456

Now, as the first number could never have swollen in ten years to the magnitude of the second, we are driven to the hypothesis that in 1841 and 1851 the heads of families returned several thousands of ladies of the higher ages at the age of 20-25; and the hypothesis is confirmed by comparing the diminished numbers returned at the age of 30-35 in 1851 with the numbers returned as 20-25 in 1841, where it is evident that the latter number is in deficiency as much as the former number is in excess.

1841.	The number of young women of the age of 20-25, as stated in the returns, was	973,696
1851.	The number of women of the age of 30-35, as stated in the returns, was	768,711

* A statistician of eminence informed M. Moreau de Jonnès, that, after many persevering but fruitless attempts, he abandoned in despair an inquiry having for its object to determine the ages of his wife and of his cook.

† In 1841 the Census Commissioners allowed persons of the ages of 34, or 33, or 32 to call themselves 30; and so for other ages.

The extensive immigration of the Irish into Great Britain during the ten years 1841-51 has exercised some disturbing influence on the proportions; but, upon comparing the above numbers with those for males at the corresponding ages, the conclusion appears to be inevitable that about 35,000 ladies, more or less, who have entered themselves in the second age, 20-40, really belong to the third age, 40-60. Millions of women have returned their ages correctly; thousands have allowed themselves to be called twenty, or some age near it,—which happens to be the age at which marriage is most commonly contracted in England,—either because they were quite unconscious of the silent lapse of time,—or because their imaginations still lingered over the hours of that age,—or because they chose, foolishly, to represent themselves younger than they really were, at the scandalous risk of bringing the statements of the whole of their countrywomen into discredit. With some trouble these misstatements and errors of age can be partially corrected; and at future Censuses, as the ages become better known, the errors, it may be sanguinely hoped, will not be repeated.

After correcting the numbers of females at the middle ages to the extent above mentioned—it appears that the females exceed the males in and belonging to the country by 133,654 at the age 20-40; as the males were 3,193,496; the females (corrected) 3,327,150.

At the more advanced ages the excess in the number of females is proportionally still greater; and the number of females of the age of 20 and upwards exceeds the number of males by 405,342. In 1841, the excess of females at the age 20 and upwards, was 370,125; while in 1821 the excess was only 266,533.

PROPORTION OF FEMALES IN GREAT BRITAIN TO every 100,000 MALES enumerated in 1821, 1841, and 1851. (The ARMY, NAVY, and MERCHANT SEAMEN at Home and Abroad are included.)

Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	20-	40-	60-	80 and upwds.
1821	102,968	98,419	107,765	104,874	110,438	125,769
1841	103,769	99,497	100,319	105,948	115,196	134,139
1851	103,363	98,856	105,291	105,628	118,115	141,636

Thus, to 100,000 Males of all ages in Great Britain in 1821 there were 102,968 Females of all ages; to 100,000 Males under 20 years of age there were 98,419 Females; to 100,000 Males of 20-40 years 107,765 Females of the same age-period; and so on.

Under the age of 20 the number of males has exceeded the number of females at every Census; which is accounted for by the fact,

that boys are born in greater proportions than girls, and that the excess in the mortality of boys does not neutralize the excess until the second age.

The excess of females at the ages over 20 years is to be ascribed partly to the fact that the mortality of females is less than that of males, and to a considerable extent to the circumstance that Englishmen, for various reasons, travel abroad, go to the colonies, and also emigrate in greater numbers than women. Scotchmen die in greater numbers than Scotchwomen, or they leave the women of Scotland at home when they cross the Tweed as well as when they emigrate, and do not marry, or marry English wives; so that to 100 men at the ages 20-40; 40-60; 60-80; 80-100; the enumerators of 1851 found respectively 112, 117, 135, and 159 women in Scotland. This great disparity of the sexes, which pervades so many counties of Scotland, well deserves careful investigation, in connexion with the law of marriage, the household manners, and the occupations of the people.

If the women of Great Britain at the age of 20 and upwards are compared with the men at home only, the numbers in excess are 540,579, and at the age of 20-40 the excess of women resident within the shores of Great Britain is 261,060. Many women at this age are, however, married to men of ages further advanced.

The disparity in the number of men and women of the age of twenty and upwards is unnatural; and in the British colonies, and possessions where Europeans reside, as well as in the United States of America, the proportions are reversed. In 1840 the free white males in the States of all ages exceeded the females by 309,424; at the second age (20-40), the men exceeded the women by 156,379; or the two sexes of that age were nearly in the proportion of 14 men to 13 women. The number of young people is as remarkable as the excess of males in the United States; for only one person in every six is forty years of age and upwards.

FREE WHITE PERSONS in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, June 1st, 1840.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.
ALL AGES.	7,249,266	6,939,842	309,424
Under 20 & upw.	3,930,383	3,819,026	111,357
	3,318,883	3,120,816	198,067

IV. CIVIL OR CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Marriage and Family.—The family, consisting “of a head and of dependent members, living in the same dwelling,” is, as has been already shown, varicously constituted; but the English family in its essential type is composed of husband, wife, children, and

servants, or less perfectly, but more commonly, of husband, wife, and children.

Marriage is therefore generally the origin of the elementary community of which larger communities, in various degrees of subordination, and ultimately the nation, are con-

stituted; and on the conjugal state of the population, its existence, increase, and diffusion, as well as manners, character, happiness, and freedom, intimately depend.

The importance of the inquiry—which has been carried out to some extent in other countries—has been long felt in England and Scotland, where theories of population have not only been discussed, but have been allowed to influence legislation, in the absence of any exact knowledge of the facts. In 1851, conjugal “condition” was one of the heads of inquiry; and the results obtained show, for the first time, the number of bachelors and spinsters, husbands and wives, widowers and widows, in the country. After an exposition of the principal facts, we shall notice briefly the solutions which they afford of some social questions interesting in a practical as well as a theoretical point of view.

Great Britain, according to the Census Returns, contains 3,391,271 *husbands*, and 3,461,524 *wives*; 382,969 men who *have been husbands—widowers*; and 795,590 women who *have been wives—widows*. If we take only persons of the age of 20 and upwards, the *bachelors* amount to 1,689,116; the *spinsters* to 1,767,194.

Husbands and Wives.—The record of names, of relation to head of family, and of conjugal condition, in the householders’ schedule, enables us to recognize the age of husband and wife; and also the number of married couples who slept in the house, or who were, accidentally or otherwise, separated from each other on the Census night. It appears that 3,202,974 husbands and 3,202,974 wives slept in the same houses. If the whole of the population had been in the country on that night, or if an equal proportion had been abroad, it is evident that the number of detached wives would be exactly equal to the number of detached husbands; but as the number of married soldiers, sailors, and travellers, abroad is considerable, the number of separate wives may be expected to exceed the number of separate husbands. This was found to be the case. 188,297 husbands and 188,297 wives in Great Britain were enumerated in separate houses; and the husbands of 70,253 wives were out of the country;* for the total number of wives in houses from which their husbands are absent amounts to 258,550; so about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or nearly 1 in 13 married couples, were temporarily separated on the Census night.

In a certain number of cases the fact of marriage has been concealed, and in other cases, undoubtedly, women unmarried have been returned as married or widows. Errors from these sources act in opposite directions; and it is not probable that they are of such an extent as to affect any deductions that may be drawn from the general results.

The proportions of the married in the

population of Great Britain amount to 33 in every 100 males, and to 32 in every 100 females, of all ages.

The proportions of the married among the population of the age of 20 and upwards are 62 in 100 males; 57 in 100 females.

About 1 in 3 of the whole population, and nearly 4 in 6 of the men, 4 in 7 of the women, of the age of 20 and upwards, are living in the married state.

The proportional numbers of the age of 20-40 married are 52 in 100 males; 55 in 100 females.

At the age 40-60 there are 79 in a *hundred* men, 70 in a *hundred* women, married; at the age of 60-80, in 100 men there are 65, in 100 women 42 married; and, finally, at the age 80-100, while there are 37 in 100 men, there are only 12 in 100 women married.

Without the sanction of the laws of physiology, or of common sense, a girl may—but in the present day rarely does—marry at the age of 12, a boy at the age of 14, under the existing laws of England; but the consent of parents and guardians is required in certain cases where either party has not attained the age of twenty-one; and the proportional numbers of either boys or girls who marry under the age of 20 is happily small.* The mean age at which marriages are first contracted in England and Wales is nearly 26 years for males, and about $24\frac{1}{2}$ years for females; while 54 in every *hundred* brides, and 54 in every *hundred* bridegrooms, are 20 and under 25 years of age. As the marriages subsist on an average about 27 years, the numbers and proportions of persons in the married state increase as age advances, until they are reduced by the rapid dissolution of marriages by death. Thus, under the age of 20, of 100 youths only 0.4 are married; at 20-25 the proportion amongst men rises to 20; at 25-30 to 54; at 30-35 to 71; at 35-40 to 78; at 40-45 to 80; at 45-50 to 81 in 100 at each age respectively. The proportional number of men in the married state declines after 55 and 60 rather rapidly, so that at the fifth age of 80 and upwards only 37 in 100 men have wives.

With respect to women, the proportions differ from those above; for at 15-20 the married are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number of that age living; at 20-25 the proportions rise to 30 per cent.; at 25-30 to 57; at 30-35 to 70; at 35-40 to 75 per cent., which is the highest proportion ever attained, as among women it never happens that more than 3 in 4 at any age are in the married state, while of men 4 in 5 at the age of 40-50 are married.

At the age 40-45, of 100 women 74 are married; and the proportion falls to 52 per cent. at the age 60-65, and to 12 per cent. at

* 162,490 soldiers and seamen belonging to Great Britain were abroad in 1851 when the Census was taken.

* In 1851 the number of marriages in England was 154,206; and of the *husbands*, 146,469 were of full age, 7,737 were *minors* under the age of 21; 129,956 of the *wives* were of full age, and 24,250 were *minors* under the age of 21 on their marriage days.

the fifth age of 80 and upwards, for then only 12 in a hundred women have husbands.

The proportional numbers of the persons in the married state at advanced ages are sustained by remarriages of widowers and widows; and as the widows remarry much less frequently than widowers, the comparison of the relative proportions of the married in both sexes shows that widowers enjoy a portion of the married life of men of 35, and a very considerable proportion of the married life after the age of 55.

The number of husbands in *England and Wales* is 2,958,564, of wives 3,015,634; the number of husbands in *Scotland* is 410,349, of wives 422,296. *Thirty-four* in 100 men, and *thirty-three* in 100 women, of all ages, in *England and Wales*, are married; while in *Scotland* *thirty* in 100 men, and only *twenty-eight* in 100 women, are married. Of 100 young men of the age 20-25, *twenty* are married in *England and Wales*, *sixteen* in *Scotland*; and the disparity diminishes, but the smaller proportion is on the side of *Scotland*, until the age of 65, when the proportional numbers of men living in the married state exceed in *Scotland* the proportions in *England*. Of 100 men of the age of 80 and upwards, 36 are husbands in *England*, 42 in *Scotland*.

Of 100 young women of the age of 20-25, *thirty-one* are married in *England*, *twenty-five* in *Scotland*, and the disparity between the conjugal condition of the women in the two divisions of the country remains through the whole of life, for at the age 35-40, when the proportions in the married state are greatest,

Age 15- 20- 25- 30- 35-

Wives 1,084; 34,908; 152,654; 212,092; 59,609;

The wives of 152,654 of the husbands are of the age 25 and under 30, while the still greater number, 212,092, have wives of the

Age 15- 20- 25- 30- 35-

Husbands 35; 5,843; 59,537; 212,092; 139,622; 53,035; 16,434; 6,991; 2,290; 1,327; 446; 392.

Here 35 wives of the age 30-35 are found to be married to men under the age of 20; 212,092 to men of their own age-period; and 392 to men more than 70 years old.

seventy-six in 100 are married in *England*, while only *sixty-seven* in 100 women are married in *Scotland*, and at the age of 80 and upwards 13 women in 100 in *England*, and only 9 in 100 in *Scotland*, are in the married state.

In the northern counties of *Scotland*, where 44 women in 100 of the age 20-40 are wives, and generally in *Wales*, in the border counties of *England*, in *Cornwall*, *Devon*, and *Somerset*, and in *London* the proportional number of wives is lowest.

In the counties on the eastern coast, in the midland counties, in some manufacturing districts, and particularly in the *English* coal and iron districts, where the men are in excess, the proportion of women married at the marriageable age of 20-40 is greatest. The extensive range of the disparities in the conjugal condition of the population is remarkable.

Age of Husband and Wife.—The average age of the wife in Great Britain is about 40½ years, of the husband 43 years of age, or the husband is 2½ years older than the wife. In the ages of the husband and of the wife there is a general accordance; but there are also considerable disparities which are in many ways important. The abstracts enable us to show the ages of every married pair that was enumerated in the same house on the Census night; and it is with these pairs alone that we have to deal in the present part of the inquiry into relative ages.

In Great Britain, 479,200 husbands of the age of 30 and under 35 are found to be married to wives of the following ages:—

Age 40- 45- 50- 55- 60- 65- 70 and upwards
14,495; 3,114; 943; 195; 78; 17; 11.

same age-period (30-35) as themselves. Again, 498,044 wives of the age 30-35 were found to be married to husbands of the following ages:—

Age 15- 20- 25- 30- 35- 40- 45- 50- 55- 60- 65- 70 and upwards
Husbands 35; 5,843; 59,537; 212,092; 139,622; 53,035; 16,434; 6,991; 2,290; 1,327; 446; 392.

In the subjoined Table the comparative ages of husbands and wives are shown in twenty-year periods of life.

GREAT BRITAIN.—AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN PERIODS OF TWENTY YEARS.

Ages of Husbands.	Wives of the Ages of						Husbands at each Age.
	0-	20-	40-	60-	80-	100-	
0-	1,581	1,620	3	1	..	..	3,205
20-	20,337	1,397,453	93,140	509	2	..	1,511,441
40-	211	297,045	932,045	45,442	144	..	1,274,887
60-	19	7,195	143,793	239,526	4,051	2	394,586
80-	..	162	1,746	12,570	4,346	1	18,825
100-	1	..	4	13	11	1	30
Wives at each Age	22,149	1,703,475	1,170,731	298,061	8,554	4	3,202,974

The Table is read thus:—Across,—1,511,441 Husbands were married to 20,337 Wives of the Age under 20 Years;—to 1,397,453 Wives of their own age-period, 20-40; to 93,140 Wives of 40-60; and so on. Reading vertically,—1,703,475 Wives of 20-40 were married to 1,620 Husbands under the Age of 20; to 1,397,453 Husbands of 20-40; and so on.

Equality and Disparity of Age of Husband and Wife.—The cases in which the husband and wife are precisely of the same age must be of rare occurrence; but the number of cases in which the husband and wife were born in the same year is considerable; and in 3,202,974 pairs the ages of 1,299,008 pairs fall in the same quinquenniad, 1,954,519 in the same decenniad, and 2,574,962 (or four-fifths) in the same vicenniad. Women of the age of 20-40 give birth, probably, to seven in every eight children; and of 1,708,475 wives of the age 20-40 there are 1,397,453 married to husbands of that age; 297,045 to husbands of 40-60; while only 1,620 of these wives are united to husbands under 20; and 7,357 to husbands of 60 and upwards.

The disparities of age are generally in the direction that popular observation would indicate; for while the age of the husband and wife falls in 1,299,008 instances within the same quinquenniad, the wife belongs in 1,409,275 instances to the earlier ages, and in only 494,691 instances to the ages older than the age of the husband. The degree of disparity differs, and is greatest at the extreme age of either sex.

The disparity of age has a wide range; and the returns show one instance in which a man of 30-35 is married to a woman of 90-95, and four in which men of 90-100 are married to women of 45-50. There is a certain regularity in the numbers that marry at different ages, and in such a degree as indicates that the acts which appear to result from arbitrary volition and chance are the result of regulated contingencies, which in their course obey laws and follow rules as definite as any that sway the relations of the physical phenomena of inorganic matter. If all the numbers are examined of men who are married to women of ages higher than their own, it will be found that, notwithstanding many deviations, a similar series can generally be deduced by dividing the number of those who married wives five years older than themselves successively by the successive powers of a number to which 4 is an approximation. Hence the tendency, whatever it may be, which unites husbands to wives older than themselves, diminishes for every 5 years the excessive age of the wife increases—in the proportions 1, 4, 16, 64, 256, and 1,024. The tendency in marriage is stronger that unites husbands to wives of the same age-period; and it would appear that the reciprocal attractiveness of the sexes diminishes in the distance of age at rates which may ultimately be expressed by some simple mathematical formula.

Without entering into any further or profounder analysis, it is sufficiently evident that the returns open a new field of philosophical inquiry into a subject which has hitherto been treated lightly; and that the fortune-teller may yet share the glory or the shame of the astrologers and the alchemists, whose success was the evidence of undiscovered truth, as well as of their bold rapacity and of mankind's credulity. The passions and affections of men are governed by laws as certain as those

of the heavenly bodies; but it is not true—as the phenomena are complicated—that the acts of particular individuals can always be predicted; and in discarding this notion we get rid of the vulgar error: but it is true that the acts of numbers of individuals can be predicted with sufficient certainty for practical purposes; for the marriage returns, and these enumerations, in conjunction with the Life Table, furnish the means of calculating the chances that a man or woman, young or old, and unmarried, will marry before, in, or after a given year of age,—of calculating the probability of remaining a spinster or a bachelor, or of being in the married state at any given age—the probability of bearing children,—or of being a widower or a widow; and these calculations will serve, not merely to gratify idle curiosity, but to guide the course of men's lives, to make provisions for children who marry as well as for those who do not marry, and to direct the establishment and conduct of social institutions which may mitigate the calamities of premature death.

Widowers and Widows.—As it can rarely, if ever, happen that a husband and wife die in the same instant of time, it may be assumed that, practically, every marriage is dissolved by the death of the husband or the wife separately; whence it follows, as a necessary corollary, that as many widowed persons are left annually as there are annual marriages in a stationary population. The sum of those who become widowers and widows during the year, in such a state, is equal to the sum of the marriages, and to half the sum of the persons married in the same time.

The numbers of the married persons and persons widowed subsisting in a community are not, however, equal; for in a stationary population they are evidently proportional,—(1) to the mean duration of married life,—and (2) to the mean duration of the life of widowhood after the death of the husband or wife respectively.

The *after-lifetime** at the average age of marriage is about 36 years for a man, and 38 years for a woman; but the union of two persons of such ages and life expectancies only endures 27 years on an average. To every 100 husbands who have married once, in a stationary community, there would be about 33 widowers, and to every 100 wives, 40 widows. Instead of 33 and 40, which are the results of the above hypothesis, the actual proportions are 11 widowers to 100 husbands, and 22 widows to 100 wives; but these proportions are immediately altered by withdrawing from the ranks of the married those who have, at one time, been widowers or widows. The number of widows and widowers in the population is thus largely reduced by remarriages; but it is still kept much below the average by the further disproportionate excess of numbers at the earlier periods of life

* The *after-lifetime* is the average number of years that persons live after any given age.

in the British population. As age advances, the proportional numbers of widows increase. At the age of 25-30 *two* per cent. of the women are widows; at the age of 30-35 *four* per cent.; at the age 35-40 *seven* per cent.; in the next period (40-45) *ten* per cent.; and so the proportional numbers in 100 increase until at the age 65, the number of widows slightly exceeds the number of wives (43); of 100 women at the age of 80 and upwards, about 75 are widows, 13 unmarried women, and only 12 wives. The proportional number of widowers also increases, but at a much less rapid rate, on account, chiefly, of their frequent re-marriages.

It is evident that if all men and women lived through the whole cycle of natural life, whether it were a hundred years, or fourscore or threescore, or twoscore years,—whatever the lifetime were,—and a man married invariably a wife of his own age, there would be neither widowers nor widows in the world; as husband and wife, descending the vale of years together, would live the same life, and die on the same day. The actual state of things is very different; for while there are 3,391,271 integral families, assuming each husband to represent a family, there are 1,178,559 families in a state of dissolution by the premature death of the husband or wife—the father or the mother—at their head. This state of things is one of the most deplorable results of untimely death. The existence of 382,969 widowers and of 795,590 widows, some of tender age, in every class of society, and in every part of the country, who have been left,—as well as their companions that have been taken,—by fever, consumption, cholera, and the cloud of diseases that at present surround mankind,—stand like sad monuments of our mortality, of our ignorance, negligence, and disobedience of the laws of nature, and as memorials, at the same time, we may hope, of the sufferings from which the people may be delivered by sanatory discoveries and observances.

The number of widows, who are every year left, depends on the mortality of the husbands, and increases to a certain extent in a corresponding ratio. Where the rate of mortality among husbands is doubled, the number who *become widows* is also doubled. Any diminution in the mortality of men will therefore diminish the relative number of widows; but, under the most favourable circumstances, the number of widows, as well as the number of old people, in the British population, will increase as the age of the present generation advances, and will require a corresponding increase in the provision for their sustenance.

The conjoint life of the husband and wife in England varies accidentally in individual cases, but bears a certain relation to their age at marriage, and at the actual age of marriage continues on an average about 27 years, when the children who survive attain the marriage age; while *one or other* of the parents lives on an average 47 years.

The proportional number of widows varies

in different parts of Great Britain, from various causes, as it depends on the number of marriages, the mortality of husbands and of widows, the greater or less disposition to remarriage, and the accidental congregation in certain towns of women living on small annuities.

In England and Wales 7, in Scotland 8, in the Islands of the British Seas 9, in 100 of the female population, are widows; and 4 in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 3 in the Islands, out of 100 males of all ages, are widowers. There are proportionally *more widows and fewer widowers* in Scotland than in England; which may perhaps be accounted for by widowers marrying again more and widows less frequently in Scotland than in England. At the age of 40-60 *sixteen* in England, and *nineteen* in Scotland, out of 100 women of that age, are widows; at 60-80 *forty-five* in England and *forty-seven* in Scotland are the proportions, which at 80-100 ascend to *seventy-six* in England and to *seventy* in Scotland, where old widows probably experience a high mortality, as until lately the provision for the sustenance of the aged poor was more imperfectly organized in Scotland than in England.

Of women of the age of 20 and upwards, 13 in 100 are widows in England, 15 in Scotland; while of 100 men of that age 7 are widowers in England, 7 in Scotland. The husbands are to the widowers nearly as 9 to 1 in England; the wives to the widows nearly 4 or 5 to 1; or, more exactly, as 100 to 11 widowers and to 21 widows respectively. In Scotland the husbands are to the widowers as 9 to 1; the wives to the widows only as 3 or 4 to 1. The proportion of widows to women of the age of 20 and upwards ranges in the counties of England, from 11 to 14½ per cent. In the counties of Sussex, Bedford, Stafford, Nottingham, Derby, and the West Riding of York, the proportional number of *widows is less than 12 per cent.*, and little exceeds *one in eight women*: in Cornwall, Hereford, Northumberland, Cumberland and North Wales, it exceeds 14 per cent., and *one woman in seven* is a widow. The other counties occupy intermediate stations.

In London the widows in 100 women exceed 14; and generally the healthiest districts contain the smallest proportion of widows. The healthier districts of Surrey are singularly distinguished; for Reigate had less than 10 widows in 100 women. In these districts the wives are to the widows, and perhaps the united life of marriage to the disjointed life of widowhood, as 7 to 1; whereas in St. Olave, Southwark, the wives are to the widows only in the proportion of 3 to 1.

The widows exceed 15 per cent. in the following districts: Canterbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Yarmouth, Salisbury, Plymouth, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Falmouth, Helston, Redruth, Scilly Islands, Bath, Bristol, Hull, Whitby, South Shields, Tynemouth, Whitehaven, and a few other districts. The great number of widows in the ports indicates the

loss of great numbers of men at sea, of whom little other record is left than these relicts.

In the counties of Scotland the proportion of widows in 100 women of the age of 20 and upwards ranged from 11 in Selkirk to 16½ in Bute; in Renfrew it was 16, Lanark 15½, Edinburgh 16, Forfar 15, Aberdeen 15, Argyll 15½. In no other county did the proportion exceed 15. If, however, we compare the widows with the wives, it is found that in Caithness, in the Orkneys and Shetlands, and in several counties, the wives are to the widows as little more than 3 to 1. In Edinburghshire and Bute the widows are in a still higher proportion.

The Unmarried: Bachelors and Spinsters.—If all the persons above the legal ages of marriage (14 years in the male and 12 years in the female) who have never married are to be so designated, it will follow that Great Britain contains 3,110,243 bachelors and 3,469,571 spinsters; or, if this condition is dated from the age of 15, the bachelors in the country are 2,709,994; the spinsters 2,786,587. We take the age of 20, one year antecedent to the age of 21, as the date applicable to both sexes, and then find at that age and upwards 1,689,116 bachelors and 1,767,194 spinsters. Some subdivisions of these large classes is necessary; and if for the moment those of the age of 20 and under 40 years are called "young," and those of the age of 40 and upwards are called "old," it will be found that there are in the kingdom about 1,407,225 "young," and 359,969 "old" maids; 1,413,912 "young" and 275,204 "old" bachelors. The line that separates the two stages of unmarried life is to a certain extent arbitrary; for it is as difficult for scientific purposes to say where the first stage ends and the second begins in the general population, as it is, in the popular usage, to apply the epithets justly in particular instances. Without pretending to decide or to pronounce an opinion upon the exact turning point of age, we call attention to the important fact, that while there are 1,848,853 wives in this second age, 20-40, we have 1,407,225 spinsters returned who are not and never have been married, against 1,413,912 bachelors of the corresponding period of life.

Of every hundred women in Great Britain of the age of 20-40 *forty-two* are spinsters; while *forty-one* are spinsters in England, and *forty-eight* are spinsters in Scotland, out of every hundred women of the same age.

Of 100 men of the age of 20 and upwards, 31 are bachelors in Great Britain; 30 in England and Wales, 35 in Scotland, 31 in the Islands in the British Seas. Of 100 women of the ages 20 and upwards in Great Britain, 29 are spinsters; in England and Wales 28, in Scotland 36, in the Islands 32.

The proportion of bachelors in 100 men of the age of *twenty and upwards* is *below 25* in the *three midland counties* of Bedford (22½, which is the lowest), Buckingham, and Huntingdon. It is *25 and under 30* in Northampton, Cambridge, Hertford; in all the eastern counties, — Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex; in

all the south-western counties, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Cornwall, Devon; in Warwick, Gloucester, and Worcester of the *west midland counties*; in three of the north midland counties, — Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, and in Cheshire; and in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Thus generally in the midland and in the eastern counties the proportion of bachelors is much below the average. Upon the other hand, the proportion of bachelors is 33 or more per cent. in Kent, Hants, Salop, Hereford, and South Wales; in the three northern counties, — Northumberland, and Cumberland, and Westmorland, — the proportion exceeds 35, and in Westmorland is so considerable as 36 per cent. The other counties occupy intermediate places. In Bedford 23, in Westmorland 36, in a hundred men are bachelors; and these are the two extremes of the proportion in England. But upon passing the borders into Scotland the proportional numbers of bachelors rapidly increase. Only in the Orkneys and Shetlands is the proportion so low as 29, in Fife as 31; in all the other Scottish counties the proportion exceeds 32; it exceeds 36 and approaches 40 in Bute, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Peebles, among the southern counties; and in Perth, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Elgin, Argyll, Ross, and Caithness, in the northern counties. In Nairn, Inverness, and Sutherland 40 and rather more in 100 men are bachelors.

The distribution of *spinsters* over the country is, as might be expected, not very different from that of *bachelors*. The average for England is 28 *spinsters* in 100 women. Now in seven counties the proportion is *less than 25*; namely, in Northamptonshire, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Essex, Stafford, Durham, and Monmouthshire; the proportion 30 is *exceeded* in Surrey, Sussex, Devon, Somerset; nearly 32 in Gloucester and Cumberland; 32 in London, and 33 in Middlesex (*Extra-Metropolitan*) and Westmorland. In Ayr, Lanark, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan only of the counties of Scotland is the proportion of spinsters less than 32 in 100; in Kirkcudbright and Bute the proportion exceeds 40, and in several of the southern counties approaches it; over the northern counties of Scotland the proportion of spinsters increases, and exceeds 40 in Perth, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Caithness, and the Orkneys and Shetlands; in Sutherland nearly 46 in 100 women are *spinsters*.

In the coal and iron districts of the country the spinsters are proportionally few; in London they are numerous, as there is a demand for their services.

Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, and (in London) the districts of Kensington, St. George Hanover Square, St. James Westminster, Hampstead, Hackney, and the city of London, contain generally a great excess (40 per cent.) of spinsters, who for various reasons and purposes are congregated in these localities. Bath and Cheltenham, two watering-places, are the only other districts in England that have so many as 41 spinsters in every 100

women; while this proportion is quite common in many counties of Scotland.

The distribution of women over England and Scotland who are not now in the married state, but are either widows or spinsters, is shown in the Tables at pp. 119-121, Appendix.

Natural Families and Children.—A great number of married people have no children living; and it was shown in a previous section from a limited but perhaps a sufficient number of facts, that about 28 in 100 married pairs had no children residing with them on the Census night. From other observations it may be estimated, however, that not more than 20 in 100 families are childless, and consequently that about 80 in 100 have children living. Of 100 widowers and widows, 59 had children, 41 had no children residing with them.*

If the 3,461,524 wives are taken to represent the married pairs, it may be inferred from the above proportions that about 984,100 have no children residing with them, and that 692,305 have no children living. Of the 1,178,559 widowers and widows, about 695,480 have children, and 483,079 have no children, residing with them.

The resident sons and daughters of the married pairs are about 6,766,458; while the children with the widowers and widows are about 1,509,520 in number. These orphans have lost either their father or mother. The orphans who have lost both parents have not been numbered, and cannot be estimated.

The 6,766,458 sons and daughters residing with the married pairs are singularly enough nearly equal in number to the 6,923,048 husbands and wives of which those pairs consist; but these children were attached to 4,954,848 of the married persons (nearly 3 children to 2 parents), leaving 1,968,200 without children in charge. In like manner the 1,509,520 orphans were attached to 695,474 widowers or widows, in the proportion of more than 2 to 1, leaving 483,065 widowers or widows without apparent charge.

If it be assumed, for the moment, that each wife, widower, or widow represents a family, then Great Britain has 4,640,063 natural families; of which 3,172,898 have children attached, and 1,467,165 have no children resident, and probably more than a million families are childless.

Upon the other hand, if of the widowers and widows two are taken to constitute one family, the natural families amount to 4,050,804, having resident with them 8,275,978 children, and consisting in the aggregate of 16,377,586 persons, or 4 to a family. As the nation consists of more than 21 million persons—including servants, children absent from their parents, bachelors,

spinsters, and others,—there are rather more than 5 persons to one such family. Upon this important subject we have thought it right to give these merely *approximative* results.

Of Women living in a State of Celibacy, and of others.—To complete the view of the conjugal condition of the people in reference to population, the fact must be noticed, that in this, as in every other country, a certain number of the children are the offspring of unmarried women. In 1851 the births of 615,865 living children were registered in England and Wales,* 573,865 as the children of married, and 42,000 as the offspring of unmarried women; and the Census returns show that the women of the age 15-55 married were 2,553,894: the women unmarried, including widows as well as spinsters, 2,449,669. So that to 1000 married women of that age 224 living children are born annually, and to 1000 unmarried women 17 living children are annually born. Upon the hypothesis that as many unmarried women must, *ceteris paribus*, be living irregularly to every child born out of wedlock as there are wives to every child born in wedlock, then 186,920, or 1 in 13 of the unmarried women, must be living so as to contribute as much to the births as an equal number of married women. A certain class of cases countenances the belief that the numbers and proportions are understated—others, that they are overstated—by such a hypothesis. But as the mothers of so many as probably 7 in 8 children are of the second age (20-40) when 100 married women have 31 children annually, it would follow that 42,000 children out of wedlock may be born by about 136,728 women of that age (20-40), or by about 9 in every 100 of the 1,248,182 unmarried women. Nearly 1 in 11 may be struck off the list of spinsters by this estimate, which appears, on the whole, to be of the two the nearest approximation to the truth; thus leaving, out of 1,248,182 unmarried women 1,111,454 living in celibacy in the prime of life (20-40), against 1,744,944 women, namely 1,608,216 wives and 136,728 women who are not wives, who bear children. Now, some conception of the voluntary control that is exercised over the numbers of the population may be obtained by considering that the births are proportional to the number of married women, who at this age may be raised in the proportion of 2 to 3 by the simple transfer to their ranks of a portion of the 1,111,454 unmarried; and, further, that an increase of the actual births by one third part or by one half would certainly double the rate at which the population has increased for the last half century. For the sake of simplifying the statement, the whole of the births have been here referred to the women of the age of 20-40; but it is well known that in America great numbers

* Of 42,023 families having a husband and wife as head in different parts of the country, 11,947 had no children, 30,076 had 82,145 children with them. Of 10,854 widowers and widows, 4,449 had no children, 6,405 had 13,902 children, residing with them on the Census night.

* The data for this calculation cannot be procured for Scotland or for the Islands in the British Seas.

of women marry and bear children at the ages under 20, when in Great Britain only 25,607 are wives, and more than a *million young women* are spinsters.

Some General Deductions from the ascertained Conjugal Condition of the Population.—(1) In every part of Great Britain a large number of men and woman who live to advanced ages never marry. Of the population at the ages of 20 and upwards, about 1 in *ten* men and 1 in *eight* women may be referred to this category; or in Great Britain *one* in *ten* of the *survivors* of the young men now living, and *one* in *eight* of the survivors of the young women now living, will die as bachelors and spinsters if they live to the age of 60 and upwards; besides the great numbers who die unmarried at younger ages. Celibacy, as well as marriage without children, is therefore to be considered the natural state of a portion of the population; for under no circumstances that can be conceived will the whole of the people marry. Certain duties of the most exalted as well as of the humblest kind in the world are most efficiently performed by these classes; and although the proposition, that “the best works and of greatest merit for the public have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men” may not be absolutely true, as it is put by Bacon, they have unquestionably contributed their full share to public works, which often absorb the powers of mind to an extent that might embarrass him that in “wife and children has given hostages to fortune.” There is also evidently a large number of both sexes in this class who from infirmity and diseases, either acquired or hereditary, cannot marry, and some who have a total disinclination to marriage.

(2) The births in England and Wales now greatly exceed the deaths, as is shown by the registration of 615,865 births, and 395,174 deaths in the year 1851, leaving an excess of 220,691 births. This number differs little from the average numbers in England and Wales: and although the excess in Scotland is proportionally less, it is considerable, as is proved by the increase of population in that part of the kingdom.

(3) The British population contains a great reserve of more than a million unmarried men, and of more than a million unmarried women, in the prime of life, with as many more of younger ages; and if the whole of the population were married, the births in Great Britain would, instead of *seven hundred thousand*, be about *sixteen hundred thousand* annually, if they bore the same proportion to the *wives at different ages as they do now*.

(4) The perpetuity of the British race is thus secured against all contingencies; but it is evident that without some such reserve in all times, it may have perished, either in the great famines, pestilences, and intestine wars which are recorded in its history, or that must have befallen it in the still more perilous ages preceding the Roman invasions.

(5) And the question that was propounded

in the previous section can be answered without hesitation in the affirmative: “Can the population of GREAT BRITAIN be sustained at the rate of emigration which is now going on, and which will probably be continued for many years?” The thousands of emigrants that flock to Canada, to the United States of America, to Southern Africa, or to the wide lands of Australia, every year in increasing numbers, cannot exhaust the vast resources of these islands, but will rather extend, as they have done hitherto, the commerce, manufactures, and numbers of the nation from which they sprang, and from which they can never be divided in interest, language, or affection.

(6) From the state of things which the Census discloses it is evident that the strength, the rate of increase, and the colonization now proceeding can be sustained by the marriages of only a part of the population; hence it follows, that if by any judicious means the increase of the incurably criminal, idle, insane, idiotic, or unhappily organized parts of the population can be, without cruelty, repressed, under a system of religious discipline, to a greater extent than it is at present by the selection that pervades, more or less, the whole system of English marriages,—the character and good qualities of the race will be immeasurably improved, without checking the tide of population or the increase of numbers. Hitherto the flower of the British youth has been in ignorance sent to the alluvial lands of the tropics, where our race cannot live, or where it inevitably degenerates; while, in defiance of the principles of physiology, and of the doctrines that are inculcated on the breeders of the inferior animals by the Royal Agricultural Society,—convicts have been thrown broadcast over some of the healthiest colonies in the world, and may now, without due precaution, multiply at home, like the *forçats* in France, and prove a leaven of social disorder and disorganization.

(7) The proportion of children to a marriage, and consequently the population, are regulated, not so much or so immediately by the numbers of the people who marry as by the *age at which marriage is contracted*. The mothers and fathers of nearly half of the children now born are under 30 years of age; and if all the women who attain the age of 30 should marry, and none should marry before that age is attained, the births would decline to about two-thirds, and if the marriage age were postponed to 35, the births would fall to one-third part of their present number: so the population would rapidly decline; firstly, because the number of births to each generation would grow less; and secondly, because, as the interval between the *births* of successive generations would increase, and the duration of life by hypothesis remain the same, the numbers living contemporaneously—in other words, the population would be further diminished. The age at which first marriages take place necessarily varies according to circumstances in different

populations and in different classes of the same population; in the eldest and youngest sons of noble families; in the various rising or declining professions; among skilled artisans, and labourers.

The *twenty-sixth year* is the mean age at which *men* marry, and the *twenty-fifth year* the mean age at which *women* marry in England and Wales. About this period of life the growth of man is completed. *Half* of the husbands and of the wives are married at the years of age 21 and under 25; the higher average age is the result of later marriages, which occur in great numbers at the age of 25-30.

The *disparity* between the *mean age* of bachelors and of spinsters about to marry, is *one year* in favour of the former; and the range of disparity seldom exceeds twenty years, and is, as it should be, almost always in favour of the husband.

Plato laid it down that in his republic the men should be united about the age 30-55; the women at the age of 20-40. Aristotle, who possessed a greater knowledge of natural history than any author of antiquity, remarks that the young of very old and very young animals are imperfect, and that the children also of very young or very old people are imperfect in mind and body. He asserts, too, that people should, for reasons that he alleges, marry at such ages that when the wife is in her 50th, the husband should be near his 70th year, or that men should marry about the age of *thirty-seven*, women about the age of *eighteen*. In particular cases, as has been seen, to meet the infinite variety of social circumstances, greater disparities of age than these occur in Great Britain; but the rule of Aristotle, if acted on universally, would work mischievously in various ways. *Thirty-three* women attain the age of 18 to every *twenty-eight* men who attain the age of 37; and the women of the age of 18 and upwards are to the men of 37 and upwards as 1,402 to 804; so that a disproportionate number of the women would be unmarried. The proportion of widows would be increased, and fathers would less frequently live to see their children attain maturity. The object which Aristotle had in view is obtained by the remarriage of widowers.

The age of marriage cannot be directly fixed by laws; but legislation, by prescribing the minimum age of marriage, and the age of majority, does exercise a considerable influence on great numbers of the people directly, and on all indirectly. It becomes the custom or the fashion not to marry below the age of majority. Thus in England about 9,000 young persons of the age of 20 and under 21 married in the year 1851; while about 139,000 married in the four years after they were of *age*, as it is called, or in the years of age 21-25. The age of majority is *twenty-five* years in France; and the age of twenty-five divided the *minores* from the *maiores* in Roman law. This advanced age of majority, or of what becomes practically the lowest age of marriage, retards marriage indefinitely in

many cases, and will probably be found, on investigation, to account, at least partially, for the comparatively small number of children to a marriage in France. By raising or depressing the age of majority the legislature then has the power to exercise considerable control over the population.

(8) The great number of childless parents, of unmarried persons, of orphans, and of large families, particularly among the poor, sanctions the practice of adoption; and points out the propriety of distributing destitute orphans and other children—who are now kept at great expense by parishes in work-houses, or by societies in large buildings—among the *childless families*, who would cherish the children with a sort of parental affection.

Bachelors, Husbands, and Widowers in the ARMY and NAVY.—The regulations of the army set a limit to the marriages of the men, but none to the marriages of officers. In the navy such regulations do not exist.

The proportions in the service who are returned as married in every 100 of each class, are 25 officers and 15 men in the army; 30 officers in the navy, and 24 seamen; while 2 officers in 100 and 1 man in 100 are widowers in the army, and 1 officer and 1 man in the navy.

The proportion of bachelors in civil life is 31 in every 100 persons of the age of 20 and upwards. Among the *officers* of the age 20 and upwards serving in the army, 71 in 100—among the *men*, 82 in 100—among the *officers* in the *Royal Navy*, 60 in 100—among the *seamen*, 69 in 100—are returned as *bachelors*.

The officers of the army marry in much greater proportions than the men; so do the officers of the Royal Navy: but in the navy the disproportion is less considerable: and the proportion of officers and of men in the army who are *married* is less than the proportions in the same state in the Royal Navy.

In civil life, 62 in 100 men are living at the age of 20 and upwards in the state of *marriage*; so the numbers are much higher in proportion than the numbers in the army and navy.

It is probable that neither the army nor the navy could, under these circumstances, keep up their numbers by marriage; but the country has other resources; and imposes the task of training and educating children during the period of service on only a limited proportion of its gallant defenders. Still, out of 6,593 officers of the army, 1,675 have wives; and out of 136,277 men at home and abroad, 20,755 have wives; and it is right that some well-considered provision should be made for those 22,430 wives and for the 29,782 children of the brave men who fighting for their country live or die in her armies. The same claim holds on behalf of the wives of the officers and seamen in the Royal Navy, who, exclusive of the wives of marines, were returned at 6,151 in 1851; namely, 1,059 wives of officers and 5,092 wives of men.

These numbers apply to the Army and Royal Navy, not of Great Britain only, but of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION AND MARRIAGE IN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

Scotland differs from England in the numbers and in the density of population—in the rates of the people's increase—in the proportion of males and females—and in the proportion of men and women in the married state.

Thus in *Scotland* there are 110 females to every 100 males at home; in *England* and *Wales* only 104 females to 100 males at home.

In *Scotland* 49 women in every 100 of the age of 20 and upwards are returned as wives; in *England* and *Wales* 59 women in every 100 of the same age are married.

In *Scotland* the population has increased rapidly since 1801, and the increase in fifty years has been at the rate of 74 per cent.; but in *England* the increase in the same time has been 97 per cent.

The population of *Scotland* was to the population of *England* as 18 to 100 in 1801; it is as 16 to 100 in 1851.

The density of population in *Scotland* is such in 1851 that on an average there are ninety-two persons to a square mile; while in *England* there are three hundred and seven persons to a square mile.

The mean proximity of the people is such in *Scotland* that they are on an average 197 yards apart; in *England* the proximity is 108 yards.

Seven per cent., or 207,367 of the inhabitants of *Scotland*, are natives of *Ireland*; while 519,959, or three per cent., of the inhabitants of *England*, are natives of *Ireland*. The demand for labour has therefore been proportionally greater in *Scotland* than in *England*.

There are 130,087 natives of *Scotland* in *England*, or 7 in every 1,000 of the population of *England*; and 46,791 natives of *England* in *Scotland*, or 16 in every 1,000 of the population of *Scotland*. *Scotland* has sent 47 per 1000 of its population to *England*; *England* and *Wales* 2 $\frac{7}{10}$ per 1000 of its population to *Scotland*.

Scotland maintains 2,922,362 people on 20,047,462 acres of territory; *England* has 18,054,170 people living on 37,324,915 acres of territory.

Allowing for the coldness of the northern climate, as well as for the necessary sterility of the hills, on the one hand, and, on the other, for the salubrity of the air, for the energy of the inhabitants, for the mineral wealth, for the adaptation of the country—covered by water-power in its mountain streams—to furnish healthy sites of manufactures and towns of various kinds, the conclusion appears to be inevitable, that *Scotland* is under-peopled; and that its resources have not yet been developed to the same extent as the resources of *England*. The smaller proportion of people living in the state of marriage in *Scotland*—one sixth less in proportion than in *England*—directly accounts for the retarded rate at which the population increases, and for the diminished proportion of the Scottish people to the people of *England* and to the land of *Scot-*

land. If we ascend a step higher in the inquiry, it appears to be probable that the peculiarity in the conjugal condition of the Scottish people is not natural, but is rather the result of its marriage law, which, as it was not reformed at the same time as the marriage law of *England*, produces results, not so extensive, but of the same nature and in the same direction, as the loose marriage law of *England* before it was placed on the present footing, in 1753, by Lord Hardwicke's Act, and by the new marriage law of 1837.

The important evidence of Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and Dr. Lushington, in 1849, before a Committee of the House of Commons, consisting chiefly of Scottish members, supplies authentic information on the singular and almost incredible state of the Scottish law.

Marriage is held to be legally contracted in several ways in *Scotland*:—(1) by promise *cum copulâ*; (2) by contract *per verba de presenti*; (3) by celebration before a clergyman, anywhere, after proclamation in the parish church; and (4) by celebration, as it is called in *England*, *in facie ecclesiæ*—the latter proceeding being rare; and (5) by "habit and repute." The children who are born out of wedlock are legitimized by the subsequent marriage of the parents in any of these forms. The maxim of the civil law, *consensus non concubitus, facit nuptias*, implies that in this law, as well as in the law of *England*, the *consensus* is the essence of the contract; and consent is expressed most distinctly, and recorded most permanently in writing, before appointed officers and witnesses; but by the law of *Scotland* the *concubitus* in one form is a part of the contract, and is, as well as consent, to be proved. Lord Brougham says, speaking of marriage practically, "as the law now stands, they [the parties] have only to go before the ostler, or the chambermaid, or the postboy, whoever it is that drives them to the country, or, if they reside in the country, they can do it before ANY ONE WITNESS that can prove it, or, even without any witness, they can do it if they can prove the date, by an interchange of letters and acknowledgements; they have only to do that, and they are married in a trice, and just as effectually as the Moderator of the General Assembly can marry them, or any of the Doctors of Divinity in *Scotland* in his own parish." Under this state of the law, youths and girls, who have no power by the Scottish law to contract any other obligation of any importance, contract marriage without the knowledge of their friends; marriage is concealed, or its declaration is withheld; and the most delicate questions, affecting the honour of mothers, the legitimacy of children, and the transmission of property, turn upon nice, or difficult, or inaccessible, or indefinable proofs—not only of promise *subsequente copulâ*, but of the order of the two events that constitute marriage.

The proof of a marriage "by habit and repute" is surrounded by difficulties: no judge is able to say exactly what habit-and-

repute is; but it has the popular pretension to be a sort of marriage by ballot, in which no one can discover for what the cautious man has voted.

"I should say," Lord Brougham observes, "that the law of Scotland, as it now stands, has a very great tendency to shelter, and therefore to promote *clandestinity*, which is, in my opinion, a very great evil in any society. It seems to me to be of infinite importance that a contract such as the marriage contract, should be overt, and known to all mankind; and, above all, that it should be easy of proof."

Lord Campbell's opinion is equally decisive, and to the same effect. He holds that it is "the duty of the Legislature to fix *some open and certain mode* in which the contract is to be entered into, and a mode which may be easily proved, so that *women may know whether they are wives or concubines, and children may know whether they are legitimate* * * * ." "It seems to me," he adds, "that with respect to the marriage law of Scotland, at present, although it has been perfectly well ascertained upon most points, yet from the *uncertainty of the fact it does not at all comply with these conditions; it is secret; there is no certainty of proving it; and it leads, in my opinion, to most disastrous consequences.*"

Seduction and polygamy are greatly facilitated—concubinage is concealed by the appearance of marriage—under the law of Scotland; and in the North of England, Lord Brougham remarks, the bargain to live together, and to marry conditionally, "is very much encouraged by the facility of going into Scotland and being married. The degree in which that takes place in the border counties is incredible!"

English *minors* are legally married, without the consent of their guardians, in Scotland; and at Gretna Green, one important object of the English Marriage Act of 1753 is defeated. English parents of property are still afraid, Lord Brougham informs the Committee, to send their eldest sons to the University of Edinburgh, from the justifiable apprehension that they might succumb before the facilities of the law and the charms of the women of Scotland; against which the breasts of their youthful countrymen, alone, are steeled—by habit probably—as it does not frequently happen that Scottish heirs contract irregular marriages.

Such is the substance of the evidence of these eminent lawyers and statesmen; and their opinions are in entire accordance with those of their great countryman, Lord Mansfield, who in England supported the Marriage Bill of the last century by arguments that now lose none of their force or application in Scotland.

Regular marriage is performed, we are informed, in Scotland, after proclamation in the parish church, more frequently than under the law or from this evidence might be imagined. But proposals to make marriage in all cases an open, public, registered act, as it is in England, and as it is among all the

other civilized races of Europe—or proposals to secure a complete registration of marriages in Scotland, without any interference with the religious rites—have hitherto been met by objections which the results of this inquiry into the conjugal condition of the people of Scotland may help to dissipate.

It has been said that the people of Scotland have hitherto had the right to contract marriage without any ceremony, any delay, or any display; that it would be "a hard thing" to deprive them of "vested rights;" that the registration of marriages would throw obstacles in the way of marriage; that it would be the cause of concubinage, and may lead to depopulation. The same objections were urged against the English Bill, but were falsified by the results. And upon closer examination it will probably be found that the educated classes in Scotland are, as Lord Campbell avers, a very virtuous people; but that in the minds of large numbers of the ignorant and rude population the importance is not perceived of a distinction so fine, so indistinct, so subtle, and so perplexing as that between the looser irregular marriages of Scotland—and no marriage at all. The belief consequently in the necessity or sanctity of marriage does not induce men and women to marry to the same extent as they would if marriages were in all cases publicly recorded.

This was found to be the case in England before 1753. Children under the system of loose marriage are born in large numbers out of wedlock, and other results follow; but it is never found that the population increases so fast in a population containing a small, as it does in a population containing a large proportion of married pairs.

Under the same securities, and with the same inducements, it is exceedingly probable that in Scotland matrimony will be held in the same repute and will prevail to the same extent as it does in England: which will place the population of the northern and of the southern portions of Great Britain again in a state of equilibrium,—raise the value of the land of Scotland,—and increase the number of men of that nation who contribute in no small degree to the security, greatness, and renown of these islands.

INFLUENCE OF CHANGES IN THE CONJUGAL STATE OF THE PEOPLE ON THEIR INCREASE.

The cause of the recent rapid increase in the numbers of the British population, as shown in the Census reports, has been often discussed without any knowledge of the facts which in the present volume throw so much light, for the first time, on the state of marriage.

The causes of such increase are usually sought in certain happy mechanical inventions which have been made or brought into use within the period, and which now, as will be shortly shown, furnish employment to the population of large districts of the kingdom. These inventions, however, do not explain the whole of the facts; and they appear them-

selves to have been the result of a great, general, and simultaneous movement.

As the first Census was taken in 1801, no exact account of the population in the earlier periods can be obtained; but various estimates of the population were framed in those times by contemporary writers; and series of returns of baptisms and burials have been preserved in many parishes since 1571. After collating the various sources of information, the following estimates have been framed, which are founded on data that justify us in considering that they represent approximately the population of Great Britain in the middle of each of three centuries.

	Estimated population of Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas.	Increase of population in the Century.
1651	6,378,000	
1751	7,392,000	1,014,000
1851	21,185,000	13,793,000

Thus, according to the estimates, the people of these islands amounted to more than *seven millions* in 1751, and to more than *twenty-one millions* in 1851; they having increased nearly *fourteen millions* in the hundred years; while the increase of the numbers in the preceding century (1651-1751) was only *one million*: and the numbers can scarcely be wrong either way more than half a million.

To what is this remarkable multiplication of population in the last hundred years, and its previous slow progress due? Is it a simple question of supply and demand? Is it something fortuitous, and entirely inexplicable? Is it the result of some simple change in the institution of families? or of some miraculous addition to the powers of the population? Undoubtedly several causes have concurred in the creation and sustentation of twenty-one millions of people on islands that have never before been the home of seven millions: and several of these causes, though subsidiary, have been powerful in their operation; but it is probable, from an examination of the facts, that a change in the marriage institution, and a great improvement in the character of the parents, have had the chief and most direct effect on the numbers of their children now living.

The first evident cause of the increase of the population is a diminution of the mortality. A cessation of the great plagues which devastated England in the seventeenth century was followed in the eighteenth century by a diminution of disease. The towns were improved, and the habits of the people became more cleanly—their food more suitable and varied. Medicine advanced rapidly after the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, and of Sydenham's practical methods of treatment. Inoculation was tried, and Jenner's discovery of vaccination secured the life as well as the beauty of the women from the ravages of small-pox, which was fatal, in 1695, to Queen Mary. The plague of Marseilles excited in 1719 a salutary terror in England; and, among other useful sanatory

publications, led to one of lasting importance by the great Dr. Mead. The army, in the war of 1743-6, was followed to the Low Countries by Sir John Pringle, who successfully investigated the circumstances that affect the health of large bodies of troops on land; while Captain Cook, in his voyages, showed how sailors, who formerly could not be kept alive or in health for two months in the Channel, might, by proper provisions and judicious arrangements, be carried round the world in safety. These important new doctrines and striking examples led to the amelioration of the prisons and other public institutions. They had some influence, with the progress of the arts and sciences, on the municipal arrangements, and through them upon the health of the general population.

The deaths first diminished proportionally; but it is to the increase of the marriages and of the births, as well as to improved manners, that we directly owe a large part of the accession of fourteen millions of people to the population of Great Britain, as will be rendered evident by an examination of the state of the population in the two periods; an examination necessarily cursory, and referring simply to the most salient and accessible facts illustrative of the influence of manners on the increase of numbers, without any pretension on our part, as moralists, to censure the manners of the former, or to applaud the manners of the latter century. Such a state of the relations between the two sexes may be conceived as would, within certain limits, reduce or increase the number of births to almost any extent; and it will be shown that the time, the energies, and the earnings of the people, which had in 1651-1751 been wasted in intrigues, in riotous assemblies, on gin, and in gambling, were devoted in the next century (1751-1851) to the establishment and support of quiet industrious families.

1651-1751.

The first period extends from 1651, the year of the battle of Worcester, to the year 1751, which, in the 24th year of the reign of George II., and three years after the conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, was signalized by the death of Frederick Prince of Wales,—and the death of Bolingbroke,—the great "Anti-Minister," as he was called by his rival; and—as evincing the result of the scientific progress of the country, under Newton's inspiration,—by a measure which Lord Chesterfield introduced for the reform of the calendar. The population increased very slowly; and we find that after the restoration of Charles II., such a general dissoluteness of manners was inaugurated as can now be scarcely understood, while shortly after 1751 the law of marriage—which, like the institution itself, had grown inconceivably loose, and had at the same time been greatly abused—was reformed. The Poet Laureate, in a great political poem, which, it is believed, was written at the suggestion of the King, about the year 1681, formally ad-

vocated polygamy, or something worse.* Many of the cavaliers had lost their estates in the Revolution; all incomes were precarious; and the young men, who naturally would not marry so long as they were living very much like the officers of an ill-paid army, contracted habits of gallantry, as they were politely called; so that the introduction of a court by Charles II. on the model of the French King's was not received with that repugnance which it would otherwise have inspired. The light poets, the players, and the gay men and women on town, led crowds of votaries into the extreme opposite to Puritanism. Young people of both sexes were brought from the country to Whitehall; where, instead of hard lessons of elevated thought and patriotism, such as Lady Jane Grey and her contemporaries learnt from Plato, they masqued, "ogled," sang, and danced† under the eye of the "mother of the maids," and the higher auspices of the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of York; until, wounded or terrified, they flew into concealment, or, as it was everywhere deemed, ridiculously married, and ingloriously discharged the duties of English wives and mothers. The sisters, daughters, and wives of the loyalest subjects, the greatest generals, the wisest statesmen, and the gravest judges, figured in the Paphian train; glittering and smiling as the troop of Boccaccio—in the pages of Grammont and on the walls of Hampton Court, but with advancing years shattered, patched, degraded, fading,—as they are seen in the authentic memoirs of the age and the life-like portraits of Hogarth. The court of William and Mary, after the Revolution, grew frigid; and vice lost its graces and charms. Queen Anne was "devout, chaste, and formal," in the words of a noble writer, Lord Chesterfield, who was unconscious of the inestimable value of these homely but not shining qualities. A great revolution in the fashionable part of the kingdom followed the accession of George I., who had unfortunately left his wife in prison for a glaring impropriety, and brought over to England the fat Duchess of Kendal and the Countess of Dar-

lington, who paraded their lives before the nation. The Prince and Princess of Wales "encouraged and promoted pleasures;" which, pent up before, now rushed forth with impetuosity, "and every door was willingly open to them." Queen Caroline, who was agreeable, learned, talented, and judicious in the distribution of the Church patronage among the ablest clergymen, recognized, "favoured, and promoted the King's gallantries," which were never shared, however, by more than "two avowed mistresses of rank, the Countesses of Suffolk and Yarmouth." The dignities of the peerage in every reign of the period, except the interval under Queen Anne, were lavished on the Royal mistresses, by ministers whose lives threw into no reproving shade the majesty of the throne. If we exclude men of as little principle as Rochester, and of as strong passions as the good Lord Somers—who have their counterparts in all times—the lives of the whole race of statesmen, of lawyers, of literary men—of all classes of which records exist—show that the institution of marriage was unsettled to its foundations.

Under this institution, in its natural state, the health, education, and fortune of their children, occupy the care and thought of two faithful parents; and successive generations are connected in families by indissoluble affections and associations: but under the loose, corrupt form of a state lower than polygamy that we here witness, the children are neglected, and perish; the intriguing mother is constantly preoccupied; the father knows them not, hates, or neglects them; so that the new generation is dissevered or entirely alienated from its ancestors; and the sons are not brothers, but envious rivals. Thus, after the death of Charles II.—by poison some suspected—his beloved son Monmouth was beheaded for rebellion by his brother James II.; who was himself driven into exile from a throne which his daughter and her husband filled. The bitter antipathy of George I. to the Prince of Wales, and the quarrels of George II. and his son Frederick—as well as the intrigues of the King's mistresses—fill the memoirs of the time, and occupied the attention of Parliament.*

The enmities and fatal divisions in families were generally diffused; but were most conspicuous, and perhaps not the least prevalent, among the highest classes of society.

It is not true that "vice and folly generally in all countries begin at court;" but, with the encouragement which they found there in this century, they spread through the country ex-

* The first part of Dryden's poem—"the greatest satire of modern times"—"Absalom and Achithophel," which appeared in 1681, and was everywhere read and quoted, even "in discourses from the pulpit," opens with these lines, in which Charles II. figures under the character of David:

"In pious times, ere priestcraft did begin,
Before Polygamy was made a sin;
When man on many multiplied his kind,
Ere one to one was cursedly confined;
When nature prompted, and no law denied
Promiscuous use of concubine and bride;
Then Israel's monarch after Heaven's own heart,
His vigorous warmth did variously impart
To wives and slaves; and, wide as his command,
Scattered his Maker's image through the land."
—Sir Walter Scott's edition of Dryden's Works,
vol. ix., p. 217.

These atrocious lines depict, without any over-colouring, the creed of the age.

† See "Macaulay's History of England," "Grammont's Memoirs," Evelyn, Pepys, and Burnet.

* See Lord Mahon's History, for a calm account of these painful transactions, without the colouring of Horace Walpole or Lord Hervey. We do not, however, see the truth of Lord Granville's dictum, which Mr. Macaulay and Lord Mahon have cited: "This family always has quarrelled, and always will quarrel, from generation to generation." Such family strife prevails in every private as well as royal house under similar circumstances; and with the cessation of those circumstances must itself ultimately cease.

tensively, and infected not only the middle classes but the artisans in towns. The plays, novels, poems, and memoirs, down to 1751, exhibit the licentiousness of opinion: and in licentiousness the practice seldom falls short of the profession, although in the latter part of the period the cant of atheism, libertinism, and conjugal infidelity was evidently often insincere. The law of marriage was in an unsatisfactory state; and the ceremony was so slight, various, and perplexing, in London, that it was often resorted to as a means of seduction.* A French writer thus describes the state of matrimony in England, in words which are substantially confirmed by Smollett and Tindal, and the speakers in the debates on Lord Hardwick's Marriage Bill. "In England * * a boy of 14 and a girl of 12 years of age may marry against the will of parents or guardians, without any possibility of dissolving such marriages. * * The law indeed requires a publication of *banns*; but custom and a dispensing power have made it of no use. Asking in church is seldom done nowadays; and since for a couple of crowns a man may transact such affairs in private, few, if any, will have them made public; and the churchmen, who, find their account in it, are far from discountenancing the practice. A dispensation is purchased; the couple are married in a closet (or in a tavern) before two friends, who act as witnesses; so the indissoluble knot is tied." What is worse, even dispensations are not always necessary. There are *privileged places* [May Fair and the Fleet]; take the two first persons you meet; though mere *beggars*; go with them to such a place, as early as you please; the priest will marry the couple so effectually that neither King nor Parliament can unmarry them. Half a guinea does the business; often less.†

"7. Those who are married in England thus; if Dutch or of other countries, when they come home are obliged to do it over again publicly."

"8. One witness is enough; the priest's clerk or servant maid serves instead of a second."

Although a large portion of the population suffered more or less from this state of things, a part remained unaffected; and a great improvement began, and became visible, about 1741; but in 1651-1751 the population of Great Britain only increased 16 per cent.—the increase was one million and fourteen thousand in a hundred years.

1751-1851.

The effects of licentiousness had been felt, and the old generations had died out. The foreign wars furnished employment to large

numbers. The house of Brunswick was firmly established on the throne by the final extinction of the Stuarts' pretensions in 1745. The Highland clans were conciliated by the wise policy of confidence, and the union with Scotland was cemented. The sciences, which Charles II. had encouraged in the Royal Society, were applied extensively to industrial purposes; and commercial integrity grew up under the influence of the public credit which Sir Robert Walpole had wisely fostered. The people grew more enlightened; and the many admirable works, by the clergy of the Church of England, by the Nonconformists, and by philosophers who looked at society purely from a temporal point of view, began to produce sensible effects on public opinion, and on the manners of town and country. The Methodism which a man of genius preached among the poor was but one of the indications of increased spiritual activity, and of the importance which the lowest as well as the middle classes now attached to the regulation of the passions and to the excitement of the moral sentiments. One of the first evident reforms was in the law of marriage, which was placed on a greatly improved footing by a bill which was carried, after arduous and able debates, by the influence of Lord Hardwicke.* The act came into operation in

* Two of the debates in the House of Commons are reported, and in the ability which they display have rarely been equalled. The bill was introduced in the Lords, and was read a second time in the House of Commons on May 14th, 1753. The debates in Committee were long and violent; one of them "having held till three o'clock next morning." In the debate on the third reading, Colonel Haldane, Charles Townsend, Mr. H. Fox, and Mr. W. Beckford spoke against the bill; Mr. Bond, the Earl of Hillsborough, and Solicitor-General Murray, for the bill; which, after many amendments, passed by a majority of 125 to 56. Mr. Fox had himself married clandestinely the eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond; so that there was much personal feeling as well as some resentment between the two houses in the discussion. Charles Townsend declared it "one of the most cruel enterprises against the fair sex that ever entered into the heart of man," and suspected some latent design in it "to secure all the heiresses of the kingdom to the eldest sons of noble and rich families." Mr. Fox contended that "it would be of the most dangerous consequence to the female sex, of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution; and, what is worst of all, it will endanger our very existence: for without a continual supply of industrious and laborious poor no nation can long exist, which supply can be got only by promoting marriage among such people. * * As the law now stands, a laborious couple may agree to be married on the Saturday night, and, after a regular proclamation of banns, complete the marriage in nine or ten days; or, at Christmas, Easter, or Whitsuntide, in four days." Mr. Nugent said that a public marriage was "against the genius and nature of our people."

* * "How fond our people are of private marriages, and of saving a little money, we may be convinced by the multitude of marriages at Keith's chapel [in May Fair], compared with the number at any parish church. I have made an

* See the account of the pretended marriage of Roxana by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in "Count Grammont's Memoirs."

† "The Ceremonies and Religious Customs of the various Nations of the known World," by Bernard Picart. The English translation of this finely illustrated work appeared in 1737, and is said to be by an Oxford Graduate.

1754, and had for its avowed object the prevention of clandestine marriages, simply by making it necessary to the validity of a marriage without licence that it should take place after the proclamation of banns on three Sundays in the parish churches, before a person in orders, between single persons, consenting, of sound mind, and of the age of twenty-one years, or of the age of 14 in males and 12 in females *with consent of parents or guardians*, or without such consent in case of widowhood. By the proposed alteration of the law, such scandalous "marriage shops" as Keith's, who, it is said, married 6,000 persons annually, would be closed. Some time for deliberation would necessarily elapse between the determination to marry and the consummation of the marriage of the classes living on wages; and, finally, the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes could not, without the consent of their parents, until their judgment had attained some maturity, contract an irrevocable engagement. The marriage was to be entered in the parish register, and thus a strict line of demarcation be drawn between the married and the unmarried. The utility of the registration of marriages was admitted on both sides; but it was argued that the effect of the measure would be to throw all the wealth and power of the country into the hands of a few proud, wealthy families, who would compel their children, regardless of all other circumstances, to intermarry; and, furthermore, that by creating delay, expense, and publicity, it would "clog all matrimony in general," and stop the progress of population. The objections were answered at the time by several speakers: and Solicitor-General Murray (afterwards Lord Mansfield), in a wise, luminous speech, vindicated the policy and principles of the bill from all attacks. Experience soon showed, that, instead of stopping marriage and the growth of population, the Act had the contrary effect by depriving the marriage ceremony of disgraceful associations—by making it, not a mere verbal promise, but a life-contract, to be recorded, to be entered into with deliberation by persons in the enjoyment of their faculties, and to be kept inviolate until death.

The marriage ceremony as it is performed in the Church of England embodies nearly everything that can be desired in connection with this important social contract,—except a more complete registration than that now in operation; but as the Dissenters could not concur in some of the religious doctrines of the Church, it seemed to be unjust to compel them to conform to its ritual in marriage; and the new Marriage Act of 1837 allows marriage, after notice to superintendent re-

gistrars in every district, either in the public Register Offices, in the presence of the superintendent registrar and the registrar of marriages, or at registered places of worship.*

The number of marriages before the Act of 1753 is not known. Since the Act came into operation the registers of marriage have been preserved in England, and show an increase from 50,972, in the year 1756, to 63,310 in 1764. "The rage of marrying is very prevalent," writes Lord Chesterfield, in the latter year; and again, in 1767, "in short, the matrimonial frenzy seems to rage at present, and is epidemical." After many fluctuations, the marriages rose to *seventy, eighty, ninety, and a hundred thousand annually*, and in the Census year (1851) to a *hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and six*. Fourteen millions were added to the population. The increase of the population was 187 per cent., or at the rate of 1 per cent. annually.

That the state of manners had undergone great improvement in 1753 is evident from the healthy tone of the speeches in the marriage debate. Fox, who descended from the school of Walpole, indulged in violent but not in indecent language. Nugent, in an able speech against any alteration of the law, contrasted the conjugal state of England with that of France, and held up to reprobation what England had before been invited by the party of the Restoration to imitate. The great moralist of the century, who was not disposed to flatter on such a subject, "praised the ladies of the present age (1776), insisting that they were more faithful to their husbands and more virtuous in every respect than in former times, because their understandings were better cultivated."†

As every age has its Lucy Hutchinson or its Lady Rachel Russell, as well as its Castle-maine or its Lady Shrewsbury of the time of Charles the Second, it is not from singular instances that the manners of a people can be inferred, but rather where facts cannot be defined in numbers, from the general tone of opinion: and the tide of public opinion now set strongly against licentiousness. Lady Yarmouth afforded "the last instance in our annals of a British Peerage bestowed upon a royal mistress," a noble writer is able to pronounce with evident and justifiable satisfaction.‡ Frederick, Prince of Wales, who married the young Princess of Saxe-Gotha,

* All marriages at churches are now registered; and marriages are performed, as before, after banns or licence. The lowest cost of the licence of the surrogate varies in the several dioceses from 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in Norwich, to 3*l.* 3*s.* in Canterbury; the highest charge is 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The stamps are set down at 12*s.* 6*d.* generally, which is included in the above charge. Under this licence, marriage can be celebrated in less than twenty-four hours. The dissenters have to pay 3*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for a licence, to wait at least seven days, and to submit to the publication of their intentions once before a Board of Guardians.

† "Boswell's Life of Johnson," by Croker, p. 495.

‡ Lord Mahon, *Hist. of England*, vol. ii. p. 262.

inquiry, and I have been told that at Keith's chapel there have been 6,000 married in a year; whereas at St. Anne's church, which is a very populous parish, and a very convenient church for private marriages by licence, there are seldom 50 marriages in a year; yet the difference in the expense is not above 8*s.* or 10*s.*"

in 1736, or towards the close of the previous period, "adored his wife," Mr. Macaulay remarks, "and thought her mind and person the most attractive of her sex. But he thought that conjugal fidelity was an unprincipally virtue, and, in order to be like Henry the Fourth and the Regent Orleans, he affected a libertinism for which he had no taste, and frequently quitted the only woman whom he loved for ugly and disagreeable mistresses." Others, like the Prince, were not misled by passion, but by custom and opinion. The state of opinion changed so much and so completely, that in 1763 the Earl of Sandwich, a minister not known before for his puritanism, but as a participant in the orgies of Medmenham Abbey, denounced the *Essay on Woman* by Wilkes, in the House of Lords, with a view of holding up the author of a libellous number, *Forty-five*, of the North Briton, to public odium. The House of Lords passed a resolution declaring the essay "a most scandalous, obscene, and impious libel."*

It is to the conduct of two young princesses, the Princess [Frederick] of Wales, whose abilities Sir Robert Walpole at once perceived, and Queen Charlotte, that the great change in public opinion and manners is in no slight degree to be referred. They represented and they promoted the change of manners. After the death of Prince Frederick, his son George, imperfectly educated in literature, was carefully brought up at Leicester House, so that Lord Waldegrave, by no means friendly to the Prince's mother, says that the young Prince of Wales was "of a modest, sober disposition, with a healthy vigorous constitution." A year after he ascended the throne as George III., in 1760, at the age of 23, under the advice of his mother, he married Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, who attained the age of 17 in that year. Of the political course of George III. and Queen Charlotte, opinions necessarily still differ; but the truth of the testimony to the Queen's private virtues will be universally admitted:—"Pure and above all reproach in her own domestic life, she knew how to enforce at her Court the virtues, or, at the very least, the semblance of the virtues, which she practised. To no other woman, probably, had the cause of good morals in England ever owed so deep an obligation."† The Queen devoted much time to the education of her family. The simple, pure life of the Royal Family, soon became known in every cottage of England and Scotland, and afforded a striking contrast to the scandals of preceding reigns. In his "Idea of a patriot King,"

* Parliamentary History, vol. xv. p. 1347. Lord Sandwich obtained no credit for sincerity in this proceeding, but a nickname, from that passage of the Beggar's Opera, then on the stage, in which Macheath exclaims,

"That *Jemmy Twitcher* should peach, I own, surprises me."

† Lord Mahon, "History of England," 1713-82, vol. iv. pp. 221, 222.

an English political writer who frequented Leicester House—after he had himself exhausted the cup of pleasure—pleaded with an eloquence that has never been surpassed the importance in a prince of a virtuous private life, and showed that a good king should begin by being a good man. At least, he intimated, decorum should reign around him, as it did around Augustus and the court of Louis XIV.* Decorum reigned in the court of George III.; but it was not the result of calculation or of philosophy, but of the love of order, of duty, and of religion. This prince as zealously promoted the family, as an institution, according to the old Anglo-Saxon type, as Charles II. propagated the oriental fashion, or its spurious modification. Of this, among other proofs, was the Royal Marriage Act, which he suggested; the troubles in the Royal Family, which arose chiefly on conjugal questions; and his constant opposition to ministers of shining talents, but of manners less strict than his own; or to whose advice, influence, and seductive example he ascribed the dissipation of the princes of his family. Neither the bitter war of faction—the gravest errors of policy, such as the substitution of a favourite Groom of the Stole for a great and popular minister, in critical times—the greatest disasters, such as the loss of the provinces of America—the anarchical excitement of the French Revolution—nor an affliction the most pitiable that can cloud the human faculties—shook the throne of the King; because, as if by some admirable instinct, the people of England felt that he had faithfully discharged all the duties which every head of an English family is bound to perform, and had thus contributed to the establishment of principles that are the sure foundation of the nation's happiness and greatness. He was to the last the "good King," whom they had pitied and blamed, but never hated; for he had placed the wife on the throne which the mistress had usurped: so that the idea of the English family lived again in all its old beauty. And this was a great social reform, which deservedly preceded all other changes.

The social reform of the family was also promoted, to an extent which the history of the eighteenth century alone can explain, by the great minister who filled it with his fame. Lord Chatham, then William Pitt, in the first year of the new Act (1754), married Lady Hester Grenville,† a lady, not only of great ac-

* Decency and propriety of manners are so far from lessening the pleasures of life, that they refine them, and give them a higher taste; they are so far from restraining the free and easy commerce of social life, that they banish the bane of it, licentiousness of behaviour.—*Bolingbroke*, 'Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, on the Idea of a Patriot King.' The influence of Bolingbroke's political writings, which in eloquence have never been surpassed in any language, has not been sufficiently appreciated.

† William Pitt the elder was born Nov. 15, 1708; Lady Hester, daughter of Richard Grenville, the sister of Earl Temple, was born Nov. 8,

complishments, but of exquisite disposition, who devoted herself to her duties with fidelity, sagacity, and success. Chatham himself, when his health permitted it, never suffered, it is said, a day to pass without giving instruction of some sort to his children, and seldom without reading a chapter in the Bible with them. On his monument his wife inscribed, with a truth which all his correspondence supports, the happiness of their "family life." His second son was educated at home from the age of six to fourteen, and profited so much in the society and by the instruction of Chatham, in eloquence and in wisdom, that he became the Leader of the House of Commons and Prime Minister of this kingdom at the age of twenty-four, and filled that office, with but a short interruption, until his death in 1806. He inherited at least so much of his father's greatness that he was not oppressed by his glory. He never married; but the enemies of his policy allow that his private life was not stained by improprieties. "He was not sent to a public school, like Mr. Fox," observes a living statesman, "nor was he taken by his parents to a foreign gambling table, and initiated early" [as Fox was by his father] "in the vices of a profligate age. He was educated at home, and with such regard to economy that when he was sent to Cambridge we find that one of his earliest calculations referred to the comparative cost of keeping his horse at grass or in the stable."*

The children of many other families were apparently educated about the same period at home, to withdraw them from the corrupting opinions and manners which prevailed in the public schools, and had been handed down from the previous generation in uninterrupted succession.†

Charles Fox, who was as precocious as William Pitt, and had many of the great qualities which insure the possession of power in England, proposed the abrogation of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act in 1772. He went out of office under Lord North, apparently to oppose the Royal Marriage Bill. The

1720; and they were married on Nov. 6, 1754. Of Chatham, Lord Chesterfield says, with his usual calculating acuteness, "His constitution refused him the usual pleasures and his genius forbade him the usual dissipations of youth; for so early as at the age of sixteen he was the martyr of an hereditary gout. * * * His private life was stained by no vices, nor sullied by any meanness; all his sentiments were liberal and elevated."

* "Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox," by Lord John Russell, vol. ii. p. 2. See also, in vol. i. p. 25, the observation of Lady Caroline Fox on "little William Pitt, not eight years old, and really the cleverest child I ever saw, and brought up so strictly, and so proper in his behaviour." History has preserved scarcely anything more interesting than the letters of young William Pitt to his mother, describing the effects of his father's eloquence in the House of Lords.—Chatham Correspondence.

† See Cowper's admirable satire "Tirocineum," particularly the paragraph commencing—

"Would you your son should be a sot or dunce,
Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once," &c. &c.

course of his private life brought down on his head, while he was still in office under Lord North, the displeasure of George III.; which was sanctioned afterwards by the censure of national opinion. His genius, his tenderness, his eloquence, and his love of liberty, however, softened and threw some splendour over the vices, which descended in a turbid stream from the previous times; * and which afterwards, in the Regency as well as in the reign of George IV., bursting again from the narrow bounds in which they had been confined, threatened to overflow society: but a reaction took place; conjugal vices were persecuted, and no longer met with applause or indulgence, in king or poet, under the crown or under the laurel. English literature, in the pages of Shakspeare, Spenser, and Milton, had offered nothing but creations of purity and dignity in women,—such as are to be found in the literature of no other nation,—and recovered its inheritance in Addison, Goldsmith, and Johnson,—in Walter Scott,—and in the subsequent writers, whether poets, dramatists, or novelists, who deal with manners.

It cannot be pretended that the conjugal relations or the manners of the present age are perfect, if we look at the interests of the great number of children who are still unfortunately born out of wedlock,—at the facts which are revealed before the Courts of Law,—or at other facts, equally notorious, which will probably figure in the pages of chroniclers as envious and malignant as Lord Hervey and Horace Walpole. But improvements in manners, neither recorded nor easily expressed in figures, unquestionably distinguish this century.

We have seen and traced two numerous classes of the population, like great rivers flowing through two centuries; the one has dwindled away, although it still exists, without beauty on its sterile banks; the other has grown wider and deeper every year, and now sheds abundance over the land.

By modifications of the conjugal condition of the population the numbers may either be diminished by celibacy and licentiousness, or

* Charles Fox was born on January 24, 1749, and was returned for Midhurst to Parliament in 1768, where his extraordinary talents were immediately recognized. He was the third son of Henry Fox, then Lord Holland, who had married, clandestinely, Lady Caroline, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond; and Charles, by a sort of generous resentment, immediately assailed a bill which had been always distasteful to his father. Fox was, according to the accounts of the time, "dissolute, dissipated, idle beyond measure, but a prodigious genius." He arrived on the morning that he proposed, in 1772, the repeal of the Marriage Act, from Newmarket, where he had lost "some thousand pounds the preceding day," and in 1773-74 was deeply involved in pecuniary embarrassments. He was not then twenty-five years of age. His debts amounted to 140,000*l.*, which, it is said, were wholly discharged out of his father's estate. This punishment of the father had an almost judicial character.

be multiplied by marriage. And in conformity with this principle, it is found that the change in the conjugal condition of the nation, which has unquestionably taken place since 1651 and since 1751, has been followed by great changes in the population, and in the rates of its increase.

The increase of marriages and of population in the century after 1751 was followed by more than a corresponding increase in the strength and in the external as well as internal action of the kingdom. William III. introduced Dutch troops into England at the Revolution; and, notwithstanding the power that England had displayed abroad under Cromwell, it became the practice in the eighteenth century to subsidize foreign troops. In 1745 Dutch auxiliaries were brought over to defend England against the inroad of the Highland clans under Charles Edward. At so late a date as the year 1755, subsidies were advanced to Russia and to Hesse-Cassel for troops. The kingdom was threatened in 1756 with invasion; and a message from the king was brought down to both Houses of Parliament by Mr. H. Fox, who showed that both the liberties and the "religion" of the Commons and Peers and people were in imminent danger.

The English people had somewhat declined in numbers from the peace of Utrecht down to 1740; and their courage appears also to have fallen under a pusillanimous minister to the lowest ebb; for Mr. H. Fox, on March 23d, 1756, in the House of Commons, moved, that, "for the more effectual defence of this island and for the better security of the religion and liberties of His Majesty's subjects against the threatened attack by a foreign enemy, he would be graciously pleased to order twelve battalions of his electoral troops, together with the usual detachment of artillery, to be forthwith brought into this kingdom." Mr. Pitt dared to declare that England could defend itself; but the motion was carried and concurred in unanimously by the House of Lords. In the course of the next month the Hanoverians and the subsidized Hessians arrived in England, and "encamped in different parts of the kingdom."* Mr. Pitt entered the ministry, evoked the national valour, and soon proved that under a great minister a population of seven or of nine millions could not only defend these islands, but conquer the northern provinces of America and the southern provinces of India. Hessians, and even Indians, were, however, afterwards hired and disastrously employed by Lord North in the American war: enormous armies were also subsidized in the last continental war; but the rapid growth of the population subsequently, and its present condition, justify us in repeating with increased confidence now the words which Lord Chatham uttered in the eighteenth century:—"My Lords, we shall not want men in a good cause."

The increase of people after 1751 supplied colonists to the British possessions in

America: Halifax was founded in 1751, and many people went to settle in Nova Scotia; Georgia was peopled; the population of the other American states rapidly increased before, and still faster after, the war of independence: armies of peaceful emigrants from the United Kingdom every year crossed the Atlantic in increasing numbers to swell the States' Census.

Another great result of the increase of well-constituted families was the increase of the industry of Great Britain. The manufacture of iron by wood charcoal in England rapidly declined until at length, in the year 1740, the produce fell to 17,350 tons. Coal was tried, and after that time was successfully used for smelting; so that in the year 1788 the produce was *seventy thousand tons*, in the year 1800 a *hundred and eighty thousand tons*, and in 1851 *two million five hundred thousand tons*.* Iron and steel tools have thus been placed in the hands of the workmen and labourers of the country; arms in the hands of the Army and Navy.

Agriculture, the old secular occupation of the English people, advanced rapidly after 1751. Lord Townshend,—of whom, in a corrupt age, it was well said, that "never minister had cleaner hands,"—after he had withdrawn from the ministry of Walpole, ardently prosecuted agriculture in Norfolk, and introduced the turnip culture, which was followed by so many important results, from Germany.

Many of the landed proprietors who were neither ignorant squires nor Jacobites had, nevertheless, wasted their time in intrigues, drowned their senses in drink, or squandered their estates in gambling; but after 1751 great numbers of them devoted intelligence and capital to the improvement of their estates. They encouraged societies of agriculture. The farmers adopted new processes. The increased produce of the farm was improved in quality; commons were inclosed; marshes were drained; machinery was introduced. The breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses, were sensibly improved; and an impulse was thus given to the cultivation of the finest part of agricultural science, which is intimately related to the science of population, and will in the end throw much light on its principles.

Canals were required for the transport of fuel, goods, and produce; and were carried out in a patriotic as well as a commercial spirit by the Duke of Bridgewater; who, with the aid of Brindley's genius, triumphed over engineering difficulties that had been held insuperable. The roads were subsequently improved.

A noble duke—the Duke of Buckingham, who wrote licentious poems—intrigued—gambled—shot the Earl of Shrewsbury in a duel, while the Countess, it is said, held his horse—was the genius of 1670. In 1770 the Duke of Bridgewater, who to accomplish his

* Parl. History, vol. xv., pp. 701-3.

* Lecture on the iron-making resources of the United Kingdom, by S. H. Blackwell, Esq., in "Results of the Exhibition of 1851."

great plans had, at one time, reduced his personal expenses within 400*l.* a year, borrowed small sums from the farmers of Cheshire, and never quailed in difficulties—was an equally good representative of his order and of the class of large landed proprietors.

But the whole of the new population could not be employed in mines, in canals, or in agriculture—in the production of fuel or of food for mankind. Other wants existed; other occupations had to be created. And it happened, as it always will happen in this nation, that as the millions of additional people grew up to manhood, inventors were found, in the lowest as well as the highest ranks, to discover new machines for their use in new employments; and also men, in all classes of life, of perhaps still rarer qualities, who could organize the people, lead them out to new enterprises, and employ them profitably in the Old as well as the New World.

Josiah Wedgwood a potter, produced a new kind of earthenware (1763); Paul or Wyatt first, and then Arkwright, a barber, invented a spinning machine, in 1767; Hargreaves, a weaver, took out the patent for his spinning jenny in 1770; and the mule was completed by Crompton, also a weaver, in 1787. The force of steam was placed at man's disposal by James Watt. All these machines—of which the exquisitely regulated, incessant, and accurate movements cannot be contemplated without admiration—and others of little less ingenuity, in the hands of the inventors, and of the Peels, Marshalls, Strutt, Greigs, Ashtons, and masters scarcely less famous, produced a thousand different wares, yielding in value millions sterling yearly, and so offering occupation and subsistence to the population.

The railroads have since 1830, with steam or sailing vessels, placed the population in direct and easy communication not only with each other in Great Britain, but with the rest of the world.

The Abstracts of occupations show how largely, how actively, and on what a variety of objects, the *twenty-one millions* of people in Great Britain are employed.

With all that we now see around us, it is difficult to place ourselves in the position of the people of 1751; and to understand either the simplicity of the means, or the greatness of the task which has since been achieved by the people of England and Scotland. It is evident, however, that if the whole that they have accomplished had been proposed as a project, or had been held out as the policy of the greatest minister then living, its difficulty and grandeur would have overwhelmed him with confusion. If in the height of power he had thus addressed the people of Britain, would he not have been heard with justifiable incredulity?—"These islands and Ireland are occupied by the men of many separate states that are now happily united. After the settlement on the land of tribes, fleets, and armies of Celts, of Saxons, of Danes, and of Normans—and after centuries of patient culture, its fertile soil sustains *seven millions* of

people in its whole length from the Isle of Wight to the Shetland Islands. We cannot—for the mighty power is not given us—say, let there be on the European shores of the Atlantic Ocean—*THREE GREAT BRITAINS*. But the means exist for creating, in less than a hundred years, two more nations, each in number equal to the existing population; and of distributing them, over its fields, in cottages, farms, and towns, by the banks of its rivers, and around its immemorial hills: and they will thus be neither separated by longer roads nor wider seas, but be neighbours, fellow workers, and countrymen on the old territory; wielding by machines the forces of nature, that shall serve them with the strength of thousands of horses, on roads, and seas—in mines, manufactories, and ships. Subsistence shall be as abundant as it is now, and luxuries, which are confined to the few, shall be enjoyed by multitudes. The wealth of the country—its stock and its produce—shall increase in a faster ratio than the people. All this shall be accomplished without any miraculous agency, by the progress of society,—the diffusion of knowledge and morals,—by improvements,—and improvements chiefly in the institution of marriage—"that true source of human offspring," whence,

'Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were
known.'

Although this policy was never distinctly propounded to the nation, it was carried out with greater success than usually crowns great undertakings; for it was adopted by the heads of families of the middle as well as the working classes, and received the sanction of the intellect always—and often of the practice—of the most enlightened and leading and eminent men. And *fourteen millions* of people were thus created and established in Great Britain.

The increase of the population in the hundred years was favoured by a variety of admirable inventions and physical incidents; but it was intrinsically the result of ameliorations in the public health, of increased commercial integrity—and of the development of a great moral principle in the minds of the men and women—the fathers and mothers—of this nation.

The Principle of Population.—The policy which England, since 1751, has pursued in respect to population, was directly condemned and opposed by an acute and diligent critic; who endeavoured to establish a new doctrine, and to deduce, from what he designated "the principle of population," some of the most adverse inferences. His doctrine has held such sway for some years in the works of political economists, and has such a direct reference to practice, that we shall notice two or three of its fundamental propositions.

Thomas Robert Malthus was born in 1766, at the Rookery in Surrey, amidst a poor and healthy, but not a very intelligent, agricultural

population. His father, an accomplished speculative man, was one of the executors of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and placed young Malthus under the tuition of Mr. Graves, the author of the "Spiritual Quixote," and of Gilbert Wakefield. After proceeding to Cambridge in 1784, Malthus became a Fellow of Jesus College in 1797, under the conditions of celibacy, which still linger as traces of the monastic system in our universities. In consequence, apparently, of a friendly controversy with his father, he wrote and published the first edition of his "Essay on Population," in 1798; chiefly with a view to combat the doctrines of Condorcet and Godwin, who held that the human race was perfectible, and was advancing towards a standard of ideal perfection. His paradox was at direct issue with theirs, as the "principle of population" rendered vice and misery, he contended, inevitable in all ages.

Population, we know, cannot increase indefinitely; its limit is as absolute as the limits of the world, or of the matter of which the world is composed; and in Great Britain the rate of increase is retarded by the premature mortality, the vice, the postponement of marriages, and the celibacy of the inhabitants. But Malthus went further in his doctrine; he insisted that the increase of mankind is the chief source of misery, and that extensive abstinence from marriage, or the repression of population, is to be regarded as the fundamental condition of human happiness. Population, he argued, is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence; but population increases naturally in a geometrical progression, or as 1, 2, 4, 8 while subsistence cannot increase at a faster ratio in the same time than is expressed by the arithmetical progression 1, 2, 3, 4; consequently population is checked, and the checks which repress the superior power of population, and keep it on a level with the means of subsistence, are all resolvable into moral restraint [celibacy], vice [licentiousness], and misery [famines, plagues, disease]. Such was, in short, his doctrine. The ranks of this army—the population of every country—are full; the supply of the commissariat is limited; therefore, the number of annual recruits remaining invariable, any decrease of the deaths in battle must be followed by an equivalent increase in the deaths by famine and fever; or if the deaths from all causes are to decrease, the number of annual recruits must be diminished. Jenner had recently discovered an antidote to the poison of small-pox. It was declared immediately to be no benefit to mankind. "I feel not the slightest doubt," says Malthus, "that if the introduction of the cow-pox should extirpate the small-pox, and yet the NUMBER OF MARRIAGES CONTINUE THE SAME, we shall find a very perceptible difference in the increased mortality of some other diseases." And again: "The operation of the preventive check—wars—the silent though certain destruction of life in large towns and manufactories—and the close habitations and insufficient food of many of the poor—prevent population from outrun-

ning the means of subsistence; and, if I may use an expression which certainly at first appears strange, supersede the NECESSITY of GREAT and RAVAGING EPIDEMICS to DESTROY WHAT IS REDUNDANT. If a WASTING PLAGUE WERE TO SWEEP OFF TWO MILLIONS IN ENGLAND, and SIX MILLIONS IN FRANCE, it cannot be doubted that, after the inhabitants had recovered from the dreadful shock, the proportion of BIRTHS to DEATHS would rise much above the usual average in either country during the last century."*

"What prevents the population of hares and rabbits from overstocking the earth?" demands a distinguished disciple, in a chapter on the increase of mankind.†

One of the corollaries from the doctrine was a plan for the gradual abolition of the poor laws, by declaring that no child born from any marriage taking place after a given date "should ever be entitled to parish assistance."

All that is peculiar in this doctrine, all that is erroneous, and all that has shocked the public opinion of the country, ever since its enunciation, flows from a flagrant oversight; which might be pardoned in a young, hasty controversialist, but should assuredly have been at once taken into account when it was discovered in the light of Sir James Steuart's original analytical work that had been first published in 1767. Malthusianism had, however, become a sect; had been persecuted; and was modified and softened, but still upheld by its disciples.

Sir James Steuart, who wrote before Adam Smith, lays down the fundamental principle of Malthus, but limits it by a preceding overruling proposition. (1.) We find, he says, the productions of all countries, generally speaking, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants; and (2.), on the other hand, [as Malthus asserts], the inhabitants are most commonly in proportion to the food. Steuart then shows that the food of the world may be divided into two portions: (A.) the natural produce of the earth; and (B.) the portion which is created by human industry. (A.) corresponds to the food of animals, and is the limit to the number of savages. (B.) is the product of industry, and increases (all other things being equal) in proportion to the numbers of civilized men. The whole of the chapter on Population in Steuart's work should be consulted. Malthus, it will be observed, loses sight of this analysis, and throughout his work confounds the yield of the untilled earth with the produce of human industry; which increases at least as rapidly as the numbers of civilized men, and will increase until the resources of science are exhausted and the world is peopled.

The population that a country sustains does not depend exclusively on the amount of subsistence existing at any one time. The produce of a country is limited chiefly by the character of the inhabitants. For if, as an

* Malthus on Population, B. II. chap. xiii.

† John S. Mill, Political Economy, I. 10.

example, *twenty-one millions* of men from any part of Europe were put in the place of the people of Great Britain, after harvest, the various produce would not be maintained in succeeding years; and in the hands of Caffres, of American Indians, or of the wretched inhabitants of Terra del Fuego, however great the stock of subsistence may be at the beginning of a ten years' occupation of these fertile islands, it is evident that, at the end, both the subsistence and the people would vary with their industry, but would decline, and be, comparatively to the actual produce, inconsiderable in amount. Future generations of Britons, if they have genius, science, skill, and industry—and if they are more numerous—will necessarily produce more than the country now yields.

It does not follow, as the theory of Malthus assumes, that a diminution of the number of the people in 1800, or in any other year, would have had for its result the division of a larger share of subsistence among the survivors; for in that year a failure of the crops was followed by a severe famine, although the number of families to be fed was not by one-half so many as the number at present in these islands. And, conversely, the share of each person's produce is not diminished as the population increases; for the share of the produce of every kind that falls to a family in the most populous State of America is incomparably greater than the share of the Indian hunter's family when there was not one person to every square mile of territory.

In the rudest state, where men live on fish, or fruit, or game, the population is rarely limited by the amount of subsistence existing, but directly by the skill, industry, and courage of the savage; for any improvement in the use of the net, hook, bow, spear, or weapon, is followed by an increase of the tribe; while any diminution of its courage or industry is followed by extermination or decay. In the pastoral or the civilized state, the same causes, operating on a larger scale, produce effects still more striking.

The character of every race of men is the real limit to its numbers in the world, if allowance be made for accidents of position and time.

Population is often out of the place where it is wanted, or could be most productive; but the population of the world is not, as Malthus assumes, redundant; for not only is there a paucity of men of transcendent genius in all countries, but few persons, who have occasion to undertake or who accomplish great industrial, political, warlike, or other operations, ever find that the men of skill, industry, and entire trustworthiness—of whom they can dispose, either in the highest or the lowest departments—are superabundant. Every master knows that good men—and every man that good masters—are scarce.

The idle who will not work, the unskilful who cannot work, and the criminal classes who cannot be trusted, are, however, it may be admitted, whether numerous or few, always redundant. But as the disciples of Malthus,

if there were "two millions of such people in Great Britain," would not hear the public executioner invoked for their destruction, neither can we admit the validity of the argument of that writer when he attempts to reconcile us to the loss of lives by shipwrecks, explosions, small-pox, close habitations on low sites,—by the ignorance of men, the fevers of towns, or the blind fury of pestilences,—which are fatal to all classes of the nation. New births may repair the numbers, but never fill the places of the dead.

The assumption that subsistence increases at a rate corresponding to any arithmetical progression, rests on no authentic observations. The produce of this country has never been valued at stated intervals. Capital, however, increases, it is always assumed, when terms of years are considered, in a geometrical progression; and, at compound interest, the increase is much more rapid than the increase of population in any European state. The interest of money, indicating the annual increase of value, is the produce of property, and bears a rather close analogy to the increase "of the means of subsistence." At 3 per cent. per annum, compound interest, the value of capital is doubled in 24 years; and a population increasing at 3 per cent., which is near the natural rate, doubles in the same time; while actually the British population has increased at the rate of 1·3 per cent. annually for the fifty years 1801-51; and has doubled in 53 years. Thus—if we take this indication—the means of subsistence have increased faster than the numbers of the people; for while the population has doubled, the value of capital under investment, at 3 per cent. compound interest, has quadrupled.* The produce of Great Britain, which in the present state of commerce is *always convertible into the "means of subsistence,"* has probably not increased at a lower ratio; and no one can pretend, in the absence of the exact facts, that the ratio has been arithmetical.

The assertion falls to the ground, that the disappearance of small-pox, of cholera, or of other epidemics, must be followed immediately by famine, or by an increase of other diseases. The principle may hold of "rabbits," and of animals that have no power of creating subsistence; but its application to civilized men is absurd.

If the reasoning of Malthus had been just, and the people of Great Britain had acquiesced in its conclusions, the ravages of disease might have gone on undisturbed, and such numbers have remained in a state of celibacy or of libertinage that the population of Great Britain would not now have exceeded *seven millions*. Such a course might indeed have been pursued without the sanction of his doctrine. To secure a fuller share of the means of subsistence and luxury, every man might have converted his property into a life annuity, and

* While 100 people in Great Britain became 200 in 53 years, 100*l.* invested, and allowed to accumulate, at 3 per cent. interest, became 479*l.*

have expended his income on personal enjoyments. The life of licentiousness, selfishness, and extravagance which was introduced into England by Charles II. was lived by the court and nobles of France down to the outbreak of the first French revolution. Such a course was pursued on a grand scale by the Romans under Augustus, and ever afterwards until the destruction of the empire, as prevailed in what was once called the Augustan age of England. Happily the people of Great Britain after 1751 embraced totally different principles. The United Kingdom is now covered by *twenty-eight millions of people*; and has thrown out towards the west a long line of colonies, and independent states, that speak her language, that preserve the purity of the English family, that have lost none of the courage or industry of their race—but furnish this country with supplies of food, as well as with the materials of manufactures, in exchange for wrought produce. And now it is no subject of regret that, instead of counting on the strength of seven or of nine millions of

people, or of having to resort, under a threat of invasion, to Holland, Hesse-Cassel, or any foreign state for troops—the Queen of this kingdom,—who embodies the virtues on which the strength of her people is founded,—can send mighty fleets and armies to the seas and shores of her enemies, for the defence of civilization against the Power that has, during the same century, organized and placed arms in the hands of sixty millions, including nearly all the barbarians that wander over the north of Asia and of Europe.

There is nothing, therefore, in the past or in the present conjugal condition of the population to inspire any apprehension of a redundancy or a scarcity of population in Great Britain; but a great deal to encourage the policy of further improvement in this condition—in the training of the young, in the circumstances in which children are born and families live; so that the British race, growing better and greater, may increase in numbers at home, and continue to send out every year thousands of new families to the colonies.

V. OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

On a subject of so much interest as the OCCUPATIONS of the people of this country, and the changes which have taken place in their employments, any information that is the result of actual returns deserves attention. Consequently, although the inquiries into occupations in the earlier Censuses were incomplete, and by no means discriminatory, we shall present a rapid summary of their chief results; which will admit, if due care be applied, of some useful comparisons with the results of the present inquiry.

The Nature of the Inquiries into the Occupations at the Censuses previous to 1851.—An attempt was made in 1801 to obtain an account of the OCCUPATIONS of PERSONS in Great Britain under three heads, namely, (1) *persons* chiefly employed in agriculture; (2) *persons* chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, or handicraft; and (3) all other *persons* not employed in the two preceding classes.

In the preface to the Enumeration Abstract of 1831, it is said that in 1801 the females, children, and servants were sometimes returned by the householder with himself; that in some cases he returned them in the negative class, as being neither agricultural nor commercial; and that in other cases he omitted them entirely. Thus, it is added, the failure of the question became manifest, and the “worthless answers” were entered without attempt at correction.

The question concerning Occupation or Employment, as amended in the Population Acts of 1811, 1821, and 1831, inquires what number of *families* [not of persons] are chiefly employed in or maintained by agriculture? How many by trade, manufacture, or handicraft? And how many *families* are not comprised in either of these classes?

From 1821 to 1831 families chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, and handicraft increased, but at a slower rate than they had

in the previous ten years. The families returned by the overseers as chiefly employed in *agriculture* declined from 847,957 in 1821 to 834,543 in 1831.

The residue, or all other *families*, increased from 485,491 in 1821 to 849,717. It is evident, therefore, that although the Returns in 1831 had been made by the same class of officers—the overseers—and were replies to the same inquiries, the principle of classification had been changed.

Mr. Rickman has discussed the causes of this change in the preface to the Population Abstract, 1831. The comparative distribution of families, he says, stands thus in centesimal parts:—

		Agriculture.	Trade, &c.	Others.	Total.
Great Britain	{ 1811	35	44	21	100
	{ 1821	33	46	21	100
	{ 1831	28	42	30	100

In 1831, the inquiry into Occupations was considerably extended. The agricultural class was divided into—Occupiers employing labourers, Occupiers not employing labourers, and Labourers employed in agriculture; the other classes were also returned in a more detailed form. A list of the denomination of a hundred trades was transmitted to the overseers with blank spaces, for entry of the answers; it being understood that if any trade or business were omitted in the printed list it should be specified at the bottom of such list. The trades of males upwards of 20 years old were thus obtained, and the results were published for each county. There was thus a double return of occupations:—1. A Return of *Families* according to Occupation. 2. A Return of Males of the age of 20 and upwards, in several classes: and the inquiry into the class of trade and handicraft was extended so as to include every branch.

The Occupation Abstract of 1841 contains an alphabetical arrangement of all the occupations carried on by the inhabitants of this kingdom, of whatever age or sex, from the personal communication of each individual or head of a family. There are separate returns (distinguishing the sex, and whether above or under 20 years of age,) for every county of Great Britain and for the large towns, and these are afterwards combined for England and Wales, for Scotland, and for Great Britain generally.

The enumerator was directed to insert *each man's description of himself*. The result was, that many occupations were returned that will not be found in the list of 1831, while in the instance of important manufactures minute subdivisions of labour were separately entered in the schedules. In the county of Lancaster alone the total number of different terms (all of which were finally transferred to *cotton manufacture*) were 1,255. For the *woollen manufacture* of the West Riding of Yorkshire 117 different subdivisions of labour were returned. The complete list of 1841 contained 877 distinct lines of figures.

The Commissioners make no return of families. They, however, institute a comparison between "the two great classes of occupations, viz., *agricultural and commercial* (or *trade and manufacture*)." The proportion in Great Britain which the agricultural, the commercial, and the miscellaneous classes bore to each other were, in—

	Agricultural.	Commercial.	All others.
1811	35	44	21
1821	33	46	21
1831	28	42	30
while they were respectively in			
1841	22	46	32

The Comparative Statement refers in the first three decennial periods to *families*, but in 1841 to *individuals*.

The Commissioners give other tables, showing the number of persons in Great Britain engaged in the manufacture of the principal textile fabrics, of earthenware and glass, of gloves, and of engines and machines; also of persons employed in mining, and in the manufacture of iron and other metals.

The Commissioners give the following classification of Occupations in 1841, leaving, however, the large residue of 10,997,865 unclassified.

OCCUPATIONS in GREAT BRITAIN, as classified by the Census Commissioners of 1841.

CLASSES.	Total.
Persons engaged in Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture	3,110,376
Persons engaged in Agriculture	1,499,278
viz., <i>Farmers, Graziers</i>	307,065
<i>Agricultural Labourers</i>	1,138,563
<i>Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists</i>	53,650

Occupations in Great Britain—continued.

CLASSES.	Total.
Labourers (including Miners, Quarriers, Porters, Messengers, &c.)	761,868
Army, at Home, in Ireland, and Abroad, including Army Half-pay and East India Company's Service.	131,464
Navy and Merchant Seamen on Shore and Afloat, including Navy Half-pay and Marines	218,630
Professional Persons	63,184
viz., <i>Clerical</i>	23,543
<i>Legal</i>	17,454
<i>Medical</i>	22,187
Other educated Persons following Miscellaneous pursuits	142,836
Persons employed in the Government Civil Service	16,959
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers, including Police, and Law Officers, &c.	25,275
Domestic Servants	1,165,233
Persons returned as independent	511,440
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, Prisoners	200,026
Total Persons classified	7,846,569
Residue of Population not classified	10,997,865
Total Population	18,844,434

The Abstracts of the Occupations of the People, 1851.—We have now to consider the Occupations of the People in 1851.

This branch of the abstracts has occupied a large portion of the labour of the Central Office. It was considered important to extend the inquiry, so as to show, as nearly as was practicable, the number of men, women, and children in every trade or profession; and to obviate some of the difficulties which had interfered with the previous inquiries, short instructions on important points were printed upon every householder's schedule; and instructions still more elaborate were distributed among the enumerators and registrars. The result has been a great improvement in the quality of the information under this head; although it is still imperfect, as the inquiry is attended with inherent difficulties, which can only be removed by special measures, to which we shall shortly advert.

If the names are taken by which people designate their own occupations, it is found that they amount to several thousands; that, in some instances, the same name is applied to different occupations; that various names are applied to the same occupations in different countries; and that the occupations in town and country, in manufacturing and other districts, are subdivided to a greater or less extent. Several of the names are vague and of doubtful interpretation.

It was held to be desirable, not only to take out the numbers of persons of each sex in each occupation, but the numbers at each quinquennial period of age; for without this information the relative salubrity of the pro-

fessions, and a great variety of important questions, cannot be determined. But the mechanical difficulties of the undertaking were great. It would be, and was felt to be, a vain expenditure of time to attempt to compress the numbers returned under each occupation and each age in one table for each district; so upon observing that certain occupations were followed by few persons, the printed list of males for use in abstraction was reduced to 332 occupations, on lines which were vertically cut by lines to indicate the quinquennial ages. The facts respecting the occupations of males were in the analysis laid down on sheets 26 inches long by 40 inches wide; and the *ages* of those whose occupations were not in the large list were written in printed supplementary sheets for subsequent transcription. To have ensured perfect accuracy in all the details, the whole of the abstracts of the occupations should have been repeated in duplicate and compared; but with the force at our disposal, this could not have been achieved in the prescribed time. Considerable pains were taken to correct evident errors of nomenclature; to instruct, assist, and check the abstractors in their work; so that, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, we look with confidence on all the general results of their labours.

Distribution of the People in various Occupations over the Country.—In the early stages of society the occupations are so simple, that whole tribes have been designated hunters, shepherds, agriculturists, according as the members live by the produce of the chase, on the produce of their flocks, or on the produce of the cultivated land. There is in such cases but one chief occupation; and the subsidiary occupations are few, employing comparatively small numbers. How different, and how much more complicated, the social organization of the people of Great Britain is in the present day, the great variety of occupations in the tables shows. To render this evident to the eye, and to give a general notion of the distribution of employments over the face of the country, we requested Mr. Petermann to construct a Map from the tabular data with which he was supplied.

The blank portion of the map indicates the diffusion over the country of agricultural population; comprising the landed proprietors, the farmers, the graziers, and the various classes of workmen, either in or out of doors; watching the flocks on the hill pastures, managing the herds in the meadows, working with the horses the arable fields, or labouring in the various buildings for carrying on the multifarious processes of production, which are now branches of agriculture.

The figures of ships and fishes around the coasts, or in every creek, show that another large class of population surrounds the hundred and seventy-five inhabited islands of Great Britain, and is constantly employed in

drawing sustenance from the rivers and the deep waters of the sea; or in constructing, animating, and directing ships that connect the islands and the continents of the earth, and are at once the carriages and the highways of the ocean. The Celt on the hills, the Anglo-Saxon in his farm-house, and the Scandinavian in his ship—all find suitable occupations. They are diffused over sea and land. Mr. Petermann has conceived a great variety of quaint, ingenious, and suggestive devices, which are scattered in profusion over the map, to represent the people that are engaged in works, crafts, mines, and manufactures; and the first, and we believe, the true, impression, on glancing over the symbols of the map—so crowded in certain parts that marginal references are necessary—undoubtedly is, that the British people are very ingenious, and very industrious; as there is scarcely a mineral, a plant, or an animal on the earth or under the earth, that they have not undertaken to move, to modify, or to make subservient to some use.

Besides agriculturists, fishermen, and seamen, the trades common to towns are as widely diffused as the towns themselves.

The map shows only the places where certain well-defined works and manufactures are concentrated. Thus ships are made at Woolwich. In London silk is manufactured; watches are constructed; ale and porter are brewed; pottery and engines and machines are made in a large way: gardens surround it for the supply of vegetables; on both sides the Thames paper is manufactured. Straw-plait, lace, and shoes employ the people in the South-Midland counties; the silk manufacture extends to Bucks, to Suffolk, to Norfolk—particularly around Norwich—to Coventry, Nottingham, and Macclesfield, with the districts surrounding the towns. Silk now employs hands in Manchester and Bradford. Glovers abound about Yeovil, Barnstable, Worcester, and Woodstock. Thus the seats of the principal manufactures can be traced on the map: the miners and the manufacturers of the principal metals; quarriers; the people spinning and weaving wool, silk, cotton, and flax; the *manufacturers* or *makers* of hats, stockings, gloves, shoes, watches and clocks, guns, engines, machines, tools, ships, chemicals, soap, combs, skins, leather, ale, toys, straw-plait, ropes, nets, thread, paper, glass, jewellery, locks, buttons, wire, nails, anchors, boilers, files, cutlery, needles and pins.

Masters in Trades, and Men in their Employ.—A Census in the most extended sense, and as it has been understood in some countries, embraces an enumeration of the visible property and of the annual produce; it includes, therefore, industrial and agricultural Statistics. The present Census was restricted by the Act to an enumeration of the population, and of certain circumstances illustrative of their condition and occupations. No attempt could, therefore, be made to enumerate the number of manufactories, shops, or sepa-

rate properties in the country; but in connexion with occupation it was thought desirable to distinguish masters from men, and for this purpose to ask the masters in trade and manufacture to so distinguish themselves by writing "master" after the names of their respective occupations, and by adding the number of men on the Census day in their employ. Farmers, who are masters of a particular occupation, were requested to state how many acres of land they occupied, and how many labourers they employed, with a view of giving a definite idea of the term "farmer," and of laying the foundation of a further inquiry. A list has been made of the names of the *farmers resident* in every parish or township of England and Wales on the Census night, with the number of acres and the number of labourers that they returned.

This information can evidently only be made perfectly accurate by a careful and laborious revision on the spot; but, in the absence of this revision, the returns furnish information of much interest on a matter very imperfectly understood.

MASTERS IN TRADES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1 Number of Men Employed by each Master.	2 Masters each Employing the Number of Men in Col. 1.	3 Men Employed by Masters in Col. 2.
0	41,732	- -
1	24,345	24,345
2	19,243	38,486
3	11,177	33,531
4	7,624	30,496
5	4,108	20,540
6	4,178	25,068
7	2,093	14,651
8	2,044	16,352
9	1,140	10,260
10-	5,826	87,390
20-	1,929	48,225
30-	878	30,730
40-	514	23,130
50-	681	42,563
75-	343	30,450
100-	390	48,750
150-	236	41,300
200-	135	30,375
250-	88	24,200
300-	65	21,125
350 and upwards .	228	85,500
	129,002	727,468

The 129,002 Masters in England and Wales in 1851 employed 727,468 men, or on an average between 5 and 6 men to each Master. Of the 129,002 Masters, 41,732 employed no Men, or made no return of the number of men in their employ, but simply stated that they were "Masters."

The return of the masters in trades is imperfect; all the masters have not so returned themselves; and it can only be rendered complete in the event of the Census being extended to an Inquiry into the Industry

of the Country. But 87,270 masters in England and Wales state that they had in their employ 727,468 men or 8½ men each on an average. 378,127, or more than half the number of men were employed by masters who had 30 or more men in their employ; more than a fourth part, or 202,500, were employed by 752 masters who had each 150 or more of them engaged on that day.

Many persons who have no men in their employ work on their own account in a small way, and call themselves masters. To this head 41,732 masters in the return apparently belong; which includes, however, probably a certain number of masters who employ men, but did not state their numbers.

Farmers and Labourers, and the Size of Farms.—The farmers, who are also masters, or who returned themselves as actually occupying land in England and Wales, amounted to 225,318, of whom 133,620 had 665,651 labourers in their employ on the Census day; 40,650 farmers, employing 5 or more labourers, had two-thirds of the agricultural labourers, or 467,709 labourers in their employ; 16,501 farmers, each having 10 or more, employed 311,707 of the labourers.

FARMERS EMPLOYING IN AND OUT-DOOR LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1 Labourers Employed by each Farmer.	2 Farmers Employing the Labourers in Col. 1.	3 Labourers Employed by Farmers in Col. 2.
0	*91,698	- -
1	33,564	33,564
2	27,949	55,898
3	17,348	52,044
4	14,109	56,436
5	7,622	38,110
6	6,449	38,694
7	3,849	26,943
8	3,806	30,448
9	2,423	21,807
10-	8,632	107,900
15-	3,221	56,367
20-	2,073	46,642
25-	850	23,375
30-	721	23,433
35-	256	9,600
40-	275	11,687
45-	106	5,035
50-	132	6,930
55-	65	3,738
60 and upwards .	170	17,000
	225,318	665,651

* 91,698 Farmers made no return of the number of Labourers on their Farms; in the majority of such cases it may be assumed that no Labourers were employed by them. The Table may be read thus: 7,622 Farmers employ 5 Labourers, neither more nor less, or 38,110 labourers in the aggregate; and so on.

Some uncertainty prevails as to whether the farmers returned all their in-door farm

servants; and women and boys were included in some cases and not in others. To obtain the total number of persons who are employed on the farm, the farmer himself must be added, and frequently the farmer's sons at home. The General Tables should be referred to in connexion with this subject; and it should be borne in mind that many of the agricultural labourers by profession are out of employment, and are disabled; that many of the farmers by profession are superannuated, or have given up their farms—as the rule, in the general abstracts, has been in all cases to refer the retired tradesman or professional man to his profession, although he is only an ineffective member.

91,698 persons in the return called themselves farmers who had apparently no labourers; many of them probably doing the manual labour themselves, and others with the assistance of their children, while others employed labourers part of the year; and some may have had labourers that they did not return. It is certain, however, that in parts of the country men who employ no workmen, and have only a few acres of land have always been called and returned at the Censuses as "*Farmers*."

The Table (page 155, Appendix) showing at one view the number of labourers in the employ, and the number of acres in the occupation, of each farmer is exceedingly interesting, and the form may be employed with advantage in dealing with the agricultural statistics of the country. The return of the workpeople by masters and farmers,—by farmers of the acres in their occupation,—is purely tentative, and a mere auxiliary to our inquiry.

It appears that there are 285,936 farms, in Great Britain, of the average size of 102 acres; in England and Wales the farms amount to 225,318, or 111 acres on an average; in Scotland 56,650 farms have an average size of 74 acres. The average English farm, it will be seen, differs little in size from the Hyde of the Anglo-Saxons; which according to some estimates contained 100, according to others 120 acres. Half of the territory of Great Britain, two-thirds of the English territory, and one-fifth part of Scotland, are thus asserted to be occupied as farms. The rest remains unaccounted for; and the greater part of it is probably hill, moor, marsh, or other less fertile ground; as well as water and land now entirely sterile. The hill pastures, according to the instruction, are not included in the farms to which they are attached.

Two-thirds of the farms in Great Britain are of a size under 100 acres: or, taking the exact proportions, in a thousand farms 672 are under 100 acres; 187 are 100 and under 200 acres; 137 are 200 and under 1,000 acres; and 4 are 1,000 acres and upwards. The proportions to 1,000 farms in England and Wales are 638 under 100 acres; 205 of 100 and under 200 acres; 154 of 200 and under 1,000 acres; and 3 of 1,000 acres and upwards. In Scotland there is at once a great

excess of *small* and of *large* holdings. There are 360 farms in Scotland, and 771 farms in England, of 1,000 acres and upwards. There are 142,358 farms in England, and 44,469 farms in Scotland, each of which is under 100 acres. In England and Wales the *large holdings* abound in the *south-eastern counties* and in the *eastern counties*: the *small farms* in the *north-midland counties*, in *Yorkshire*, in *Wales*, and in the *north-western counties*, comprising *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*. Nearly all the farms (947 in 1,000) in the Islands of the British Seas are small, if farms under 100 acres can be so designated.

NUMBER OF FARM HOLDINGS of different Sizes in GREAT BRITAIN.

Size of Farm Holdings.	Number of Farm Holdings returned in			
Acres.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
Total . .	283,378	223,271	56,150	3,957
Under 100 acres	190,573	142,358	44,469	3,746
100—	52,912	45,752	7,009	151
200—	20,603	18,401	2,166	36
300—	9,031	8,061	961	9
400—	4,063	3,585	471	7
500—	2,248	1,971	272	5
600—	2,816	2,372	442	2
1,000 and upwards	1,132	771	360	1

Note.—The size of 2,558 Farms in Great Britain was not stated.

On Nomenclature and on the Classification of People by Occupations.—The organization of the labour of the country may be considered in reference to the occupations; or the people may be classified in groups, easily distinguishable, on the principles that have been adopted since the time of Linnæus in the natural sciences. Great value would undoubtedly attach to an analysis of the existing organization of labour; under which the people, armed with capital, tools, and machines, carry on an endless variety of processes—for the conversion of the materials of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms—into an infinite variety of products. But a preliminary provisional classification is indispensable before the inquiry can be commenced: and the occupations must be defined, and an uniform nomenclature be adopted at the outset.

Our classification was framed at an early stage of the work, before either the analysis in question was undertaken or the nomenclature settled. And now, immediately that the final Tables are completed, we proceed to publish them,—without entering into their analysis,—without attempting to deduce from them the numerous important results which they will be found to yield,—and without attempting more than to point out to the reader the principal groups of the people—as they come under notice—in the several classes.

The length of the list has been curtailed

within its present limits by referring the names of the different classes of workpeople in the branches of manufactures to one head, such as pin-maker, needle-maker, cotton manufacture, and silk manufacture; for it is assumed that the subdivision of occupations will be separately investigated at a future time.

The double occupations are as great a source of difficulty as the varying degrees of the subdivision of labour in the manufacturing and other districts. The same person is a member of parliament, a magistrate, a landed proprietor, and an occupier of land; in a lower circle, an innkeeper and a farmer; a maltster and a brewer; a fisherman in the season, a farmer or a labourer in the rest of the year. The enumerators were instructed to this effect, that "a person following more than one distinct trade may insert his occupations in the order of their importance;" and in the classification the first occupation was generally taken.

The whole population had to be passed in review, and every man had to be referred to some one head, although his time might be passed in two occupations; but if a class thus sometimes obtains more constituents than it deserves, it on the other hand sustains counterbalancing losses.

With the knowledge that has now been acquired, a further inquiry may, we think, be instituted with advantage into the industry of the country in all its ramifications; a nomenclature be laid down; the various subdivisions of labour be defined; and the classification be finally revised, so that at the next Census the foundation may be laid of a complete knowledge of the organization of the labour of Great Britain. Such an inquiry would in many ways be useful; and tend at once to extend science, to promote production, and to dissipate subversive theories.

For ready reference all the occupations are arranged *alphabetically* in Table XXXIII., p. 125, Appendix, containing, besides the number of persons, distinct references showing in what class and sub-class of the classified table each occupation is to be found.

An inquirer can easily construct from this table a classification of his own for any particular purpose, as the number of persons in all the principal occupations is distinguished.

It would be out of place here to insert a disquisition on the principles of classification; to attempt to show the impracticable nature or the imperfections of other classifications; and to vindicate in all its details the arrangement that has been adopted. But this arrangement possesses one advantage that should not be overlooked: it is not a mere arrangement on paper such as that of the people into producers, distributors, and consumers; but an arrangement in which it has been found practicable to find a place for every one of the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain, and in which we can pass them rapidly and distinctly in review.

The New Classification of the People in their several Occupations.—In the present day costume is not in extensive use to distinguish

one class of people from another. The soldier, the seamen, the policeman, the headle, the footman, the butcher, the turncock, have peculiar dresses; the peer, the judge, the barrister, the clergyman, and the alderman assume costumes in discharging the particular duties of their offices: but few people in trades are now easily distinguishable by the colours or qualities of their clothing.

If the people are looked at, however, in their several occupations, striking differences will be immediately perceived: (1) in the *skill, talent, or intelligence* that is exercised; (2) in the *tools, instruments, machinery, and structures* that are used; (3) in the *materials* that are worked; (4) in the *processes* of making or manufacturing; and (5) in the *products* that are created. All these elements and their conflicting claims have been considered in the classification; but, in conformity with the first notions of mankind of which we have record, the greatest weight has been given to the *materials* in which people work, as they generally imply important modifications not only in the tools, in the machines, in the processes, and in the products, but in the characters of the men. By his trade, and by the matter which surrounds him, how different is the blacksmith from the tailor; the shoemaker from the hairdresser; the butcher from the baker; the horsedealer from the grocer; the sweep from the navvy; the fisherman, the waggoner, the pedlar, and the cotton-spinner, from each other!

The first and most obvious distribution of the population is into the two great groups of (1) those who work, and of those (2) who professedly have no definite occupation. After a due correction has been made for the persons who are infirm or who have retired in advanced age from their trades or professions, the number of the latter class in this country will not be found to be numerous.

Those who are engaged in definite occupations are arranged in *fourteen* classes.*

CLASS I.—At the head of the **FIRST CLASS** stands **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN**. The Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal Family are placed next to the Queen. The two Houses of the Legislature follow: then the Civil Servants of the Crown; and the chiefs and the subordinate officers who are employed in the local government and works of counties, boroughs, unions, districts, and parishes.

This class is divided into *three sub-classes*; and it may be remarked that they all present considerable difficulties, as many of the most eminent men fill various offices. The members of the Executive Government are legislators; members of the House of Commons are often large land proprietors, barristers, officers in the army or navy, merchants, or manufacturers; and the aldermen, town councillors, guardians, and many of the officers that carry on the local government of the country are almost always engaged in trades and professions, from which their income is

* See Appendix, Table XXXIV., p. 146.

derived. This class can therefore only be completely investigated by the further inquiry into secondary occupations to which reference has been made.

Its place, however, it is right to preserve here; for the government of men is the most important occupation in which men engage, and that which exercises the most powerful influence on the happiness and destiny of nations. 71,191 men of the age of 20 and upwards are returned in the class, or 1 per cent. of the *men** of the country; and 37,698 are in the civil service of the nation; 29,785 are in offices of local government; while 3,708 are officers of the East India government residing in Great Britain. The government embarks in few trades; but the great bulk of the persons in its employ are *artificers* and *labourers* in the naval arsenals and dockyards, messengers, letter-carriers, excisemen, Custom-house officers, postmasters, Ordnance-store-keepers. The civil offices have 105 heads of departments comprising commissioners; 190 secretaries and chief clerks; 378 special professional and other officers; 1,893 heads of particular branches; 3,982 clerks, of whom 506 are temporary or extra clerks.

The numbers and the ages of the Peers and Members of the House of Commons are subjoined:—

AGES of the MEMBERS of the Two Houses of PARLIAMENT in 1851.

—	All Ages.	20—	40—	60—	80 and upwards
Both Houses -	1,090	233	558	272	27
House of Lords -	*440	66	191	156	27
House of Commons	650	167	367	116	—

—	Proportional Numbers at each Age to 100 at all Ages.				
Both Houses -	100	22	51	25	2
House of Lords -	100	15	43	36	6
House of Commons	100	26	56	18	—

* In addition to this number, there were 13 peers minors who had not taken their seats.

Among the persons engaged in local government are returned 2,302 magistrates, 1,794 officers of local Boards, 18,348 policemen, 1,838 gaolers and prison officers. There are few women or boys in the First Class.

CLASS II.—The SECOND CLASS comprises the men who are engaged in the defence and wars of the country: the officers, soldiers, marines, and seamen of the army and navy, as well as those serving as half-pay officers and pensioners. Only a part of the army and

* For the sake of brevity, males and females under the age of 20 are referred to as youths and girls, while males and females of the age of 20 and upwards are designated men and women.

navy is at home; and large numbers of the pensioners are engaged in trades and labour of various kinds.

But complete returns have been furnished by the War Departments, the Admiralty, the Ordnance, and the Offices for Half-pay and Pensions; from which it appears that the army and navy had on March 31st, 1851—exclusive of the East India Company's army and navy, and officers of the staff of the army not serving with their regiments and militia—178,773 effective men; namely, 142,870 in the army, 35,903 in the navy; besides 83,797 non-effectives on half-pay or pensions,—63,305 from the army, 20,492 from the navy. The *effectives* of the army comprised 6,593 officers, 136,277 men; and the 142,870 were composed of,—cavalry, 12,911; infantry, 115,567; artillery, 12,006; engineers, 2,386; of whom were stationed in England and Wales, 36,504; Scotland, 2,655; the Islands in the British Seas, 993; Ireland, 26,272; the Colonies, 44,402; India, 29,096; on passage out or home, 2,948.

This is the army and navy of the *United Kingdom*, or of the Empire, exclusive of the Indian army and navy.

Ireland, comprising so much of the Celtic—and Scotland, so much of the Celtic and Scandinavian populations—contribute largely to the army. England, with its Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian people—whose “home is on the deep”—furnishes seamen to the navy.

BIRTHPLACE of SOLDIERS and SEAMEN.

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Islands in the British Seas, and Abroad.
Army (all Ranks)	67,647	15,300	53,169	6,754
Navy, exclusive of Marines (all Ranks)	20,125	1,078	2,532	1,168

—	Proportion in 100.			
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Islands in the British Seas, and Abroad.
Army (all Ranks)	47	11	37	5
Navy, exclusive of Marines (all Ranks)	82	4	10	4

In the middle of 1851, there were 5,610,777 men at the age of 20 and upwards of *Great Britain*; of whom 183,255 belonged to the army and navy,—120,407 as effective force, and 62,848 on half-pay or as pensioners liable to serve under certain contingencies. The active force is 2 per cent. of the men of *Great Britain*, or 1 in 47; and if 13,673 men and boys under the age of 20 are added, making 134,080, 1 in 158 of the *total population* of *Great Britain*, is found to be engaged in the army and navy.

One-fourth part of the active force of the *United Kingdom* is left out of the calculation, as it may fairly be brought into account by the Census Commissioners of Ireland. The

strength of the Army and Navy has been considerably augmented since 1851.

It is one of the results of the progress of civilization that a small proportion of the population serves for the protection not only of the lives, the liberties, and the property of the men, women, and children of the United Kingdom, but of the British Empire. The life of savages is spent in war; but the civilized populations, who are born courageous, have only to dedicate a portion of their time and of their people to the pursuit of arms in order to insure ten times as much security as the savage enjoys.

The number of men in *Great Britain* of the age of 15-45 is 4,801,900; *one-tenth* of whom would form an army of 480,190. One soldier to every *hundred* people in the entire population supplies 211,850 men. The levy of *one* in a *hundred* on the population of the *United Kingdom* would give about 277,000 men.

Hume has remarked, that among people entirely employed in the creation of necessary subsistence, men can less readily be spared for war than in nations that are supplied with such subsistence by the labours of a portion of their number; as the men working in the production of luxuries may, without any great disadvantage, be employed in warfare. Thus much is certain, that if the people advancing in civilization wisely apply the arts and sciences of life to the improvement of their health, vigour, energy, and military institutions, they must enjoy over barbarians in war as great advantages as in peace.

CLASS III.—The THIRD CLASS comprises the members of the three learned professions, or—as they are designated in common language—clergymen or ministers, lawyers, and medical men, with their irregular assistants of various kinds, and their immediate subordinates. A large proportion of the numbers in the Class I. and the whole of the Army and Navy (*Class II.*), are now in the immediate and direct service of the State. In the Third Class the State exercises considerable influence by its patronage, and its power in appointing Bishops and Judges; but the incomes are derived from such sources in the Established Church that the State exercises little direct control over the discipline or conduct of the members; and so regulated is the Law that the Judges can only be removed on well-defined contingencies. The clergymen in *Great Britain* of the Established Churches amount to 18,587*; the other Protestant ministers to 8,521; the Roman Catholic priests to 1,093; theological students, and various real or pretended religious teachers, to 1,477. The total number in the class is 30,047. The churches have connected with them a considerable number of subordinate officers, whose time is, however, only very partially engaged; so that they have generally other occupations under which they are returned. Thus only 2,386 men are referred to the head

“parish clerks;” 815 are called sextons, 756 church officers; and the whole *sub-class* comprehends 4,573 males, 901 females.

The *Lawyers* (*sub-class 2*) comprise 18,422 persons, or exclusive of law students 16,763; namely, 85 superior or local judges, of whom 61 are 50 years of age and upwards; 3,111 are barristers or advocates, practising and not practising inclusive; 13,256 are solicitors or writers to the Signet. The *sub-class 5*, comprises 19,159 males,—or 1,436 officers of law courts; 16,626 law clerks, of whom 9,270 are under 25 years of age; and 1,087 law-stationers.

The *Medical Profession* has not, like the professions of Divinity and Law, any direct connexion with the State; its numbers (*sub-class 3*) are 22,383—or exclusive of students and assistants, 18,728; of whom 2,328 are returned as physicians, 15,163 as surgeons or apothecaries. The best oculists, aurists, and dentists have the licenses of surgeons, and are so returned. But many of the 1,167 dentists are mechanists. The males of the *sub-class 6*, who supply the drugs and instruments which the medical profession use, are 16,146,—of whom 15,333 are druggists, and 430 are surgical instrument makers. Empirics of various kinds,—worm doctors, homœopathic professors, herb doctors, and hydro-pathic practitioners,—figure in the *sub-class* to a small extent.

The members of the *Profession of the Law* are the least numerous body, and sustain no competition from without, such as that to which the clergy and medical men are exposed;—a competition which, however, chiefly affects the incomes of the latter class, as the incomes of the clergy are generally secured. The clergy of the Established Church (18,587), the lawyers (16,763), and the medical men (18,728), differ little from each other in numbers,—and in the aggregate amount to 54,078. The three professions with their allied and subordinate members, not differing greatly from the average of 37,000 to each, amount to 110,730, and their importance cannot be overrated; yet in point of mere numbers they would be outvoted by the tailors of the kingdom.

CLASS IV.—The FOURTH CLASS comprises the poet, the historian, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the architect, and the natural philosopher, as well as the professors and teachers of literature and science. To this class belong the Shakespeares, Humes, Handels, Raphaels, Michael Angelos, Wrens, and Newtons; but as the *Class II.* comprised the whole of the Army, from the field-marshal down to the soldier in the ranks, so this class includes as well the humblest as the highest teachers of mankind. The class in the middle ages formed a part of the clergy (*clerus*), and enjoyed endowments; but, except Fellows of Colleges, the members have latterly had, as an order, no rents or settled incomes from such sources. They, therefore, often derive their income from other sources than their profession, and

* 17,320 in England and Wales, 143 in the Islands of the British Seas, and 1,124 in Scotland.

have returned themselves under other occupations.

The *authors*, writers, and literary men are in the *first sub-class*, which numbers 2,866; including, however, men who called themselves Graduates and Fellows of Colleges. 436 are authors; 1,302 editors or writers. The artists (*sub-class 2*), in the wide sense comprehending all who devote themselves to the fine arts, are returned at 8,600; including, however, 4,915 painters, some of whom generally call themselves artists, but are often called by others drawing-masters. Many of the 2,971 architects are undoubtedly builders; and here the want of a better nomenclature is felt; but it is sufficient to bear in mind, that in the arts, as in the learned professions, subordinate but necessary and highly useful classes also are associated with artists in the production of their works. Women are also returned as authors and artists.

The professors of science (*sub-class 3*) are singularly few: according to the returns the number is 466; but many of them are returned among the three Learned Professions, and in the subsequent *sub-class 4*, of teachers; which includes 34 378 men,—namely, 23,488 schoolmasters, 4,371 general teachers, 3,149 music-masters, 1,530 professors of language, 554 professors of mathematics, and a few more.

The number of *women* in the previous classes and sub-classes is inconsiderable; but females now appear among the teachers to the number of 71,966, including 41,888 *school-mistresses* of all ages, 21,373 *conventual*, 5,259 general teachers, and 2,606 music-mistresses.

CLASS V.—The FIFTH CLASS comprises a large number of the population that have hitherto been held to have no occupation; but it requires no argument to prove that the *wife*, the *mother*, the *mistress* of an *English family*—fills offices and discharges duties of no ordinary importance; or that children are or should be occupied in filial or household duties, and in the task of education, either at home or at school.

The most important production of a country is its population. And under the institution of marriage, and the actual organization of families, this country has a population of much higher character than countries where polygamy prevails, where the wife is confined at home, and where the management of the household in all its details,—and the care of providing all necessities,—belong to the husband. The Asiatic wife in the seraglio is a slave, and the princes are the sons of slaves; the wife in Athens was shut up in the Gynæceitis; but the Roman women presented examples of the true wife and mother (*mater familias*); and, after their corruption and degeneracy, the further and more complete type was developed among the Germans or Anglo-Saxons.

Without overlooking the high duties which women, as well as men, perform in England, it must be admitted that St. Paul, when he says, "I will therefore that the younger women marry, bear children, guide the house

(*γαμεῖν, τεκνογονεῖν, οἰκὸδεσποτεῖν*)," lays down for the women of this class their substantial business; which cannot be neglected without imminent peril to their children,—to the nation of the next generation. The child receives nurture, warmth, affection, admonition, education, from a good mother; who, with the child in her arms, is, in the eyes of all European nations, surrounded by a sanctity which is only adequately expressed in the highest works of art. The fatal effects of living in concubinage—or of a wife sending her child to the Foundling Hospital—neglecting her duties—leaving her children to the care of strangers—are well known; for under such circumstances monogamic nations inevitably fall in arrear, like the races who practise polygamy.

Formerly, in this country, spinning was carried on extensively as a domestic occupation; and weaving, or tapestry work, was the occupation of ladies of high quality, who, after the heroic ages, might have been addressed in England and Scotland as the King addressed Penelope's attendants:—

"Ye modest maids, away!
Go, with the queen the spindle guide; or cull,
(The partners of her cares) the silver wool."

Odyssey, xvi.

Spinning as well as weaving is, however, now generally abandoned, but the household works and processes are still sufficiently numerous; as they include, among large classes of the population, the making and mending of apparel, washing, cooking, cleansing, nursing, teaching, and other offices.

The importance of the duties of a wife are seen in the Anglo-Saxon labourer's cottage—in the clean house, the dry floor, the healthy children and their neat clothes—the husband's comfortable meal, and the enjoyment which, under all difficulties, she manages to shed around her; and are still more strikingly displayed in higher circles. The duties of a wife, a mother, and a mistress of a family, can only be efficiently performed by unremitting attention; accordingly it is found that in districts where women are much employed from home, the children and parents perish in great numbers.

The HUSBAND as well as the HOUSEWIFE in the British Family performs household duties, although he is in all cases classed under other special occupations.

Women, in certain branches of business at home, render important services; for instance, the *wives* of farmers, of small shopkeepers, innkeepers, shoemakers, butchers; and others carry on business of various kinds, or are employed in various ways. Thus Great Britain contained 3,461,524 wives, of whom 830,141 (or *one in four*) were engaged in some extraneous occupation; and 795,690 widows, of whom 505,938, or *two in three*, were referred to occupations in other classes. Of the sons and daughters and relatives at home of the age of 20 and upwards, the greater part are variously occupied; but 322,347 women and 16,236 men are returned simply as the chil-

dren or as the near relatives of the heads of families, while a few figure as pupils or scholars. The sons at home and other near male relatives under 20 years of age, not receiving instruction at school amount to 1,984,665; the daughters and female relatives to 2,421,969; the boys who were receiving instruction as scholars to 1,404,827; the girls to 1,341,010. This return was made by the heads of families, and is quite independent of the school returns, which have been reported on separately, and with which, as regards the males, it agrees remarkably in the general results.

Every British child should unquestionably be taught reading, writing, and the elements of knowledge; yet of 4,694,583 children of the ages 5-15, only 2,405,442, or little more than *half the number*, are returned by the parents and heads of families as scholars at home or at schools; while 705,409 are employed in some extraneous employment, and 1,583,732 are simply occupied as children at home. We venture here to express the hope that a great and effectual effort may be made, in some way, to educate these children.

CLASS VI.—The SIXTH CLASS of the people comprises those who are principally engaged in lodging, entertaining, attending, or providing articles of dress, so as to be brought much into personal contact with those whom they serve. The *first* of the three *sub-classes* contains, exclusive of all under 20 years of age, 28,881 innkeepers—22,777 men and 6,104 women; 23,025 lodging-house keepers—2,955 men and 20,070 women; 3,057 coffee-house and eating-house keepers—2,004 men and 1,053 women. The beer-house keepers are in the Class 13.

In the *second sub-class* are 1,038,791 *domestic servants*—133,626 males and 905,165 females. Of the males, 36,689 are under 20 years of age, 96,937 are 20 years of age and upwards; of the females, 322,904 are under 20 years of age, and 582,261 are 20 years of age and upwards. Of the whole number of men, 25,186 are returned as ostlers and other inn servants; 7,579 are coachmen, 16,194 grooms, and 5,052 gardeners. The undertakers, who find garments—and a grave—for the dead, are placed in this class, and are returned at 1,089; but the office is often associated with other occupations, such as upholsterer, cabinet-maker, and joiner.

The *dress* of both sexes occupies the *third sub-class*; which comprises 11,895 hairdressers and wigmakers, 13,426 hatters, 1,510 furriers, 135,028 tailors, 2,534 shawl-manufacturers, 3,617 hosiers and haberdashers, 35,423 hose (stocking) manufacturers, 4,539 gloves (exclusive of silk-glove makers), 243,052 shoemakers, 3,819 patten and clog makers; 2,340 umbrella, parasol, and stick makers; and 2,164 rag gatherers and dealers—among *males*:—of *females*—3,549 are hatters, 20,538 straw hat and bonnet makers, 7,628 bonnet-makers, 4,793 cap-makers, 1,959 furriers, 17,644 tailors, 3,299 shawl manufacturers, 267,425 milliners or dressmakers, 72,940 seamstresses or shirt-

makers, 12,769 staymakers, 30,076 hose (stocking) manufacturers, 25,343 glovers, 31,418 shoemakers, 1,081 rag gatherers and dealers, 1,797 umbrella, parasol, stick makers; and, finally, 145,373 washerwomen, manglers, laundry-keepers, of whom 136,582 are women of 20 years of age and upwards.

This great class comprises 2,420,173 persons; of whom 632,713 are men, 1,787,460 are women; and of the men 120,504 are under 20 years of age, 512,209 are 20 years of age and upwards; of the women, 458,168 and 1,329,292 are the numbers at corresponding ages. It affords much employment to young men; and is the chief field of labour to women—particularly to young women, who, however, as they advance in years marry and re-enter the Fifth Class.

Of every 100 women of the age of 20 and upwards, 22 are in the *Sixth Class*, 54 in the *Fifth Class*; or 76 are in the fifth and sixth classes together; nearly 8 are in the agricultural class; while 8 are in the silk, cotton, wool, and other trades or manufactures in which the material of clothes and furniture is made.

CLASS VII.—The SEVENTH CLASS is less numerous. Certain persons in the community hold a large portion of the property and annual produce in their hands, which they, or agents who act for them, are always seeking to sell, let, or lend; and others are conversely seeking to buy or borrow, either personally or through agents. They are comprised in the SEVENTH CLASS. They are found in exchanges, markets, shops,—bargaining, higgling, chaffering, dealing with and using money, or exchanging and valuing articles of commerce. The class also comprises the chief men of the great mercantile community that from Great Britain extends its operations all over the world. It also includes 34,202 house proprietors—12,184 males, 22,018 females—who have some affinity with landed proprietors, but have been placed here as in the class to which the most active of them specifically belong. Of males 20 years of age and upwards—9,652 are merchants, 1,793 bankers, 1,600 stock, share, bill brokers, 1,770 ship agents, 2,311 brokers, 6,419 agents or factors, 3,747 auctioneers, appraisers, and valuers. Then follow 6,138 accountants, 31,986 commercial clerks, 9,100 commercial travellers, 1,481 salesmen; 2,649 pawnbrokers, 13,328 shopkeepers (branch undefined), 4,606 general dealers, hucksters, costermongers, 16,332 hawkers, pedlars, 1,550 marine-store dealers. Of women (20 and upwards) in the class—532 are pawnbrokers, 1,891 are general dealers, hucksters, costermongers; 14,967 are shopkeepers, 9551 are hawkers and pedlars. This class does not include such shopkeepers as grocers or tallow-chandlers, who are returned as dealing in particular descriptions of articles.

CLASS VIII.—The EIGHTH is a more numerous CLASS, consisting chiefly of 285,686 men and 100,345 boys, who are employed in

the conveyance of men, animals, goods of various kinds, and messages, from place to place. To twist and weave cotton wool into calico is one service; to carry the cotton wool from America to Manchester, and from Manchester to the consumer, is another service—which, though it merely effects a *change of place*, is as great and useful, and therefore as valuable a process, as the other, by which a change of texture is effected. 26,043 men are connected with the *carrying* on railways, 79,546 on roads, 34,925 on canals, 101,193 on the seas and rivers (in Great Britain), 12,304 are warehousemen and storekeepers, 31,260 are messengers and porters. 66,382 of the youths (under 20 years of age) are messengers, porters, errand-boys; the rest are employed as the men are—on the railways, roads, canals, and rivers. The above groups of men comprise 4,165 toll collectors on roads, 49,121 carmen, carriers, carters, draymen; 2,166 coach and cab-owners, 1,228 livery stable keepers, 16,260 coachmen, guards, postboys; 2,960 cabmen, 2,951 omnibus owners, conductors; 2,707 men in the canal and inland navigation service, 30,637 boat and bargemen. Of the carriers on seas and rivers, 1,974 are shipowners, 76,485 are seamen in the merchant service, 2,818 pilots, 16,904 in the harbour and dock service, or dock labourers, 1,057 are wharfingers; 284 persons—185 men and 97 boys, besides 2 women—are in the *telegraph* service. Women and girls figure in the class—as toll collectors, 1,597; boat, barge women, 2,233; warehousewomen, 3,184; messengers, porters, errand-girls, 3,783. The number of women under other heads is inconsiderable.

The first SEVEN CLASSES have to do chiefly with *men* under different aspects. Some are legislators, or officers of the Government; some in discharge of their duties, fight the enemies of their country; others declare the religious duties of mankind. These distribute justice, those preserve or restore health; these appeal to the higher sentiments of poetry and art, those discharge domestic duties in their families. One class entertains, and makes dresses; of another class the members meet their fellow-men in the exchange, the market, the shop,—to bargain, to negotiate, to buy and sell. The *Eighth Class* is engaged in the conveyance of *men* from place to place, and to a still larger extent in the carriage of animals and goods.

CLASS IX.—The NINTH CLASS is one of the largest classes: it possesses and occupies the land, it owns the live stock of the country, and by skilful husbandry produces annually grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other matters, of the value of several millions. The whole class numbers 2,390,568 persons; 1,806,547 males, 584,021 females; and of the males 1,421,354, are men of 20 years of age and upwards; 385,193 are boys below that age.

137,446 farmers' sons, grandsons, brothers, nephews, residing with the farmers, have been placed in this class, because they almost

invariably work in some way on the farm; and 201,736 farmers' wives, 137,724 farmers' daughters at home, are placed among the women of the class, as they are generally engaged in some of the operations connected with the farm. If it should be thought right to exclude them, \$39,460 must be deducted from the females of the class.

The number of landed proprietors only includes those who so returned themselves, amounting to 19,989 men 14,638 women. The landed estates in Great Britain are often extensive; and the important duties of the proprietors will be immediately perceived in the state of agriculture where the proprietors do or do not reside, where the farmers are well selected, and where the estates are well or ill managed.

Of the men of 20 years of age and upwards, 277,816 are professedly farmers or graziers;* 90,874 are sons, brothers, and near relatives living with the farmer, 12,691 farm bailiffs, 824,587 out-door agricultural labourers (including 16,085 shepherds); 109,452 in-door farm servants, who are distinguished for the first time. The extent of the practice of taking the young labourer or servant into the house may be traced through every country. 1,247 land surveyors, and 2,280 agents, factors, are returned. Among the youths under 20, who are exceedingly numerous—201,216 are out door labourers, that is, labourers who do not lodge in the farmer's house; 126,491 are in-door servants, and do lodge in the house.

Farms are often held by widows, and 27,986 women are called farmers. It is the practice in some counties for the women to work in the field, and 70,899 women and girls are out-door agricultural labourers; namely 56,073 of 20 years of age and upwards, 14,826 under 20 years of age. 128,251 women are in-door farm servants—63,538 of 20 years of age and upwards, and 64,713 under 20 years of age.

The *woods* occupy 10,070 men and boys, of whom 9,832 are returned under "Woodman." Of women, only 18 are returned in the subclass.

Small *gardens* are cultivated by labourers, farmers, and others; but in the returns, in addition to the 5,052 gardeners who are domestic servants, 70,544 men and 7,918 boys are specifically called gardeners; 2,280 men and 356 boys, nurserymen. 2,484 women and girls are also returned as gardeners.

Twenty-six per cent. of the men, and eight per cent. of the women, 20 years of age and upwards—eight per cent. of the boys, three per cent. nearly of the girls, under 20 years of age—are especially employed in the *Ninth Class*, which may be designated the agricultural class.

The farmer and the grazier deal extensively in animals, but it is almost always in connexion with the soil; and the animals are chiefly horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, or poultry.

* This number (277,816) makes, with the (27,986) women returned as farmers, 305,802, while 285,936 farms are returned.

CLASS X.—The **TENTH CLASS** comprises 100,262 persons—of whom 86,528 are men, 12,454 are youths (so we call all under 20 years of age for shortness), who are especially employed about *animals*, but are in many ways connected with the class preceding. There are horse-breeders who are occupiers of land, and are in consequence often returned, like graziers, as farmers. Then, confining the enumeration to men, follow—1,323 horse-dealers, 1,163 horse-breakers, 24,610 jockeys, grooms, and horse-keepers, and 5,979 farriers, or veterinary surgeons, who, however, are the surgeons of other animals as well as of horses.

In the Sixth Class, of domestic servants, besides 4,840 boys, 11,354 grooms of the age of 20 and upwards have been enumerated; and in the carrying class (VIII.) are 16,260 coachmen, postboys, guards; 2,960 cabmen, and 49,121 carmen, carters, carriers, and draymen, of whom many are extensively employed in the management of horses. As huntmen and whippers-in 238 men in the **TENTH CLASS** are mentioned, besides hound attendants. 117 men are dog breakers or dealers, 5,340 men are cattle or sheep dealers or salesmen; 2,852 men are drovers. Pigs are dealt in by 959 merchants or dealers. All the preceding persons deal in domestic animals. Birds and wild animals,—which are either pursued because they are good for food, or because they afford sport, or because they are noxious,—also engage the time of great numbers of people. Foxhunters and sportsmen who devote much of their life to field sports, do not, for obvious reasons, figure here. But with 9,221 gamekeepers their assistants are returned. There are also rabbit-catchers, bird-catchers, keepers of animals of various kinds, and the officers of menageries; there are the ratcatchers, the molecatchers; and, in all, 2,072 men whose lives are expended in hunting and destroying noxious animals. One man calls himself an apiarian. 31,679 fishermen and 5,613 boys procure large supplies of food from the rivers and the seas. In this branch of the class only are women employed to any extent, and the fisherwomen and girls number 1,002. It will be recollected that the Census was taken in March, and that fishing and hunting are pursued only during certain seasons; so that among the other classes great numbers of men may be found who occasionally go out to fish, and can manage boats.

This **TENTH CLASS** is altogether a peculiar race of men; silent, circumspective, prompt, agile, dexterous, enduring, danger-defying men, generally—but modified variously by the classes of animals which occupy them. They contain the representatives of the hunting tribes of old, when wild animals abounded, and men lived on the produce of the chase. What dignity Hercules has lost in his followers, Ceres we may hope has gained in conformity with the poet's prayer:

Fertilis frugum pecorisque tellus
Spicæ donet Cererem coronâ.

By their habits many of the class must be

well adapted to the purposes of war; they are sometimes idle, and in a militia they could be turned to account, for, under pressure, their occupations could probably be as easily suspended as the occupations of any other equally efficient class.

CLASS XI.—The **ELEVENTH CLASS** consists of 763,336 persons—624,503 men, 121,928 boys, and only 11,617 women, 5,288 girls. They are engaged in the higher classes of mechanical and chemical arts; are intimately connected with artists and men of science (IV.); from whom they frequently, either directly or indirectly, derive materials, direction, or inspiration. They multiply copies of original works. The matter in which they deal comes from the animal and vegetable as well as the mineral kingdom; but it is no longer living. They do not breed animals nor grow plants. They make things, and use tools or machines; they either in their works employ matter of various kinds in *combination*, or the works involve skill that fixes the mind and diverts attention from the material of which it is composed. The subdivision of labour is extensive. The masters often possess great intelligence; and have a large capital embarked in their materials, machines, buildings, and products.

There are *seventeen sub-classes*; and the persons in the *first sub-class*, occupied in the production of books, amount to 31,034 men and 10,390 boys, 3,655 women and 1,909 girls. The publishers and booksellers constitute 6,499 of the men, the bookbinders 5,243, the printers 18,242 men. A large number of boys are employed in all branches. The theatres in which dramatic productions are performed employ managers, agents, officers, servants, actors, dancers, and others. The actors are 1,285 men, 113 boys; the actresses 643, besides 135 *danseuses*. The higher order of actors belongs naturally to the Class IV.; and the dancers and other *figurantes*, the performers on musical instruments, and the copying engravers, with some others, in the Class XI., would form there a natural sub-class. We shall not now, however, transfer them from their present places. In the *sub-class* 3, consisting of 10,772 males and 899 females, are 4,803 men, 949 youths, and 532 females, who are employed in playing musical instruments; 404 organ builders, and 3,022 musical instrument makers. The *fourth sub-class* consists of 10,060 males, 428 females, who are employed on pictures and engravings: 4,388 men are engravers, 782 copper-plate printers, 1,366 lithographers or lithographic printers. In the *sub-class* 5, which is occupied in carving and making figures, 1002 men are wood carvers. 427 men and 90 youths, 1,541 women and 1,452 girls, are artificial flower makers. The *sixth sub-class*, engaged in shows and games, or in making instruments used in sports, numbers 2,311 men, 841 women. There are exhibition keepers, conjurors, ventriloquists, equestrians, pedestrians, billiard-table keepers and markers, shooting-gallery keepers, race-course officers,

cricketers and cricket-ball makers, archery-goods makers, fishing-tackle makers. 1,260 men and 373 youths, 710 women and 166 girls, are engaged in making and dealing in toys. Among the men of the *sub-class* 7 are 1,757 pattern designers, 2,682 civil engineers, 470 draughtsmen. Under medals and dies (*sub-class* 8) are 372 men—mould-makers, die-engravers, and sinkers. On watches and philosophical instruments, 17,899 men, 4,008 youths, and 471 women and girls, are employed. Of the men, 15,338, besides 3,440 youths are watch and clock makers, 672 are makers of philosophical instruments, 1,497 are opticians, 743 are weighing-machine, scale, and measure makers. The manufacture of arms (*sub-class* 10) employs 5,945 men and 1,820 youths, as gunsmiths, armourers, sword-cutlers, and bayonet-makers. 54,819 males, or 44,563 men and 10,256 youths, are employed in making machines and iron tools of various kinds, under *sub-class* 11; and 39,306 of the men, besides 8,744 youths, are engine and machine makers, 3,435 are *tool-makers*; the rest are employed in making particular tools, chiefly connected with manufactures. This important sub-class has latterly increased with great rapidity. The makers of carriages (*sub-class* 12) comprise 16,431 coachmakers, of whom 13,872 are men of 20 years of age and upwards. The saddlers and harness-makers (*sub-class* 13) are 16,890 males (14,211 men, 2,679 youths) in number; the whipmakers, 1,005.

Sub-class 14.—In addition to many of the artificers in the Government dockyards, 25,905 men and 5,981 youths are employed in building ships, boats, and barges.

Houses—that so singularly distinguish civilized men—employ 389,147 men and 66,729 youths, or nearly half a million of men and youths; that is, 7 per cent. of the 5,458,815 men of the age of 20 and upwards.

In an increasing population men are not only employed in building houses that supply the place of those which have fallen into decay, or in effecting repairs, but every day commence new structures, and are therefore disproportionately numerous. Among the men are 2,594 surveyors, 11,741 builders, 155,254 carpenters and joiners (some of whom also make furniture), 58,848 bricklayers, 87,338 masons and paviors, 6,255 slaters, 15,036 plasterers, 1,529 paper-hangers, 51,382 house-painters, plumbers, and glaziers.

41,236 persons make agricultural implements, machines, and mills. Of the 34,541 men, 25,261 are wheelwrights, 8,385 are millwrights.

The manufacture of substances by chemical processes is now rapidly extending, and employs 18,046 men, 4,329 youths: 3,827 of the men 581 youths, are manufacturing chemists; 9,475 men, 2,681 youths are dyers, scourers, calenderers; and there are drug merchants (143), drug grinders, drysalts, wafer makers; starch manufacturers (433); blacking makers and dealers (496); dye, colour manufacturers, (1,156); gunpowder makers (433); sulphur, *salt-petre*, vitriol, alum, Prussian blue, ink, cop-

peras, alkali, whiting, match, madder, indigo—manufacturers and merchants—in considerable numbers. The class contains few women or girls.

The three subsequent classes (XII., XIII., XIV.) comprise those who work chiefly or exclusively in matters that are derived from one only of the three kingdoms of nature; and, with the preceding class (XI.) they comprise all that can be properly described as persons who are engaged in trades, mechanical arts, handicrafts, and manufactures, including mining. 2,250,369 men, 615,961 youths, 550,759 women, and 299,328 girls under 20—or collectively more than 37 hundred thousands—work in these important branches of the industry of Great Britain.

CLASS XII.—The persons in the TWELFTH CLASS who work and deal in matters that are derived simply from the animal kingdom, are the least numerous of the four classes; 84,526 men and 16,560 youths, with 38,906 women and girls, are employed in preparing and distributing *animal food*. Thus, 10,204 men and 4,380 women are cowkeepers or milksellers; 3,014 men are cheesemongers; 53,617 men and 1,716 women are butchers, besides 12,295 boys; 6,865 men and 1,680 women are provision dealers and curers; 1,879 men are poulterers and game dealers; 6,991 men and 2,219 women are fishmongers. The great bulk of the women in the sub-class are 25,861 butchers' wives, who have been placed here as they often assist their husbands in the business. The grease, intestines, bones, horns, ivory, whalebone, of various animals, are converted to a thousand useful purposes by the 10,344 men and 2,256 youths in the *second sub-class*; 1,214 men are soap boilers, 4,282 are tallow chandlers, 1,757 are comb-makers; and there are cat-gut makers, gold-beaters—skin makers, manure manufacturers, grease boilers, wax refiners, glue makers, gelatine manufacturers; bone gatherers, workers, boilers, calciners; ivory workers, horn workers, tortoiseshell workers, whalebone merchants and workers, and sponge dealers. In *sub-class* 3, in hides and skins, 23,647 men, 4,007 youths, work; 1,619 men are fellmongers, 1,689 skinners, 7,687 tanners, 10,808 curriers. Feathers and quills (*sub-class* 4) occupy 563 men, 334 women, and a few young persons. *Hair and fur* (*sub-class* 5) occupy more than 12,000 persons; 6,383 of the men, 1,640 of the youths, 1,953 women and girls are brush and broom makers; 614 of the men, 305 of the youths, 1,782 women and girls, are engaged in the manufacture of hair and bristles. The furriers—1,510 males and 1,959 females—are referred to the SIXTH CLASS (Dress). By far the largest *sub-class* (6) is that engaged on wool, which has been spun and woven from the earliest times for clothing by women, and in this age of organized industry is worked on a large scale by machinery. On *wool*, after it has been taken from the sheep, 295,276 persons—namely, 125,814 men, and 67,757 women—work; in

conjunction with 50,879 youths and 50,826 girls. Of the men 1,692 are woolstaplers, and in many other branches are small numbers; 62,584 work in the manufacture of woollen cloth, 6,007 are clothiers, 2,973 woollen drapers, 1,187 fullers, 1,253 wool and woollen dyers; 32,792 manufacture worsted, 2,487 stuffs, 2,259 flannel, 1,678 blankets, 7,265 carpets and rugs. The boys, youths, women, and girls, are employed in similar work.

Silk is imported, and on it 41,520 men, 53,629 women, 15,357 youths, and 30,430 girls, or 140,936 persons in the aggregate, work. 32,186 men, 43,018 women, 12,983 youths, 26,383 girls, are in the silk manufacture; 749 men in the silk-glove manufacture; 1,497 men are silk dyers and silk printers; 3,875 men, 1,038 youths, manufacture ribbons; 1,795 silk mercers are returned, besides women and youths. There are also workers and dealers in velvet, fancy goods, trimming, embroidery, gimp, gauze, coach lace, and crape.

CLASS XIII.—The THIRTEENTH CLASS comprises the large number of 1,375,014 persons, who work and deal in matters that are derived from the vegetable kingdom, and supply a large proportion of the food, stimulants, and raiment of mankind. As might be inferred from the connexion of the persons in this class with those in the SIXTH CLASS, and their analogous employments, a large number of women and young people of both sexes are employed in this, as they are in the preceding, class.

The *sub-class 1* has to do with vegetable food; and of men comprises 6,417 corn merchants or dealers, besides 637 corn agents and factors; 30,415 millers (masters and men), besides 6,291 youths; 1,418 flour dealers; 43,372 bakers (masters and men), besides 12,291 youths; 6,988 confectioners (masters and men), besides 2,059 youths; 7,867 greengrocers and fruiterers, 1,066 fruit and flower hawkers, 869 potato merchants, besides others who work or deal in oats, beans, peas, rice, macaroni, and pulse: 17,987 women, and 1,668 girls, are engaged in all branches of the *sub-class*. Of women, 6,436 are bakers, 4,227 confectioners, 5,036 greengrocers or fruiterers.

In the production and sale of drinks and stimulants (*sub-class 2*), 142,918 men, 55,437 women, 18,670 youths, and 1,313 girls, are engaged. Among the men are 438 hop merchants, 10,376 maltsters, 287 yeast dealers, 17,246 brewers, and 36,921 licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers. It is not easy in the returns to distinguish from the latter body the keepers of hotels and inns, who amount to 22,777, and make with those mentioned 59,698 men, besides 15,436 women. There are of men 8,850 wine and spirit merchants, 1,397 distillers and rectifiers, 2,512 sugar refiners, 55,480 grocers, besides 16,830 women; 2,230 men, 1,561 youths, manufacture tobacco; 2,940 are tobacconists, 497 perfumers: cider, spruce, cordials, vinegar, sauces, ginger beer, soda water, liquorice, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, spice, mustard, and other stimulants, are made or dealt in also as separate trades.

In the *sub-class 3*, of oils, gums, and resins, the principal persons are the oil millers and refiners, 798 men; oil merchants and agents, 301; oil and colourmen, 1,675. French polishers, 2,666 men, 623 women. The *sub-class 4* comprises 3,821 timber merchants, 1,552 dealers in wood. In the *sub-class 5* are 39 cork merchants, and 1,768 cork cutters, besides 481 youths in the same business. Wood (*sub-class 6*) is worked in by 32,436 sawyers, 1,539 lath makers; of the makers of furniture in wood chiefly are 29,391 cabinet makers and upholsterers (with 7,039 youths); 4,845 men chair-makers, with 1,186 youths; 1,796 furniture brokers; 6,330 turners; 1,523 box makers: 4,467 women and girls also are upholsterers or cabinet makers, 653 chair makers. Wood is further converted into utensils by the *sub-class 8*, comprising 17,025 coopers of 20 years of age and upwards, and 3,116 youths below 20 years of age; there are also wine coopers, hoop makers, and cask dealers. Among the makers of wooden tools (*sub-class 9*) are rule makers, last makers, frame makers, 1,229 men; bobbin makers, 963 men; block and print cutters, 1,317 men.

On willow, cane, rush, and straw, 14,854 men, and 5,626 youths, 15,874 women, and 13,362 girls, in *sub-class 10*, work. Wicker work was one of the earliest manufactures of the Britons, and it is not improbable that it may have been carried on by the women at home. After the willow grower, cutter, dyer, come 7,833 basket makers,—6,448 men, 1,385 youths; besides 687 women and girls. The hay and straw dealers are 1,026 men; the thatchers, who cover houses in some parts of the country, and hay and corn ricks after the harvests, are 5,465: there are 428 straw plait merchants, factors, and dealers, but the straw plait manufacture is carried on chiefly by women and boys; the men in the business are 655; boys and youths, 3,265; women, 14,992; girls, 13,150. The manufacture is rapidly extending in the south-midland counties.

On *hemp, flax, and cotton* collectively 782,213 persons are employed. The strong rough fibre of hemp is converted into rope, nets, canvas, sails, bags, and other useful articles. In *sub-class 11* there are 199 hemp merchants and dealers, 9,290 men ropemakers (with 4,959 youths, and 1,717 women and girls); 1,433 canvas makers and dealers, 2,927 men in the sailcloth manufacture, 883 sailmakers, 559 sacking, sack, and bag makers. Youths under 20 are also engaged in all these trades. 1,039 mat makers, and 546 men in the floorcloth manufacture, have been referred to the *sub-class*: of net makers 192 are men 106 youths, and 1,802 women and girls.

Flax and cotton are spun and generally woven in separate factories; but there are mixed fabrics, and the wares are often sold by the same persons. In the *sub-class 12*, of flax and cotton, 244,596 men, and 233,401 women, 111,425 youths and 161,427 girls, are enumerated. The flax and linen manufacture employs 33,932 men, 31,589 women, 12,119 youths, and 20,870 girls. The cotton manu-

facture employs a much larger number of persons—149,214 men, 143,268 women, 73,398 boys, and 104,437 girls; as cotton and calico printers, 13,263 men, *dyers* 3,024 men, are enumerated, besides youths and girls in large numbers. The drapers count 27,814 men, 5,169 women, 11,042 youths, 1,360 girls. Spinning and weaving were formerly domestic manufactures, and spinning was carried on chiefly by women; but the admirable inventions of recent times have reduced nearly all these processes within the range of machinery; which yields quantities of produce that are enormous as compared with the number of persons in the works. The lace manufacture is carried on partly by machinery and partly by hand; 5,705 men, 3,832 youths, 33,210 women, and 20,870 girls, are engaged. The manufacture of muslin employs 1,446 men, 515 youths, 12,137 women and girls; in muslin embroidery 2,347 females are also employed. Thread, tape, lint, candle wick, flock, plush, wadding, fustian, and gingham, are also separately manufactured, and employ many persons.

The linen and cotton textures reach the dress makers of various kinds in the SIXTH CLASS, and are there or in the FIFTH CLASS worked up, cleansed, and repaired for use, until, after the lapse of time, in one of the final stages of their transformation, large quantities are committed to the hands of the *sub-class* 13, who make or work in paper, and number 14,023 men, 6,604 women, 4,608 youths, and 3,714 girls. There are 146 men paper-merchants. The manufacture of paper employs 5,765 men and 4,534 women, besides 1,845 youths and 2,357 girls: 3,448 men, 928 women, are stationers; and a certain number of persons are employed in making pattern cards, playing cards, labels, tickets, envelopes, paper boxes, pill boxes, paper bags, and in embossing; 1,257 men are paper stainers;—boys and women are also engaged.

The persons in the two preceding classes (XII and XIII.) that have been passed rapidly in review, are workers and dealers in *organic matter*, which, diversified as it is in its properties and structure, consists, with some saline matters, of the same elements as constitute water and air—of the *same elements as constitute the human body*. Those matters are used chiefly as the food, clothing, and furniture of men.

CLASS XIV.—We have now to consider a large class of people who work in minerals and metals of various kinds. They are in number 946,204 persons, and are chiefly males—887,446. Of this number, 677,476 are men.

The first *sub-class* of 265,198 persons is employed on coal; either extracting it from the earth, distributing it amongst the consumers, or manufacturing it into coke and gas. Coal, itself believed to be of vegetable origin, has taken the place of wood as the source of Fire—the great agent by which the *chemical* and physical changes are wrought

on metals and on various organic matters in the manufactories, and on the hearths of the country. Coal lies under-ground, and in its extraction owners, agents, inspectors, officers of various kinds, and miners are engaged. The owners are returned as 703 men; agents and factors, 2,342; coal miners or colliers, 150,722 men, 65,644 youths, or 216,366 males in the aggregate. 10,507 men are returned as coal merchants or dealers; 11,691 as coal-heavers or labourers. The coal is found in particular places, and its distribution over London, and other parts of the country, employs a large number of sailors, and labourers. Besides those here enumerated, 1,752 men are returned as coke burners or dealers, and 413 as charcoal burners. The chimneysweepers amount to 4,463 men, 2,178 youths. The men in the gas-works service are 5,223, besides 403 youths and boys. This employment, it will be recollected, is quite of recent creation.

The workers in stone and clay, *sub-class* 2, are chiefly employed in preparing the materials of houses and roads, and in working on the highways or railways. 19,860 men and 3,473 youths are stone quarriers; 2,811 men are stone cutters. There are 6,422 slate quarriers, 5,423 limestone quarriers or burners, 1,287 marble masons, 23,374 men and 6,586 youths brickmakers, 31,596 men and 2,710 youths railway labourers, 2,338 plate layers, 3,402 excavators, 1,163 road contractors, inspectors, surveyors, 10,032 road labourers specifically so returned; and, in addition, great numbers of the 312,669 labourers (men) in Class XV. Here, 1,222 scavengers are placed.

In the *sub-class* 3, of 46,902 there are 25,379 males—15,983 men and 9,396 youths—who are engaged in the earthenware manufacture; 2,500 men and 824 youths who are makers of tobacco pipes; and 3,534 men and 426 youths who are earthenware and glass dealers. A considerable number of women are employed in the light work of this *sub-class*. 11,133 women and girls are engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, 942 in making tobacco pipes, and 1,768 in the sale of earthenware and glass.

In *sub-class* 4, there are 8,100 men, 3,274 youths in the glass manufactures, besides 631 women and girls; others are engaged in making looking-glasses and beads.

Of salt works (*sub-class* 5), 167 men are proprietors; 1,082 men work in the salt manufacture, and 355 are merchants, agents, and dealers.

Of well sinkers (*sub-class* 6) there are 450 men; 920 men are in the water-works service; 128 men are water carriers; 16 are ice dealers.

Of workers in precious stones (*sub-class* 7), 84 males—77 men, 7 youths—work and deal in diamonds; 280 men, 79 youths, are jewelers and lapidaries; 198 men, 83 youths, are pearl cutters.

The goldsmiths and silversmiths (*sub-class* 8), who are often also jewellers, are 8,456 men, 2,197 youths, in number; the carvers

and gilders, 3,665 men and 1,208 youths; the platers, 1,125 men, 329 youths. And there are gold miners, assayers, refiners, gold beaters, gold and silver lace manufacturers, gold pen makers, guard-chain makers, water-gilders, pencil-case makers, plated ware manufacturers. Women are also employed in nearly all these branches.

The copper-miners (*sub-class 9*) are 18,468—namely, 12,768 men and 5,700 youths; the men engaged in the manufacture of copper are 2,115, the coppersmiths 1,443. And we find that 3,918 females—namely, 1,565 women and 2,353 girls—are returned as copper-miners. This number exceeds the number of women and girls who are coal miners, amounting to 2,649.

The *sub-class 10* presents 12,912 *tin-miners*—8,607 men, 4,305 youths, besides 843 women and 1,295 girls; 9,929 tinmen, tin workers, and tinkers—namely, 7,389 men and 2,540 youths; 3,606 tin-plate workers—namely, 2,917 men and 689 youths; 616 spoon makers—namely, 438 men and 178 youths.

Zinc (sub-class 11) has only recently been manufactured; 10 merchants, 376 men, 83 youths, are employed.

Lead (sub-class 12) is produced and worked extensively. The lead miners are 16,680 men, 4,937 youths, 400 women, and 513 girls; the manufacturers 1,628 men, 662 boys. There are 1,443 typefounders—namely 974 men and 469 youths, who scarcely belong to the *sub-class*, as they work in a compound metal.

The workers in *brass* and in other *mixed metals (sub-class 13)* are 46,076; viz., 27,634 men, 10,072 youths, 4,986 women, 3,384 girls. The brass founders are 7,407 men, 3,691 youths; the braziers, 3,493 men, 884 youths; the locksmiths and bell-hangers, 4,907 men, 1,425 youths; the gas-fitters, 1,795 men; and white metal manufacturers 442, besides youths and boys. The button makers are 2,045 men, 996 youths and boys; 2,278 women, and 1,677 girls—or 6,996 button makers in the aggregate. There are also merchants and dealers in buttons. The manufacture of pins employs 1,295 persons—306 men, 133 youths, 529 women, and 327 girls. 68 men, 36 youths, 50 women, 46 girls, are thimble makers. The hook-and-eye makers are 73 males, 231 females, including 46 men and 132 women. There are chasers, bronzers, burnishers: also japanners, and lacquerers—1,121 men, 406 youths, 751 women, and 535 girls. Of wire makers and drawers, 940 are men, 300 youths, besides women and girls. Of wire workers and weavers, 2,246 men, 622 youths. Rings, snuff-boxes, coffin furniture, clasps, trays, candlesticks, chandeliers, lamps, cocks, jacks, urns, brass collars, tea-pots, coffee-pots, brass letters, stair rods, door furniture, metallic boxes, sinkers—also employ a certain number of persons of both sexes.

The *sub-class 14* is the last, the most numerous, and certainly one of the most important. It comprises the 327,483 workers in *iron and steel*—of whom 308,676 are males,

including 238,673 men, 70,003 youths and boys; and 18,807 only are women and girls. Iron and coal are generally found in the same district, and it is not always possible to distinguish the iron miners from the coal miners in the returns. 20,347 men and 6,751 youths and boys are classed here as iron miners; 59,098 men, 20,344 youths, are engaged in the iron manufactures. 964 men are iron merchants, dealers, agents. Of 9,549 whitesmiths, 7,700 are men, 1,849 youths. The blacksmith follows one of the oldest and most widely diffused trades; he is the shoemaker to the horse, and the maker and mender of many iron tools and instruments. He works with the coachmaker, the wheelwright, and the engine maker. The blacksmiths are 112,184—or, 90,324 men, 21,860 youths. The manufacture of nails now employs 13,999 men, 4,549 youths and boys, 6,610 women, and 3,375 girls; or 28,533 persons. The anchorsmiths and chainsmiths are 3,761; 2,516 men, 1,245 youths. The boiler makers are 7,454—namely, 5,945 men, 1,509 youths. The ironmongers amount to 8,701 persons; 6,813 men and 1,888 youths. There are makers of handcuffs, of bits (577 men), curb-chains, stirrups, spurs, stoves, scuttlies, fire-irons, fenders, gridirons, frying-pans, iron bedsteads, fireproof boxes, tanks, skewers, hollow ware, ferules, bolts (506 men), of keys, handles, latches; of hinges (553 men), of rivets, currycombs, vices; of spindles (850 men), of swivels, gas-meters, of screws (519 men, 236 youths, 667 women, 763 girls). The workers in steel manufactures are 1,160 men, 412 youths; there are 35 steel merchants; and of filemakers, 4,400 men, 1,613 youths, 217 women, 94 girls. The blade forgers and makers are 1,579 men, cutlers 6,433, knife makers 1,152, fork makers 433, and a large proportion of youths and boys. In the manufacture of needles 4,727 persons are employed; namely, 1,896 men, 880 youths, 1,215 women, 736 girls. Besides 116 youths and 115 women and girls, 183 men are makers of fish-hooks. There are makers of scissors 894 men, awls and bodkins 255 men, of tuning forks, shears, phlemes, steel tags, a few; of makers of snuffers, 180 men, scythes and sickles 677 men, shovels and spades 594, steel mills and coffee-mills 31, springs 385, razors 777, grinders 1,635 (of unspecified branches), sawsmiths 937 men. The steel-pen makers are 134 men, 74 youths, 652 women, 476 girls. Skates and harpoons have also special makers.

The class of workers in metal supply themselves and all other classes with the most important tools, weapons, and machines: the soldier with his sword, the sailor with his great guns, the surgeon with his sharp instruments, the writer with his pen, the musician with his instruments; the cook with her spits, grates, and pots; the barber with his razor, the tailor with his needle, the shoemaker with his awl; the railway service with engines and rails, the seaman with his anchor, the farmer with his plough, the agricultural labourer with his sickle and his

scythe, the woodman with his axe, the gardener with his spade, the jockey with his spurs, the gamekeeper with his gun, the fisherman with his hooks, the engraver with his plates, the watchmaker with his fine-wrought materials, the coachmaker with his tools, the saddler with his awl and needle, the carpenter with his plane, the butcher with his knife, the sawyer with his saw, the turner with his lathe, the cooper with his adze; the spinner of silk, flax, or cotton, with his spindles and beautifully regulated machinery; the weaver with his shuttle, the miner with his pick, the workers in metal themselves with their hammers, files, vices, and lathes.

This rapid enumeration indicates how extensively all the arts of a country are affected by the iron and steel manufactures; and the immense importance of their rapid improvement and extension in Great Britain within the present century.

CLASS XV.—The FIFTEENTH CLASS comprises a great number of men of the age of 20 years and upwards: of whom 312,669 are returned indefinitely as labourers; who undoubtedly include many agricultural labourers, many road labourers, many bricklayers' labourers, many dock labourers; and also many who are ready to work in any of the ordinary mechanical employments. "Mechanic," "shopman," and other equally indefinite terms, also designate 9,788 men. The class properly includes all the persons that have no fixed, definite employment, but are, like the *accensi* of the Roman legions, ready to take the place of any man that falls out of the ranks in any of the lines—of labour.

It will not, of course, be supposed that all the lawyers, all the medical men, all the merchants, all the manufacturers, all the shopkeepers, all the farmers, in the tables, are actually engaged in business; or, if professedly practising, are extensively employed. All these classes, as well as the labouring classes, have their *accensi*.

With this exception, the number of people that have no occupation in Great Britain is surprisingly small. The offices of a public and private nature, and the legitimate duties of the classes that possess the property realized, and that live on rents, dividends, and annuities, are much more numerous in England than in other countries, where the people take a less active part in the government, in the local administration, or in the management of public institutions and societies of various kinds.

CLASS XVI.—Of persons of rank and property who are not referred to any office or occupation—10,604 are returned as gentlemen, or men of independent means, and 15,318 are gentlewomen; 23,032 men and 121,222 women are annuitants. These numbers are exclusive of persons under the age of 20.

CLASS XVII.—Of the occupations of 157,402

persons—namely, 39,444 men, 84,412 women, 17,879 youths, and 15,667 girls under the age of 20—we have no further information than that they are chiefly supported by members of the community; as pensioners, as dependent relatives, as almspersons, as paupers, as lunatics, as prisoners; while others are vagrants in barns and tents.

The numbers in *criminal occupations* could only be procured with any approach to accuracy by the police, who were not called in to aid this inquiry; hence some will appear under their secondary occupations—for they have often two; and the rest with the occupations absolutely unascertained are in the last lines of Table XXXIII., embracing 60,603 men, 75,353 women.

Special abstracts of the occupations of paupers in workhouses, of prisoners in gaols, of lunatics in asylums, will be found in Table XLIII.

The subjoined Table gives a general view of the relative importance, so far merely as it regards the number of persons employed in them, of the occupations which respectively furnish employment to 20,000 persons and upwards.

OCCUPATIONS in GREAT BRITAIN employing more than 20,000 persons, in 1851.

Occupations.	Persons.
Agricultural Labourer, Farm Servant, Shepherd	1,460,896
Domestic Servant	1,038,791
Cotton, Calico, manufacture, printing, and dyeing	501,465
Labourer (branch undefined)	376,551
Farmer, Grazier	306,767
Boot and Shoe maker	274,451
Milliner, Dressmaker	267,791
Coal-miner	219,015
Carpenter, Joiner	182,696
Army and Navy	178,773*
Tailor	152,672
Washerwoman, Mangler, Laundry-keeper	146,091
Woollen Cloth manufacture	137,814
Silk manufacture	114,570
Blacksmith	112,776
Worsted manufacture	104,061
Mason, Pavier	101,442
Messenger, Porter, and Errand Boy	101,425
Linen, Flax manufacture	98,860
Seaman (Merchant Service), on shore or in British Ports	89,206
Grocer	85,913
Gardener	80,946
Iron manufacture, moulder, founder	80,032
Innkeeper, Licensed Victualler, Beershop keeper	75,721
Seamstress, Shirtmaker	73,068
Bricklayer	67,989
Butcher, Meat Salesman	67,691
Hose (Stocking) manufacture	65,499
School,—master, mistress	65,376
Lace manufacture	63,660
Plumber, Painter, Glazier	62,808
Baker	62,472

* This is the Army and Navy of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Indian Army and Navy.

Occupations in Great Britain, &c.—continued.

Occupations.	Persons.	Occupations.	Persons.
Carman, Carrier, Carter, Drayman	56,981	Wheelwright	30,244
Charwoman	55,423	Glover	29,882
Draper (Linen and Woollen)	49,184	Shopkeeper (branch undefined)	29,800
Engine and Machine Maker	48,082	Horsekeeper, Groom (not Domestic), Jockey	29,408
Commercial Clerk	43,760	Nail manufacture	28,533
Cabinet maker, Upholsterer	40,897	Iron-miner	28,088
Teacher (various), Governess	40,575	Printer	26,024
Fisherman, woman	38,294	Nurse (not Domestic Servant)	25,518
Boat, Barge,—Man, Woman	37,683	Shipwright, Shipbuilder	25,201
Miller	37,268	Stone Quarrier	23,489
Earthenware manufacture	36,512	Lodging-house Keeper	23,089
Sawyer	35,443	Lead-miner	22,530
Railway Labourer	34,306	Copper-miner	22,386
Straw-plait manufacture	32,062	Straw Hat and Bonnet maker	21,902
Brick maker, dealer	31,168	Cooper	20,245
Government Civil Service	30,963		
Hawker, Pedlar	30,553		

VI. BIRTHPLACE OF THE PEOPLE.

The distribution of the population over the islands of Great Britain has been already described, and it has been seen that certain general principles have been followed in "taking up the ground" in towns, in villages, and in detached dwellings.

No attempt has been made to ascertain the number of the people of different races that can still be distinguished by their speech or by their characters; but an account has been taken of the town, or the parish and county, or the country of each person's birth; and from the returns elaborate tables of the birthplaces of the inhabitants of the several counties, towns, and districts have been framed.*

These tables are interesting, as they show the composition of the town and other communities; the intimate blending of people together who are born in town and in country; the concentration of people in every county, and almost in every district, who were born in other counties, as well as in other countries; and the migration that is constantly going on, and was directed in the last ten years, chiefly from the country to the towns, from Ireland to Scotland and to England, and from the United Kingdom to Canada, the United States, and Australia.

72,637 persons were enumerated in Great Britain who were born at sea or in *Foreign Parts*; 3,198 having been born at sea, and 69,439 in different countries. Of the latter class 12,774 are declared to be British sub-

jects, while 56,665 are the subjects of Foreign States: 50,289 of the foreigners are in England, 3,070 in Scotland, and 3,306 in the Islands of the British Seas.

Official returns of 33,775 British subjects in fifteen foreign states, comprising 20,357 in France, 3,828 in Belgium, and 2,783 in Russia, were noticed in a previous section, where it is stated that no returns were obtained from many countries, comprising the whole of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, and the United States of America; so that there can be no doubt that, independently of the East Indies and the Colonies, the number of British subjects abroad who are not counted in the population greatly exceeds the 56,665 foreigners that figure in our tables.

The total population of Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas is set down at 21,121,967; and if the soldiers and seamen abroad, of the army, Royal navy, and merchant service, are excluded, 20,959,477 inhabitants remain, whose birth-places are determined.

Among this number it is found that 17,234,490 were born in England and Wales; 2,754,360 were born in Scotland; 122,808 were born in the Islands of the British Seas; 733,866 were born in Ireland; and 41,316 were born in the British Colonies; while 72,637 were born abroad.

Above 82 per cent. of the people of Great Britain were born in England and Wales; 13 per cent. in Scotland; 3½ per cent. in Ireland; ⅙ per cent. in the Islands of the British Seas; ⅙ per cent. in the British Colonies: about ⅓ per cent. are subjects of Foreign states: of the 17,927,609 inhabitants of England and Wales, 761,953 (= 4½ per cent., or 1 in 24) were born beyond its limits; namely, 130,087 in Scotland, 13,753 in the Islands of the British Seas, and 519,959 in Ireland, and the rest elsewhere. About ⅙ per cent. of the population of England and Wales were born in Scotland; 3 per cent. in Ireland: of the

* The column for the reception of the information in the English schedule was headed "where born;" and the instruction directed the Householder to write the name of the *County* and *Town* or *Parish* opposite to the names of those born in England, of the *County* against the names of persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the British Colonies, the East Indies, or in Foreign Parts; of the latter class, "British Subjects" were to be distinguished. The *Scotch Schedule* was the same, except that the names of "Scotland" and "England" were transposed.

2,888,742 inhabitants of Scotland, 266,022 (=9½ per cent., or 1 in 11) were born beyond its borders; 46,791 or 1½ per cent., in England and Wales; and 207,367, or 7 per cent., in Ireland.

As the population in Scotland is to the population in England and Wales nearly as 1 to 6½, it is evident from the above numbers that the proportion of Englishmen in the population of Scotland is *twice as great as the proportion of Scotchmen in the population of England*. Upon the other hand, 130,087 Scotchmen had crossed the Tweed and entered England, while 46,791 Englishmen had passed the borders of Scotland; so that of every 100,000 persons born in England and Wales 271 were found in Scotland, while of every 100,000 persons born in Scotland 4,723 were enumerated in England; and the tendency of the people born in Scotland to enter England has hitherto been *seventeen times as great as the tendency of the English to enter Scotland*.

The stream of the Irish migration has flowed during the last ten years in a strong current towards Scotland, with a tendency proportional rather to what the native population of that great country should be than what it is; for of every 100 persons in Great Britain who were born in Ireland, 28 were living in Scotland, 71 in England.

It is observable of the Irish in England, and of the English in Scotland, that the proportion of young persons under 20 is to those of 20 and upwards as 34 and 46 to 100 respectively. Of the Scotch in England, the proportion of the young is much less, or only as 24 to 100; whence it is presumable, that the Scotch do not so frequently enter England in families as singly, and that Scotchmen, leaving their fair countrywomen behind them, marry English wives, under the English marriage law: to which no exception can be taken in England, as neither race thereby suffers any deterioration; but it is another proof, as it appears to us, that the women of Scotland have some right to complain of the working of the Scottish marriage law, which is not adapted to their present state of civilization.

The number of persons in England who were born in Scotland was 103,238 in 1841, and 130,087 in 1851; so that, to supply the place of those of them who have died in England, and to produce the increase, probably 50,000 of the people born in Scotland entered England in the ten years 1841-51. For the same reasons, about 17,000 persons born in England must have entered Scotland at the same time.

The number of persons in Great Britain, who were born in Ireland, was 419,256 in 1841, and 733,866 in 1851; the increase in the ten years has therefore been 314,610; and to supply the place of those of them who have died, and to constitute the increase, probably about 400,000 of the Irish population entered Great Britain in the 10 years 1841-1851.

The children of Irish parents who in the ten years 1841-51 were born in England are

counted among the English people, and therefore do not, in the Census of 1851, supply the loss by death of any of the original 419,256 who were returned as born in Ireland in 1841. But it is exceedingly probable that the Irish immigrants at least sustain their original numbers by births; consequently if we add those who entered Great Britain in the ten years 1841-51 to those who were already in the country in 1841, we have the number 819,256; which as they do not include the persons born here before 1841 of Irish parents, will not represent the whole of the Irish race in Great Britain. The same reasoning may be applied to the Scottish people in England, and to the English people in Scotland.

In 1841, of the English people in Scotland, 18,562 were males, and 19,234 were females; of the Scottish people in England and Wales, 60,704 were males, and 42,534 females; of the Irish people in Great Britain, 219,397 were males, and 199,859 were females. The respective numbers of the ages under and above 20 were not distinguished in 1841; but the proportional numbers of males and females support the conclusion that Scotchwomen are forsaken in greater numbers than Englishwomen—by their countrymen.

Besides the migration exclusively to and from England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Islands in the British Seas, and the emigration to the colonies and to foreign parts, there is a constant migration from house to house, parish to parish, town to town, and county to county. A certain number of the people are born, live, and die under the same roof: others migrate from the home in the detached house or village to the town, the county town, the manufacturing town, to London; from the small town in which they were born to another, to the county town, to the manufacturing town, or to London; from the birthplace in the county town to another, or to the manufacturing town, or to London; from one manufacturing town to another, or to London. And all these migrations may be reversed; or there may be, as a Danish writer has ingeniously suggested, a perpetual circulation of the constituent elements of the population through certain prescribed courses.

As there is scarcely a county, or town, or parish in which this movement of migration has not been observed, so there are few instances in which the influx and efflux of inhabitants have been equal. Thus in Cumberland 162,115 persons are enumerated who were born in the county and 33,377 persons who were born elsewhere; while it had sent out 39,680 natives of the county into other parts of England and Wales, where they were enumerated. For 201,795 of the people inhabiting England and Wales were born in Cumberland, which has a population of 195,492. Again, 1,653,206 of the people of England and Wales were born in Lancashire, while 2,031,236 people inhabit the county (proper); consequently the population of Lancashire exceeds by 378,030 the number of persons in England and Wales who were born in that county.

BIRTH-PLACES of the INHABITANTS of GREAT BRITAIN (162,490 Soldiers and Seamen abroad are excluded).

Where Born.	Inhabitants of			
	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
Total Inhabitants . . .	20,959,477	17,927,609	2,888,742	143,126
Born in { England and Wales.	17,234,490	17,165,656	46,791	22,043
Scotland	2,754,360	130,087	2,622,720	1,553
Islands in the British Seas.	122,808	13,753	658	108,397
Ireland	733,866	519,959	207,367	6,540
British Colonies and East Indies	41,316	33,688	6,543	1,085
Foreign Parts:—				
British Subjects	12,774	11,419	1,202	153
Foreign Subjects	56,665	50,289	3,070	3,306
Born at Sea	3,198	2,758	391	49

The Table may be read thus:—Of the 20,959,477 Inhabitants of Great Britain, of *all ages*, 17,234,490 were natives of England and Wales, 2,754,360 natives of Scotland, and so on. Of the 17,234,490 persons *born* in England and Wales, resident in Great Britain 17,165,656 were *dwelling* in England and Wales, 46,791 in Scotland, and 22,043 in the Islands in the British Seas.

Out of every 100,000 INHABITANTS enumerated in GREAT BRITAIN the NUMBERS BORN in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, and in Foreign Parts.

Inhabitants	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Born in { England and Wales.	82,229	95,749	1,620	15,401
Scotland	13,141	726	90,790	1,085
Islands in the British Seas.	586	77	23	75,735
Ireland	3,501	2,900	7,178	4,569
British Colonies and East Indies	197	188	227	759
Foreign Parts:—				
British Subjects	61	64	42	107
Foreign Subjects	270	281	106	2,310
Born at Sea	15	15	14	34

The Table shows:—To 100,000 Inhabitants of Great Britain the proportion born in England and Wales, in Scotland, and so on, and may be read thus:—Of every 100,000 Inhabitants of Great Britain, 82,229 were natives of England and Wales, 13,141 natives of Scotland, and 586 native of the Islands in the British Seas.

A comparison of the number of *inhabitants of each county* with the numbers in England and Wales who were *born in the said counties*, shows that certain counties have sent out large numbers of people which have been absorbed in other counties where mining and manufacturing operations are actively carried on.

Thus *thirty counties* have sent out numbers equal to their immigrants; and, *in addition*, the *following numbers* have been sent out: by Shropshire, 41,775; Wilts, 46,211; Hereford, 18,553; Suffolk, 47,231; Essex, 37,961; Norfolk, 39,237; Bucks, 18,873; Oxford, 18,322; Berks, 16,735; Dorset, 17,215; Somerset, 38,836; Hertford, 13,391; Northampton, 16,236; Derby, 19,573; Devon, 37,421; Cornwall, 22,425; Leicester, 14,235; Kent (exclusive of Greenwich, &c.), 20,898; and Lincoln, 12,287 people. The migration from the other counties is less considerable. The emigrants who *leave* England and Wales are not here brought into account.

London and the manufacturing and mining counties receive large numbers of the above people; for London contains 673,916; Lancashire, 378,030; Durham, 65,024; Warwickshire, 50,335; Cheshire, 43,753; Monmouthshire, 38,138; Staffordshire, 39,128 persons more than the numbers born within their limits.

The full extent of the migration can only be shown by reference to the ages of the people; as it is certain that great numbers of those who during childhood and youth remain in their native place, leave it in after years. Accordingly, it will be observed that in all the tables, where the birth-places of those under 20, and of those at and above that age, are now for the first time distinguished, the proportion of the adults who have immigrated in every district is much greater than the proportion of children and of young persons. This is particularly evident in the large towns.

The numbers who were born in London

and in some of the principal towns of the kingdom have been ascertained; as well as the numbers who were born in the counties

in which the towns are situated—in the rest of the country—in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other parts.

BIRTH-PLACES of PERSONS living in the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of ENGLAND and WALES.

	All Ages.	Under 20.	20 and upwards.	Proportion to 100 Living.		
				All Ages.	Under 20.	20 and upwards.
Population. { Living in London, and in 61 English Towns	5,821,962	2,486,186	3,335,776	100	100	100
{ Born in London, and in the 61 Towns Born chiefly in England and Wales, but not natives of the Towns in which they were enumerated . .	3,228,014	1,890,916	1,337,098	56	76	40
{ Born in Scotland	2,158,553	493,538	1,665,015	37	20	50
{ Born in Ireland	80,072	14,499	65,573	1	6	2
	355,323	87,233	268,090	6	4	8

The chief facts are thus shown in a condensed form; and it will be observed that of the 5,821,962 inhabitants of London and of *sixty-one* English towns, 3,228,014 are natives, and 2,593,948 are settlers who were born in other parts. But of the 3,335,776 persons of the age of 20 and upwards, only 1,337,098 were born in the towns, while the rest were born in other parts of the empire, or of the world.

Of the Irish the high proportion of 355,323 is found in these towns; which contain also 80,072 of the Scotch in England. Of persons born in Scotland, besides those living in London,—Liverpool contains 14,059; Manchester and Salford, 6,551; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5,745; Carlisle, 2,372. Of persons born in Ireland, Liverpool contains 83,813; Manchester and Salford, 52,504; Birmingham, 9,341; Leeds, 8,466; Bradford, 9,279; Stockport, 5,701; Bristol, 4,761. In Portsmouth, Plymouth, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Chester, Macclesfield, Bolton, Preston, Halifax, Sheffield, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Gateshead, Carlisle, Merthyr Tydfil, Newport and Swansea, the Irish have also settled in considerable numbers.

London contains natives of every county of England and Wales, of every part of the United Kingdom, and of all the principal countries of the world. The population consists of 2,362,000; 967,000 being under the age of 20, and 1,395,000 of the age of 20 and upwards; 812,000 of the 967,000 under the age of 20 were born in London, and the greater part of the 967,000 are the children of the rest, and may, for the moment, be left out of consideration.

Of the persons of the age of 20 and upwards, 645,000 were born in London, 588,000 were born in other parts of England, 14,000 in Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, 1,600 in the Islands of the British Seas, 89,000 in Ireland, 7,000 in the British Colonies, 24,000 in Foreign parts, and 526 were born at sea. Every English county has contributed its quota to the population of the metropolis of the empire. Only 645,000 men and women would be left in

London, if the recruits from other parts of the country marched back to their homes.

The number of contributaries from the several counties is regulated by their population, the proximity to London, facility of access, absence or presence near home of manufactories, or other centres of attraction. Thus Devon is a larger county than Wilts, and sent absolutely more people of the age of 20 and upwards to London, but relatively it sent less, as to every 10,000 born in Devon 908 were in London, while to every 10,000 born in Wilts 1,039 were in London. Cornwall and Stafford send few people to London, as the population is actively employed at home in occupations entirely unlike the occupations of the people of London. Generally the disposition "to go to London" is greatest in the counties immediately around London, in the counties south of the Thames, in the south midland, and in the eastern counties—in the population of the old Saxon counties. The people to the north of Nottingham and Leicester are less inclined to go to London; and the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Notts, Derby, Chester, Lancaster, York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland,—which contain 3,160,000 people of the age of 20 and upwards, contributed only 73,000 to the 1,395,000 of the same age in London; or less than Kent alone. It will be recollected that in the early history of the country a disposition existed to separate action in the north of England; and there is still a tendency, which is strengthened by the occupations, to resort to the great central towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire rather than to London.

Of the 1,457,000 people in London who were born *within its limits*, 812,000 are under 20 years of age, and 645,000 are of the age of 20 and upwards; or the proportion under the age of 20 is to the rest as 126 to 100; nearly as 25 to 20.

Of the 906,000 immigrants, 156,000 are under the age of 20 years, and 750,000 are of the age of 20 and upwards. The proportion under 20 is 21 to 100 above, or about 4 to

20. According as the immigrants are from this or that county, the proportions vary from 1 under the age of 20, to as many as 6 and 7, and even 10, of that age and upwards.

30,401 of the inhabitants of *London, of all ages*, were born in Scotland; 2,211 in the Islands in the British Seas; 108,548 in Ireland; 11,136 in the *British Colonies*. Of the 29,352 persons in *London* who were born in Foreign States, 10,237 were born in Germany, 7,217 were born in France. Belgium has sent 703 of her people to London; Holland, 1,930; Denmark, 292; Norway, 322; Sweden, 335; Russia, 1,169; Persia, 7; China, 78; Arabia, 10; Egypt, 62. Switzerland has sent 835 natives to London; Spain, 564; Portugal, 376; Italy, 1,604; Greece, 177; Turkey, 139. From America, the United States sent 1,054 citizens; Mexico, 30; Brazil, 45.

Upon comparing the actual increase in the population of each county with the numbers by which the births exceeded the deaths, in the ten years 1841—51, the proportion of the increase that is due to natural causes and immigration is apparent. Thus the births that were registered in London exceeded the deaths by 144,688; while the increase of numbers in the same time, as shown by the Censuses, was 413,819; so that, had all the births been registered, 269,131 of the latter numbers must have been referable to immigration. In Lancashire and Cheshire the increase by births was 218,443; by immigration, 205,375. In Sussex, Hants, and Bedford, a small portion of the increase was due in the ten years to immigration, and a much larger proportion in the counties of Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, the West and the East Ridings of York, Durham, Northumberland, Monmouth, and South Wales. The other counties, if we may borrow a phrase from Natural History, send out swarms of their population every year. Thus the births in the Eastern Counties were 118,574 in the ten years; the increase, as determined by the Census, was 73,366; so that 4,521 of the youth of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, leave their native counties every year to reap elsewhere the fruits of the education, skill, and vigour which they have derived, at great expense, from their parents at home.* The district in which they labour

is the district in which they contribute, directly or indirectly, to the poor-rate; and in it they should receive relief. A free circulation of the people is now necessary in Great Britain, to meet the varying requirements of the Public Industry.

Such is a brief digest of the answers which have been received from the inhabitants of Great Britain to the question: "Where were you born?"

The separation of families which is inevitable in a population like that of Great Britain is in some respects painful; but the facilities of travelling, of meeting, and of intercourse by letters, have happily increased faster than the population, so as to mitigate the evil; and the whole of the inhabitants will gradually grow acquainted with the different parts of their native land, to which, as well as to the town or village of their birth, it is desirable that the people of the United Kingdom should be attached.

Hitherto the population has migrated from the high or the comparatively healthy ground of the country to the cities and seaport towns, in which few families have lived for two generations. But it is evident that henceforward the great cities will not be like camps—or the fields on which the people of other places exercise their energies and industry—but the birth-places of a large part of the British race.

About seventy-seven thousand children are born in London annually. Such arrangements of the houses, and of the squares and open spaces, should therefore be progressively made, as it is known, by experience, are conducive to the health, vigour, and efficient training of children. Facilities for the distribution over wider areas, and for the periodical concentration of the town population, can be made by the agency of the railways; and as the working people go and return to the shops at regular hours, they may evidently be conveyed at as little cost as any kind of merchandise; and thus we may hope that the worst of all Birth-places—the crowded room, or the house of many families—will never be the Birth-place of any considerable portion of the British population.

net value of his services. Consequently, the 4,521 emigrants of this class from the Eastern Counties carry away a large amount of capital which they have acquired in their native counties.

* The present value of the future earnings of an agricultural labourer in Norfolk is about 48*l.* at the age of 20. The present value of his subsistence from that age is 248*l.*; leaving 234*l.* as the

VII. THE BLIND AND THE DEAF-AND-DUMB.

An inquiry into the numbers of the Blind and of the Deaf-and-Dumb in Great Britain was instituted for the first time at the Census of 1851. Notwithstanding the great interest attaching to these classes, both in a social and a physiological point of view, the statistics of blindness and deaf-muteism in this country have not hitherto advanced beyond estimates and conjectures founded chiefly upon returns

obtained in foreign states, or the limited experience of a few public institutions. Great disadvantages have resulted from this entire absence of authentic information, not only to society at large, but more especially to these afflicted persons, on whose behalf the appeals and efforts of philanthropy, unsupported by a reference to facts illustrative of their numbers and condition, have lost much of their

intended effect. As instruction can only be conveyed through the senses, no deprivation can be sustained productive of so many disadvantages and evils as the want of the faculty of sight or (combined with loss of speech) of hearing. With either of these principal inlets to knowledge closed, the mind, without a special course of training, must remain undeveloped, and continue darkened by the absence of proper moral perceptions and useful information. The details obtained at the Census will, it is hoped, assist in moving the further sympathy of the benevolent towards these unfortunate persons; although, indeed, their very helpless position—dependent for everything, as they are, mainly upon the good offices of others, and unable to support themselves in most of the ordinary employments of life—should of itself prove a sufficient incentive to exertions having in view the alleviation of their unhappy lot.

Before noticing the chief results of the inquiry, it may be proper to state the mode in which the information was acquired. The plan adopted was the very simple one of including in the "Householder's Schedule" left at every house to be filled up with the required particulars relating to its inmates, a column in which was to be written the word "Blind" or "Deaf-and-Dumb" against the name of any member of the family so afflicted. In the performance of his duties, the enumerator was required to use the utmost care to prevent omissions, and when such were detected he was to supply the defective information, either from his own knowledge or the statements of credible persons, as far as he might be able. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the existence of dumbness in extreme infancy, the number of cases returned under that head must necessarily be slightly deficient; but as no motives are apparent to induce an intentional suppression of facts usually well known beyond the limits of the household, it may be presumed that the returns of the Blind and Deaf-and-Dumb, although subject, in common with the other branches of the inquiry, to accidental omissions, are on the whole tolerably complete.

It was not thought desirable to divert the attention of the persons making and collecting the Census returns from the great and essential points of the general enumeration by any attempt to obtain, with respect to these special classes, information as to the circumstances of their affliction—such as whether it was congenital or acquired; nor was it found practicable at a later period to enter upon a further investigation of the cases in reference to these and other questions of undoubted interest. In Ireland, the Census Commissioners had fortunately no difficulty in pursuing the subject to its full extent. By means of that admirably organized body, the Constabulary force, and eminently aided by the experience of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Wilde, who has paid great attention to the subject, they were

enabled successfully to follow up each case; and they have embodied the results in a Report, recently presented to Parliament, which forms an extremely valuable contribution on a branch of vital statistics hitherto comparatively unexplored.*

THE BLIND.

In Great Britain and the Islands of the British Seas there are 21,487 persons—11,273 males and 10,214 females—returned as totally blind. The number in England and Wales is 18,306 of both sexes; in Scotland, 3,010; and in the Islands of the British Seas, 171 persons. These numbers furnish a proportion relatively to the whole population of 1 blind in every 975 persons in Great Britain, 1 in every 979 in England and Wales, 1 in 960 in Scotland, and 1 in 837 in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS, and their PROPORTION to the POPULATION.

	Number of the Blind.	Proportion to Population.
Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas . . .	21,487	One in 975
England and Wales . . .	18,306	979
Scotland . . .	3,010	960
Islands in the British Seas . .	171	837
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Divisions.		
I. London	2,305	1,025
II. South-Eastern	1,512	1,077
III. South Midland . . .	1,181	1,045
IV. Eastern	1,255	888
V. South-Western	2,380	758
VI. West-Midland	2,353	906
VII. North-Midland . . .	1,183	1,027
VIII. North Western . . .	2,135	1,167
IX. Yorkshire	1,667	1,073
X. Northern	932	1,040
XI. Welsh	1,403	847
SCOTLAND.		
Southern Counties	1,703	1,065
Northern Counties	1,307	823

These results admit of favourable comparison with the relative numbers in Ireland, which, according to the Census, are 1 in every 864 inhabitants. In the level portions of Europe, comprising Belgium, Hanover, parts of Germany, and the plains of Lombardy and Denmark, the proportion is stated to be 1 blind in every 950 inhabitants—but slightly differing from the average of Great Britain. In more elevated regions the proportion is considerably lower; but in Norway it is found to be 1 in every 482 inhabitants.†

* The Report is entitled,—"Census of Ireland for the Year 1851.—Part III. Report on the Status of Disease."

† Census of Ireland.—Report on the Status of Disease, p. 41.

In reviewing the distribution of the Blind over the different parts of Great Britain, it should be remembered that the institutions which have been established for the reception and instruction of persons deprived of sight are located in the principal cities and towns. Where, however, the towns are very large, the inmates of these establishments only slightly affect the proportion which the Blind bear to the general population. Thus in London, notwithstanding the number of cases brought from other parts, the proportion is 1 blind in every 1,025 inhabitants. Other large towns present the following results:—

	Inhabitants.
Manchester . . . 1 blind in every	1,107
Liverpool . . . 1 " "	999
Birmingham . . . 1 " "	1,181
Leeds . . . 1 " "	1,203
Sheffield . . . 1 " "	1,141

It has been generally considered, and is no doubt to a certain extent true, that crowded dwellings and other circumstances attendant upon dense populations, by inducing diseases of the organs of sight, have caused a greater amount of blindness in towns than in rural localities. It has also been thought that blindness has been increased by many of the employments followed in populous manufacturing towns. But whatever may be the influences prevailing in towns, it is clear from the returns that a much larger proportion of blind persons is found in agricultural than in manufacturing and mining counties. For example, in Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset there is an average of 1 blind in every 758 inhabitants; in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, 1 in 888; and in the northern counties of Scotland, which include the Highlands, 1 in 823. The highest proportion, 1 in 665, is observed in Herefordshire.

In striking contrast with these are the following manufacturing or mining counties:—

	Inhabitants.
Yorkshire, West Riding . . . 1 blind in every	1,231
Cheshire and Lancashire . . . 1 " "	1,167
Durham . . . 1 " "	1,163
Staffordshire . . . 1 " "	1,082

Conclusions unfavourable to the rural districts should not, however, be deduced from a mere comparison of the proportion of the Blind to the population living at all ages. Blindness is a common infirmity of extreme old age, and an examination of the *ages of the Blind* shows that nearly one-half of the persons deprived of sight are above 60 years of age. It follows, therefore, that in those localities in which the largest numbers of old men and women are living, the largest proportion of the Blind will be found. In the great seats of manufacturing industry the population generally is much younger than in most of the agricultural counties, where, as shown in a former section of this Report, persons in large numbers, and especially females, are living, in circumstances favourable to longevity, at very advanced ages. Thus, in the counties presenting the

highest and lowest proportions of blind persons, the influence of age is sufficiently apparent:—

COUNTIES.	Proportion per Cent. of Population aged 60 years and upwards.	Proportion per Cent. of Blind aged 60 years and upwards.	Population at all Ages to One Blind.
Hereford	10.5	61.1	665
Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset . .	9.0	53.7	758
Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk	8.8	50.1	888
Northern Counties of Scotland	9.3	54.7	823
Yorkshire, West Riding .	6.1	43.1	1,231
Cheshire and Lancashire .	5.4	31.8	1,167
Durham	6.3	52.8	1,163
Staffordshire	6.0	42.0	1,082

The proportion of the Blind aged 60 and upwards to the persons *living* who have attained that age, shows how close a connexion exists between blindness and advanced years:—

PROPORTION OF BLIND PERSONS to 100,000 *living*.

COUNTIES.	BLIND. To 100,000 <i>living</i> at		
	All Ages.	60 to 80.	80 and upwards
Hereford	150	748	2,019
Cornwall	137	596	3,120
Devon	136	609	2,942
Dorset	132	608	2,800
Somerset	129	618	1,887
Wilts	121	643	1,705
Yorkshire, West Riding .	81	475	2,002

So, in other counties, according to the proportion of old and young persons living, a greater or less amount of blindness is generally observed. But, while the question of age is of great importance in investigating the distribution of blindness, it will not explain all the variations presented in the returns, as in some localities other influences are doubtless at work.

In the early years of life the numbers of the Blind are not large. Of the 21,487 blind persons in Great Britain, only 2,929, or less than 14 per cent., are under 20 years of age—a circumstance tending to show that cases of blindness at birth are not very common. Between 20 and 60 years of age there are 8,456 persons, or about 39 per cent. of the whole number; while 10,102 persons, or 47 per cent., are at the advanced ages above 60. These facts point to the conclusion that blindness in many cases may have arisen as a natural infirmity attendant upon old age, and also show the great longevity of the Blind, notwithstanding the accidents to which they are liable.

Of the persons in Great Britain returned as blind 11,273 are males and 10,214 females.

Accidents and diseases resulting in loss of sight are more likely to arise in the employments followed by males than in those of females. The proportions are 110 males to 100 females in Great Britain, and 113 males to 100 females in England and Wales. In Scotland the females returned differ but slightly from the males, a result probably traceable to the preponderance of aged women in that country. Compared with the general population, we find to every 100,000 living in Great Britain 110 males and 95 females blind. In England the proportion is nearly the same. To every 100,000 inhabitants of Scotland there are 107 males and 102 females blind. The males generally exceed the females until 70 years of age are attained; from that period of life the blind women are much more numerous. The Irish returns show a proportion of the sexes the converse of that observed in Great Britain, namely, 111 blind females to 100 males.

The returns of *occupations* do not admit of a rigid distinction between the employments followed by the Blind and those subsequently acquired by them. Instances are common of blind persons being engaged in pursuits apparently quite incompatible with loss of vision. The employments taught in the institutions for the Blind are usually basket-making, sack and net making, knitting, and music. Most of the other occupations returned must be regarded as those followed *previous* to blindness.

The present or previous occupations of the Blind are classified in Table XLIII. This affliction, it will be seen, is not confined chiefly to particular classes and trades, but exists amongst all ranks, and in a great variety of employments. None of the great branches of manufacturing industry seem to be peculiarly liable to it; indeed the small numbers returned against cotton, linen, silk, woollen-cloth, iron, and earthenware are remarkable, when the immense amount of labour employed in these manufactures is considered. Factory workers are, however, mostly young persons; and none would be employed in the midst of machinery with any defect of vision.

Amongst the items which present the largest numbers in the classification of employments are (in Great Britain) Agricultural Labourers, 907; Labourers not otherwise described, 512; Chelsea Pensioners and Soldiers, 586; Greenwich Pensioners, 70; Farmers, 505; Domestic Servants (chiefly females), 438; Weavers, 295; Coal-miners, 195; Copper and Lead miners, 68; Stone and Limestone quarriers, 51. Of the class described as "Annuitants" and "Living on Alms" there are 1,062; and 2,833 blind Paupers are returned in workhouses without any statement as to previous occupation. Of the Blind following employments presumed to have been acquired after loss of sight there are—musicians and teachers of music, 535; mat, sacking, and net makers, 127; and knitters, 92. With respect to 2,853 males and 5,960 females, no returns respecting their actual or previous pursuits are made.

Benevolent persons, impressed with the

forlorn condition of the Blind belonging to the labouring classes, have urged the necessity for some provision by the State for their instruction and protection. The present inquiry, besides showing how widely the Blind and the Deaf-and-Dumb are scattered over the country, insomuch that there is scarcely a District in England without persons of both these unfortunate classes amongst the poor, also divulges the fact that there is no adequate provision for their instruction when young, nor any asylum but the workhouse for their sustenance in age. Of the Blind, there are in workhouses 2,833, as already stated, undescribed, besides many more entered under their former pursuits; while less than 1,000 are returned in schools and other public institutions.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In Great Britain 12,553 persons (6,884 males and 5,669 females) are returned as Deaf-and-Dumb. Of this number, 10,314 are in England, 2,155 in Scotland, and 84 in the Islands in the British Seas. The subjoined Table shows the proportion which the Deaf-and-Dumb bear to the general population, and from it we learn that in Great Britain 1 in every 1,670 inhabitants is a Deaf-mute, in England 1 in 1,738, in Scotland 1 in 1,340, and in the Islands 1 in 1,704. These numbers and proportions would be slightly increased if allowance were made for the omission of infants, with respect to whom, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the existence of deafness and consequent muteness* in the first years of life, the returns are unavoidably imperfect. The above numbers will therefore be received as an understatement of the actual state of Deaf-dumbness. But as the same defect of necessity exists in the returns of other countries, no erroneous conclusions will be formed from using them for the purposes of comparison.

According to the most recent returns, the average proportion of the Deaf-and-dumb to the population of Europe generally is found to be 1 in every 1,693 persons. In Holland, Belgium, and other states presenting chiefly a flat surface, the proportion is much smaller than in Norway and Switzerland; indeed, in some of the Swiss cantons, where cretinism is prevalent amongst the mountain passes, there is 1 Deaf-mute in every 206 inhabitants. In Ireland, the average is 1 in 1,380 persons; and in the United States of America, where, however, the returns are admitted to be very defective, 1 in 2,366.

Looking at the distribution of the Deaf-and-Dumb over the face of Great Britain, we find them to be more common in the agricultural and pastoral districts, especially where

* The want of the sense of hearing in infants, or indeed in children at any age under two years, by depriving them of the power of acquiring language, necessarily causes total or partial Dumbness. In later life, when speech has been acquired, Deafness is attended with much less inconvenience.

the country is hilly, than in those containing a large amount of town population. The Northern Counties of Scotland, which include the wild and mountainous region of the Highlands, present the highest average,—1 in 1,156 of the population; then the South-Western Division of England, with 1 in 1,393; followed by the Southern Counties of Scotland, 1 in 1,480; and the Welsh division, 1 in 1,542. We have already seen that the South-Western and Welsh Divisions of England and the Northern Counties of Scotland contain the largest proportional number of blind persons.

Cretins, most of whom are deaf-mutes, are found in some of these localities; the disease of cretinism is also accompanied by mental imbecility in a greater or less degree.

NUMBER of the DEAF-AND-DUMB, and their PROPORTION to the POPULATION.

—	Number of Deaf-and-Dumb.	Proportion to Population.
Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas. . . .	12,553	One in 1,670
England and Wales	10,314	1,738
Scotland	2,155	1,340
Islands in the British Seas . .	84	1,704
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Divisions.		
I. London	1,325	1,783
II. South-Eastern	836	1,948
III. South-Midland	649	1,902
IV. Eastern	669	1,665
V. South-Western	1,295	1,393
VI. West-Midland	1,325	1,610
VII. North-Midland	694	1,750
VIII. North-Western	1,237	2,014
IX. Yorkshire	1,042	1,717
X. Northern	471	2,058
XI. Welsh	771	1,542
SCOTLAND.		
Southern Counties	1,225	1,480
Northern Counties	930	1,156

The proportion of Deaf-mutes is lowest in the Northern Division of England—1 in 2,058 inhabitants; and in the North-Western Division (Cheshire and Lancashire), where a nearly similar average prevails—1 in 2,014.

Although as a general principle a greater degree of prevalency of Deaf-dumbness seems to exist in rural and hilly localities than amidst urban and manufacturing populations, yet exceptions are remarked on applying this test to the counties, and the smaller sub-divisions composing them. The following English counties, for example, present widely different results, scarcely to be explained by a reference to their physical or geographical peculiarities:—

	Deaf-and-Dumb.	Inhabitants.
Yorkshire, East Riding . .	1 in every	2,231
Monmouthshire	1	2,300
Kent (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>) .	1	2,343
Durham	1	2,480
Huntingdon	1	3,016

	Deaf-and-Dumb.	Inhabitants.
Hereford	1 in every	1,054
Worcester	1	1,160
Derby	1	1,272
Cornwall	1	1,278

The relative numbers of the sexes are in all countries much more disproportionate amongst the Deaf-and-Dumb than amongst the Blind. In Great Britain and in England and Wales there are 121 male Deaf-mutes to 100 females; in Scotland the inequality is somewhat greater, namely, 125 males to 100 females; in the Islands in the British Seas there are 121 males to 100 females. The Irish Returns give the reversed proportion of 111 females to 100 males.

In every 100,000 of the general population of each sex in Great Britain, 67 males and 53 females are Deaf-and-Dumb. But while the returns for the whole country exhibit a larger proportion of males, the reverse obtains in some localities; thus in Berks, Bedford, Salop, Derby, and Monmouth, more females are returned than males relatively to the numbers living of each sex.

An examination of the ages of the Deaf-and-Dumb presents results the opposite of those indicated by the Tables relating to the Blind. It has been shown that blindness is found chiefly in persons in advanced life,—47 per cent. of the Blind being upwards of 60 years of age—and to a small extent amongst young persons. Of the Deaf-and-Dumb the highest proportions exist at the periods of age ranging between 5 and 25 years,—the numbers gradually diminishing as the ages advance. The Blind, on the other hand, increase at each period from infancy to old age,—after 55 very rapidly, and nearly in the same ratio as the general mortality.

ENGLAND and WALES.—PROPORTION of the DEAF-AND-DUMB and the BLIND at different AGES to the MALE and FEMALE POPULATION.

Years of Age.	To every 100,000 living, the Proportion of			
	Deaf-and-Dumb.		Blind.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—	24	18	22	18
5—	87	72	33	26
10—	92	75	39	34
15—	75	57	53	37
25—	65	50	64	43
35—	58	49	102	61
45—	56	44	167	113
55—	53	45	289	226
65—	51	38	638	539
75—	49	44	1,305	1,251
85 and upwards	38	20	2,802	2,870

Of the 12,553 Deaf-mutes, only 783 or 6½ per cent., had reached 60 years of age,—a fact showing the unfavourable position of this class as regards length of life; while those under 20 years of age, although the numbers are unquestionably deficient, amounted to 47 per cent. The incompleteness of the returns for the years of early life, arising

from the uncertainty which must exist with respect to infants, and the natural indisposition of parents to form a painful conclusion on the subject while the slightest grounds for doubt exist, has already been adverted to. A rough estimate of the omissions from this cause may be made by assuming the Deaf-mutes under 5 years of age to bear the same proportion to the general population of the same age as the Deaf-and-Dumb persons aged 5 years and upwards bear to the residue of the population. There were in Great Britain, of 5 years of age and upwards, 18,222,518 persons, of whom 11,993 were Deaf-and-Dumb. If a like proportion existed amongst the population under 5 years of age (2,736,959 persons), 1,801 Deaf-mutes, instead of 560 would have been returned under the first quinquennial period of age. The addition of 1,241 cases would raise the percentage of those under 20 years of age to 52, and lower that of the ages above 20 to 48; but as the fact of dumbness would be better known and returned in the fourth

and fifth years of age than in the earlier years, the supposed number to be added is probably too large.

In London a larger proportion is observed between 5 and 15 years of age than elsewhere,—a circumstance attributable to the institutions for the Deaf-and-Dumb established in the metropolis. Throughout the country, however, a very small number, scarcely more than 1,100, were returned as inmates of schools or asylums; and when it is remembered that even partial instruction can be imparted to persons in their condition only by a special course of training, and then with great difficulty, the inadequacy of the existing provision for their education will be apparent. Without careful instruction, the Deaf-mute is sometimes highly dangerous to society.*

* A very appalling case of matricide by one of this class will be remembered as having occurred a few months back.

VIII. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES OF WORKHOUSES, PRISONS, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, AND HOSPITALS.

One of the most unerring tests of the civilization of a State is to be found in its Public Institutions. A stranger arriving in a country where the most conspicuous objects consisted of edifices for religious worship, schools and colleges for the education of the young, almshouses and asylums for the aged or the helpless, workhouses for the poor, hospitals for the sick, barracks for the soldiery, and prisons for the custody of offenders, would be at no loss in coming to the conclusion that he was in the midst of a highly civilized and enlightened community. In Great Britain, although doubtless much remains to be done for some classes having strong claims upon the public sympathies, institutions of almost every description which a complete social organization and a large amount of public benevolence can suggest are found, not only in the capital, but in nearly all the principal cities and towns, and also, as far as circumstances will permit, over the surface of the country.

With respect to churches and other places of worship, and to schools, the particulars of their number, nature, and extent of accommodation, will be found in the Abstracts of the Census of Religious Worship and of Education recently laid before Parliament. The returns relating to the Inmates of Workhouses, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, and Hospitals call for a few comments. The military in barracks are included in the statements respecting the Army generally already given.

PAUPERS IN WORKHOUSES.

The large provision that is made in this country for the poor is shown by the fact that 4,962,704 $\frac{1}{2}$ were expended on their relief in England and Wales in the year ended 25th March 1851; and 535,944 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Scotland in the year ended 14th May 1851. In Scotland the

change from voluntary contribution for the relief of the poor to legal assessment under the new Poor Law Act is only now in progress; the amount levied for poor rates represents, therefore, but a portion of the sum expended on the poor of that part of Great Britain.

According to the returns of the Poor Law Board, the number of paupers in receipt of relief both in-door and out-door, in England and Wales, was 862,827 on 1st January 1851, and 813,089 on 1st July 1851. At the time of the Census 126,488 paupers were inmates of workhouses in England and Wales, being in the proportion of one in-door pauper to every 142 inhabitants, or 7 in every 1,000. Out-door paupers are often in receipt of relief for very short periods on account of sickness or temporary distress; but those received into the workhouses are for the most part supported for long periods—frequently for the remainder of their days.

The highest proportion of in-door paupers to the general population is observed in Surrey and Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan)—the pauper children belonging to several of the London parishes being placed out in establishments situated in those counties—in Kent and the other counties surrounding the metropolis, and in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Wilts. Advancing towards the north, we find the proportion considerably reduced; but it is lowest of all in Yorkshire, where only 1 in-door pauper is returned in every 330 inhabitants. In this county, however, there are five unions without workhouses, out-door relief only being given. In Wales, ten unions, and in Devonshire, Cornwall, and Cheshire, two unions in each, were also without workhouses.

In Scotland the number of poor on the relief register on 14th May 1851 was 76,906. At the Census there were 5,438 in-door

paupers, chiefly in the southern counties, where poorhouses have been established by means of funds raised by rate in many parishes; while in the northern counties the progress of the new system of legal assessment has been but partial.

The relative numbers of the *sexes* of in-door paupers do not, on the whole, differ greatly. In England, 64,294 are males, and 62,194 females; in Scotland, the females are most numerous, being 3,239 to 2,199 males. To every 10,000 males and females respectively living in Great Britain there are 65 males and 61 females in workhouses.

The *occupations* of the in-door paupers are given in Table XLIII. The statements rest mainly upon the authority of the masters of workhouses, who usually acted as enumerators for those institutions. Almost every branch of employment,—professional, commercial, agricultural, manufacturing,—is represented, and the returns include some large numbers of particular classes. Of agricultural and other labourers there are 17,700, of whom 8,113 appear at the ages above 60; domestic servants, 15,036, all but 679 of whom are females, and a large proportion in advanced life,—a fact which points significantly to the want of a suitable provision for this class when worn out or otherwise incapacitated for service; charwomen, 2,001; washerwomen, 1,799; milliners and dress-makers, 2,464; shoemakers, 1,901; tailors, 1,022. A large number, 70,943—of whom 50,197 are under 15 years of age—are returned without any specific statement as to their occupations. In the workhouses are found some of the oldest people in the country; 18,489 in-door paupers are upwards of 70 years of age, including 360 aged 90 and upwards.

PRISONERS.

The valuable statistics of crime in Great Britain presented in the Criminal Returns prepared at the Home Office furnish a digest of the nature of the offences, the number of offenders, and the result of the proceedings in each year. At the Census, information was obtained which enables us to state the numbers confined on a particular day, with their ages and occupations—points of much interest, as supplemental to those embraced in Mr. Redgrave's Tables.

The total number of persons in the different prisons, bridewells, convict-depôts, and hulks in Great Britain on the 31st March, 1851, was 26,855; 22,451 males and 4,404 females. Of these some were debtors, others were untried; but the majority were convicted and undergoing sentence. The proportion of prisoners is, therefore, 1 in 785 of the general population. Owing partly to the Government convict establishments and the hulks, the proportion is higher in England than in Scotland; and in London, Hampshire, and other localities, it, for the same reason, exceeds the average of England.

To every 100,000 males and as many females in Great Britain, there are respectively

220 males and 40 females confined in prisons. In London the proportions are as high as 450 males and 90 females; while in the Welsh division they are only 68 males and 17 females in 100,000.

According to the Criminal Returns, the number of persons committed in Great Britain in 1851, was 31,961—25,283 males and 6,678 females. In Scotland the committals of females are proportionately more numerous than in England.

With respect to the *ages* of prisoners, it appears that 6,833, or 25 per cent. of the whole number, are under 20 years of age, while 134 are aged 70 and upwards. The returns of *occupations* (see Table XLIII.) present a great variety of items, and will doubtless be examined with attention by all interested in the various questions affecting the criminal class which have proved so difficult of solution both to the statesman and the philanthropist. Amongst the employments furnishing the largest numbers are,—agricultural labourers, 3,026; labourers not particularly described, 5,062; domestic servants, 1,174, of whom 220 are males and 954 females; shoemakers, 891; tailors, 533; hawkers and itinerant vendors, 614; engaged in the cotton manufacture, 694; carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers, and plumbers, together, 1,381. The occupations of 24,189 prisoners are described; the residue, we presume, represents the incarcerated class of *professional criminals*.

INMATES OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

By the wise interference of the State, protection has been secured to the persons and property of the insane in this country. The public and private establishments for the insane are subject to definite regulations, enforced by the inspection and control of the proper authorities; the number of patients is restricted within the limits of the accommodation afforded, and every private asylum is duly licensed. The physiology of mental disease has likewise engaged the attention of eminent medical men, and generally a gentle and humane treatment has been successfully adopted, in the place of harshness and unnecessary restraint.

At the period of the Census there were in the various lunatic asylums and other institutions for the reception of the insane in Great Britain, 18,803 persons; 8,999 males and 9,804 females. Lunatic paupers in the insane wards of workhouses are not included, as they are not usually distinguished from other paupers in the returns. By the establishment of County Lunatic Asylums, however, the number of insane and fatuous paupers in workhouses has been greatly reduced.

The proportion which the lunatics in asylums bear to the general population is 1 in every 1,115 inhabitants in Great Britain. To every 100,000 males and 100,000 females living there were 88 males and 91 females in these institutions.

The former occupations of lunatics are returned in Table XLIII., and will be examined

with interest. It will be seen that the educated and professional classes furnish many cases of insanity : of clergymen and ministers, 84 are returned ; barristers and solicitors, 88 ; physicians and surgeons, 108 ; officers of the army and navy, 95 ; the East India service, 118 ; schoolmasters and teachers, 258. Amongst the largest items are, labourers, 1,794 ; female domestic servants, 1,753 ; shoemakers, 364 ; weavers, 240 ; and tailors, 224. No information is given as to the employments, if any, of 7,674 lunatics of all ages.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.

Although of late years additional hospital accommodation has been provided in towns, it may be doubted whether the habits and feelings of the people of this country render necessary an extended provision, independent of the poor-law system, for the reception and care of the sick. In the principal cities and towns, hospitals and infirmaries, supported chiefly by the voluntary subscriptions of the benevolent, are established with great advantage to the working classes ; and in many market towns and large country parishes, for want of these institutions for their reception, persons of the same rank in life, when suffering from malignant fevers and other contagious diseases, often remain in small dwellings or single chambers, where the healthy and the sick are crowded together, aiding the progress of infection, until the disease spreads itself on every side. Still, the removal of the sick to infirmaries is not unattended with disadvantages ; and the strong inclination on the part of their relatives to

keep them at home, where they can be watched and attended by those connected with them by family ties, is both natural and commendable. To domestic servants and persons living away from their relations, or having no homes to resort to in sickness, these institutions are of great benefit.

The Census Returns show only 9,876 persons of both sexes—5,525 males and 4,351 females—in general hospitals for the sick on the night of 30th March, 1851. Patients in the military hospitals are not included. More than one-third of the whole number of the patients is returned in the various hospitals in London : where the sick are driven by their wants, or attracted by the extent of accommodation, the high professional standing of the medical officers, and the immediate attention that is given in cases of accident and emergency.

In Great Britain 1 in every 2,122 of the whole population is sick in a general hospital ; and of 100,000 males and as many females living, there are respectively 54 male and 41 female patients.

Amongst the occupations furnishing the largest number of patients are the following ;—domestic servants, 1,797, of whom 157 are males and 1,640 females ; agricultural and other labourers, 1,495 ; seamen, 197 ; milliners and seamstresses, 262 ; charwomen and washerwomen, 166 ; shoemakers, 173 ; carpenters, 123.

The following Table shows the proportion which the inmates of the public institutions adverted to bear to the male and female population :—

PROPORTION OF PAUPERS IN WORKHOUSES, PRISONERS, LUNATICS in ASYLUMS, and PATIENTS in HOSPITALS, to the MALE and FEMALE POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN, 1851.

	To every 10,000 living, the Proportion of							
	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.
Great Britain	65	22	9	5	61	4	9	4
England and Wales	73	23	9	6	68	4	9	4
Scotland	16	14	9	5	21	7	8	4
Islands in the British Seas .	59	12	1	4	51	2	2	5
ENGLAND AND WALES.								
Divisions.								
I. London	90	46	17	16	104	9	18	13
II. South-Eastern Counties	133	39	6	4	113	2	8	3
III. South-Midland Counties	109	17	15	4	85	1	16	4
IV. Eastern Counties . . .	132	19	7	4	101	2	7	3
V. South-Western Counties	78	28	11	5	76	2	12	3
VI. West-Midland Counties	58	18	9	7	56	3	8	5
VII. North-Midland Counties	62	17	5	4	51	2	5	3
VIII. North-Western Counties	51	20	7	3	47	6	7	2
IX. Yorkshire	32	16	8	3	28	2	8	2
X. Northern Counties . . .	44	10	5	3	45	2	5	2
XI. Monmouthshire and Wales	32	7	3	1	31	2	3	5
SCOTLAND.								
Southern Counties	22	13.9	9.1	5	31	9	8.1	4
Northern Counties	5	14.8	8.2	4	6	4	6.6	3

IX. CONCLUSION.

The Census was taken on the 31st March, 1851; and a statement of the numbers of the people was presented to both Houses of Parliament on 21st June, 1851. The extended abstracts containing the results of the further investigations which have been instituted into the circumstances of the British population are now completed.

Any inquiry that embraces the whole of the population of Great Britain is necessarily extensive; and if it be as circumstantial as was that of the Census now concluded, it can only be carried out satisfactorily by the aid of a great number of persons.

It is gratifying to us to be able to report to your Lordship that this aid was afforded in every quarter to which application was made. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs and the Registrar of Merchant Seamen enabled us for the first time to enumerate the Merchant Seamen of the country, at home and abroad. The Board of Admiralty, the Horse Guards, the Board of Ordnance, the Pension Department, and the Paymaster-General, supplied complete returns of the Army and Navy; and the Heads of the Public Offices sent in special returns.*

To the 4,342,226 occupiers of houses or parts of houses, certain duties were allotted; they had to fill up schedules, or to answer circumstantial questions respecting themselves and their families, subject to penalties which the Legislature had imposed for refusal, or for false information. It was not found necessary to enforce the penalty in a single instance. The information was cheerfully furnished, and, on the whole, we believe with a nearer approach to accuracy than has before been attained, here or elsewhere. The working classes often took much trouble to get their schedules filled up, and to facilitate the inquiry. One occupier absolutely refused to supply the enumerator of his district with a Schedule properly filled up, or to give the required information respecting his establishment; but he was a magistrate, and upon being privately written to, immediately com-

plied with the provisions of the Act, without the intervention of the Secretary of State.*

The population, with the assistance of the occupiers, was enumerated by name in schedules on *one day* (generally) by 38,740 persons, who were specially appointed, instructed, and paid for the purpose.† A reserve supplied the place of those who died or fell ill before the day. These enumerators carried out their instructions satisfactorily, and in no single instance was the population of a district left unenumerated. A few instances were brought under our notice where single houses were missed, which may be partly ascribed to the want in this country of Maps on a *large scale*.

The Schedules, and the copies of the enumerators, were revised by the Registrars of Births and Deaths in England, and the Parish Officers in Scotland, and in the Islands of the British Seas. These 3,248 officers, who were well acquainted with the people among whom they lived, executed their duties with intelligence and considerable care.

Important assistance was also derived from 782 officers of a higher class, comprising the Superintendent Registrars of England, the Sheriffs, Sheriffs' Substitutes, and the Provosts of Royal Burghs in Scotland, as well as the Governors of the Islands in the British Seas.

The Report concludes with a notice of the efficient services rendered by the clerks who served in the Census Office, who are stated to have generally performed the tasks assigned to them in the various branches of this inquiry with ability and assiduity.

* A few curious cases, of which the following are examples, occurred:—A clergyman refused to return the Schedule to the parish-clerk, who was the enumerator, and sent it direct to the Central Office, alleging that if he had done otherwise his wife's age would have become a topic of gossip in the beershops of the village. A few occupiers, who were inaccessible to everybody, and lived quite alone, were of course objects of some curiosity to their neighbours, who furnished the enumerator with as much information as it was thought fit to seek in such cases. A few occupiers inscribed verses on their Schedules; but such instances were rare.

† In 1841 all the local expenses of the Census of England were paid out of the poor-rate; in 1851 the whole of the expenses were voted by Parliament. The cost in England of taking the Census, exclusive of postage and printing, was at the rate of 5*l.* 9*s.* for every 1,000 of the population in 1841; and 5*l.* 4*s.* in 1851, when the inquiry was greatly extended.

* The Post Office has a claim to our acknowledgments on another ground; for its officers carefully distributed amongst the Registrars many tons weight of paper, and brought back all the Schedules to the Central Office. It may be here mentioned, that to place a schedule of the size of half a sheet of foolscap paper in the hands of every occupier in Great Britain, 24 tons of paper are required, allowing none for waste.

APPENDIX.

TABLES OF THE NUMBERS OF THE PEOPLE,
THEIR AGES,
OCCUPATIONS,
CIVIL OR CONJUGAL CONDITION,
AND BIRTH-PLACE;

WITH THE
NUMBER OF THE BLIND, THE DEAF-AND-DUMB,
AND THE INMATES OF WORKHOUSES
AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES, and POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN,* on March 31st, 1851.

	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Great Britain* . . .	57,624,377	3,670,192	166,735	29,194	20,959,477	10,223,558	10,735,919
England and Wales . .	37,324,915	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384
Scotland	20,047,462	370,308	12,146	2,420	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263
Islands in the British Seas	252,000	21,845	1,095	203	143,126	66,854	76,272

TABLE II.—HOUSES and POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN, in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851.

	Years.†	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Great Britain . . .	1801	1,882,476	67,320	Not returned	10,578,956	5,030,226	5,548,730
	1811	2,113,897	62,664	18,626	12,050,120	5,737,261	6,312,859
	1821	2,443,393	82,791	21,777	14,181,265	6,874,675	7,306,590
	1831	2,866,595	133,331	27,553	16,364,893	7,934,201	8,430,692
	1841	3,465,987	198,141	30,310	18,658,372	9,077,004	9,581,368
	1851	3,670,192	166,735	29,194	20,959,477	10,223,558	10,735,919
England and Wales	1801	1,575,923	57,476	Not returned	8,892,536	4,254,735	4,637,801
	1811	1,797,504	51,020	16,207	10,164,256	4,873,605	5,290,651
	1821	2,088,156	69,707	19,274	12,000,236	5,850,319	6,149,917
	1831	2,481,544	119,915	24,759	13,896,797	6,771,196	7,125,601
	1841	2,943,945	173,247	27,444	15,914,148	7,777,586	8,136,562
	1851	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384
Scotland	1801	294,553	9,537	Not returned	1,608,420	739,091	869,329
	1811	304,093	11,329	2,341	1,805,864	826,296	979,568
	1821	341,474	12,657	2,405	2,091,521	982,623	1,108,898
	1831	369,393	12,719	2,568	2,364,386	1,114,456	1,249,930
	1841	502,852	24,025	2,646	2,620,184	1,241,862	1,378,322
	1851	370,308	12,146	2,420	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263
Islands in the British Seas	1801†	(?) 12,000	(?) 307	(?) 77	(?) 78,000	(?) 36,400	(?) 41,600
	1811†	(?) 12,300	(?) 315	(?) 78	(?) 80,000	(?) 37,360	(?) 42,640
	1821	13,763	427	98	89,508	41,733	47,775
	1831	15,658	697	226	103,710	48,549	55,161
	1841	19,190	869	220	124,040	57,556	66,484
	1851	21,845	1,095	203	143,126	66,854	76,272

* The Islands in the British Seas (namely, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) will be included throughout the Tables with England and Wales and Scotland, under the general title of "Great Britain," except where it is expressly stated to the contrary.

† The following are the dates of the several enumerations:—1801, March 10th; 1811, May 27th; 1821, May 28th; 1831, May 29th; 1841, June 7th; and 1851, March 31st. All the intervals between the enumerations prior to 1851 were therefore 10 years or more, while the interval between the Censuses of 1841 and 1851 was only 9½ years.

‡ The Islands in the British Seas were not enumerated when the Censuses of Great Britain were taken in 1801 and 1811. An estimate is therefore made of the probable number of houses and inhabitants in those years.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE IV.—POPULATION, and its RATE of INCREASE, in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES, 1801-1851.

COUNTIES.	1801	Increase per Cent.	1811	Increase per Cent.	1821	Increase per Cent.	1831	Increase per Cent.	1841	Increase per Cent.	1851	Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.	Annual Rate of Increase per Cent.
ENGLAND and WALES	8,892,526	14	10,164,356	18	12,000,236	16	13,896,797	14	15,914,148	13	17,927,609	101	1'41
ENGLAND	8,350,859	14	9,553,021	18	11,281,883	16	13,090,523	14	14,997,427	13	16,921,888	102	1'42
WALES	541,677	13	611,335	18	718,353	12	806,274	13	911,705	10	1,005,721	85	1'24
ENGLAND.													
Bedford	63,393	11	70,211	20	84,052	14	95,483	13	107,916	16	124,478	96	1'16
Berks	110,480	7	119,430	11	132,619	10	146,214	10	161,759	5	170,065	54	'87
Buckingham	108,132	9	118,065	14	135,133	9	146,977	6	156,419	5	167,723	51	'83
Cambridge	89,346	11	101,109	21	122,387	18	141,955	14	164,459	13	185,405	107	1'47
Chester	192,305	18	227,031	19	270,098	24	334,391	18	395,660	15	455,725	137	1'74
Cornwall	192,281	14	220,525	18	261,045	15	301,106	14	342,159	4	355,558	84	1'23
Cumberland	117,230	14	133,665	17	156,124	8	169,262	5	178,038	10	195,492	66	1'02
Derby	161,567	14	185,487	15	213,651	11	237,170	15	272,202	9	296,084	81	1'22
Devon	140,308	12	162,778	15	188,417	13	219,908	7	252,959	6	287,098	66	1'01
Dorset	114,452	9	124,718	16	144,930	10	159,053	10	175,054	5	184,207	61	'96
Durham	149,384	10	165,293	17	193,511	24	239,256	29	307,963	27	390,997	160	1'93
Essex	227,682	11	252,471	15	289,424	10	317,507	9	344,979	7	369,318	62	'97
Gloucester	250,723	14	285,955	18	336,190	15	387,398	11	431,495	6	458,805	82	1'21
Hereford	88,416	6	93,526	10	102,669	8	110,617	2	113,272	2	115,489	31	'54
Hertford	97,393	14	111,225	17	129,731	13	142,844	10	156,660	7	167,298	72	1'09
Huntingdon	37,568	12	42,208	16	48,946	9	53,192	10	58,549	10	64,183	71	1'08
Kent	308,667	20	371,701	15	427,224	12	479,558	12	549,353	11	615,766	98	1'37
Lancaster	673,486	22	828,499	27	1,052,948	27	1,336,854	24	1,667,054	22	2,031,216	201	2'33
Leicester	130,082	15	150,559	16	174,571	13	197,003	13	215,867	7	230,308	77	1'15
Lincoln	208,625	14	237,634	22	283,058	12	317,465	14	362,602	12	407,222	95	1'34
Middlesex	818,129	16	953,774	20	1,145,057	19	1,358,330	16	1,576,616	17	1,886,576	130	1'68
Monmouth	45,568	35	62,105	22	75,801	29	98,126	36	134,368	20	157,418	244	2'50
Norfolk	273,479	7	291,947	18	344,368	13	390,054	6	412,664	7	442,714	62	'97
Northampton	111,525	7	141,153	15	163,097	10	179,336	11	199,228	7	212,380	61	'96
Northumberland	168,078	19	181,269	15	212,589	11	236,959	12	266,020	14	301,668	79	1'17
Nottingham	140,350	16	162,964	15	186,873	21	225,127	11	249,910	8	270,427	93	1'32
Oxford	111,977	7	120,376	15	138,224	11	153,526	6	163,127	5	170,439	52	'84
Ratland	16,300	Sta.	16,380	13	18,487	5	19,385	10	21,302	8	22,983	41	'69
Salop	169,248	9	184,973	7	198,311	8	213,518	6	225,820	2	229,341	36	'61
Somerset	273,577	10	302,836	17	355,789	13	403,795	8	435,599	2	443,916	62	'97
Southampton	219,290	12	246,514	15	282,897	11	313,976	12	354,682	13	405,370	83	1'22
Stafford	242,693	21	294,540	17	345,972	18	409,480	24	509,472	20	608,716	151	1'85
Suffolk	214,404	9	233,963	16	271,541	9	296,317	6	315,075	7	337,215	57	'91
Surrey	268,233	20	323,851	23	399,417	22	486,434	20	584,036	17	681,082	154	1'88
Sussex	159,471	19	190,343	23	233,328	17	272,644	10	300,075	15	336,844	111	1'50
Warwick	206,798	10	228,906	20	274,482	23	336,645	19	401,703	19	475,013	130	1'68
Westmorland	40,805	12	45,922	12	51,359	7	55,041	3	56,454	3	58,287	43	'72
Wills	183,820	4	191,851	14	219,574	8	237,244	8	256,280	—	254,221	38	'65
Worcester	146,441	15	168,982	15	194,074	15	222,655	12	248,460	12	276,926	89	1'28
York (East Riding).	111,192	20	133,975	15	154,643	9	168,891	15	194,936	12	220,981	97	1'36
„ (City)	16,846	13	19,099	14	21,711	21	26,260	10	28,842	26	36,303	116	1'55
„ (North Riding)	158,927	7	170,127	11	188,178	2	192,206	6	204,701	5	215,214	35	'61
„ (West Riding)	572,168	16	662,875	22	809,363	22	984,609	18	1,163,580	14	1,325,495	132	1'69
WALES.													
Anglesey	33,806	9	37,045	22	45,061	7	48,725	5	50,891	12	57,327	68	1'05
Brecon	32,125	16	37,735	16	43,826	9	47,763	16	55,603	11	61,474	90	1'29
Cardigan	42,956	17	50,260	15	57,784	12	64,781	6	68,766	3	70,796	65	'90
Carmarthen	67,117	14	77,217	17	90,239	12	100,740	6	106,326	4	110,632	64	'99
Carmarvon	41,521	19	49,655	17	58,099	15	66,818	21	81,093	8	87,870	112	1'50
Denbigh	60,299	6	64,249	19	76,428	8	82,665	7	88,478	5	92,583	54	'86
Flint	39,469	16	45,917	17	53,891	12	60,244	11	66,919	2	68,156	72	1'09
Glamorgan	70,879	19	85,067	20	102,073	24	126,612	35	171,188	35	231,849	232	2'38
Merioneth	29,506	4	30,854	11	34,382	3	35,315	11	39,332	—	38,843	22	'55
Montgomery	48,184	8	52,184	15	60,245	11	66,844	4	69,607	—	67,335	40	'67
Pembroke	56,280	8	60,615	22	71,788	10	81,425	8	88,044	6	94,140	66	1'02
Radnor	19,135	7	20,417	10	22,531	10	24,743	3	25,458	—	24,716	29	'51

Note.—Sta. denotes that the population was nearly stationary ; (—) before the rate, denotes that the population, instead of increasing, decreased at the rate stated.

TABLE V.—NUMBER of HOUSES, and AVERAGE NUMBER of PERSONS to each HOUSE, in 1841 and 1851, and VALUE of PROPERTY in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES.

COUNTIES.	HOUSES.						Average Number of Persons to each Inhabited House.		VALUE.	
	1841			1851					Amount of Real Property Assessed to the Property and Income Tax, for the Year ended 5th April, 1851.*	Amount of Property Assessed to the Relief of the Poor for the Year ended 25th March, 1850.†
	Inhabited.	Un-inhabited.	Building.	Inhabited.	Un-inhabited.	Building.	1841	1851	£.	£.
ENGLAND and WALES .	2,943,945	173,247	27,444	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	5'4	5'5	94,809,106	67,700,153
ENGLAND.	2,755,699	163,105	25,700	3,076,620	144,499	25,192	5'4	5'5	90,820,728	64,826,092
WALES	188,246	10,142	1,744	201,419	8,995	1,379	4'8	5'0	3,988,378	2,874,061
ENGLAND.										
Bedford	21,235	519	210	24,673	661	127	5'1	5'1	566,029	418,693
Berks	31,758	1,594	201	33,481	1,397	197	5'1	5'1	977,386	784,889
Buckingham	31,191	1,195	206	33,196	1,206	98	5'0	4'9	875,350	711,049
Cambridge	33,095	1,227	236	37,226	1,629	195	5'0	5'0	1,138,314	869,918
Chester	73,444	5,864	547	85,260	4,341	845	5'4	5'3	2,062,283	1,593,157
Cornwall	65,749	4,985	927	67,987	4,544	347	5'2	5'2	1,449,959	926,512
Cumberland	34,574	2,386	200	36,703	1,545	239	5'2	5'3	903,077	708,096
Derby	53,017	2,492	441	59,371	2,498	453	5'1	5'0	1,999,550	1,048,351
Devon	94,608	6,116	903	98,387	6,014	751	5'6	5'7	2,716,361	2,014,925
Dorset	34,589	2,021	297	36,138	1,587	215	5'1	5'1	970,858	751,173
Durham	54,453	3,104	537	64,977	2,794	570	5'7	6'0	1,679,938	1,053,315
Essex	67,618	2,490	499	73,530	3,509	361	5'1	5'0	1,961,308	1,684,506
Gloucester	81,064	5,833	764	86,359	5,318	441	5'3	5'3	2,235,627	1,964,671
Hereford	23,251	1,437	110	23,800	1,191	77	4'9	4'8	816,316	667,308
Hertford	30,049	1,316	186	32,572	1,188	207	5'2	5'1	870,179	736,116
Huntingdon	11,800	377	65	13,285	632	64	4'9	4'8	389,677	305,751
Kent	95,482	5,039	811	107,748	5,460	1,267	5'8	5'7	3,152,172	2,402,874
Lancaster	289,184	23,639	3,680	349,938	17,420	3,463	5'8	5'8	8,640,605	6,016,707
Leicester	44,774	3,273	449	46,953	1,629	211	4'8	4'7	1,364,270	970,375
Lincoln	72,964	2,246	454	81,335	3,480	592	5'0	5'0	3,009,456	2,221,455
Middlesex	207,629	9,779	3,185	239,362	11,874	3,392	7'6	7'9	13,867,829	8,118,969
Monmouth	24,955	1,432	235	28,939	1,353	152	5'4	5'4	710,733	489,442
Norfolk	85,903	3,720	437	93,143	3,805	452	4'8	4'8	2,463,893	1,865,216
Northampton	40,841	1,677	291	43,942	1,538	227	4'9	4'8	1,297,200	974,439
Northumberland	51,644	3,213	480	47,737	2,064	386	5'2	6'3	1,500,876	1,350,799
Nottingham	50,550	2,760	214	55,019	1,502	250	4'9	4'9	1,198,842	937,180
Oxford	32,456	1,446	205	34,398	1,334	105	5'0	5'0	1,012,365	708,046
Rutland	4,204	121	31	4,588	153	14	5'0	5'0	160,284	128,679
Salop	44,660	1,913	244	45,648	2,062	116	5'1	5'0	1,563,311	1,105,032
Somerset	82,523	4,691	768	85,054	4,912	393	5'3	5'3	3,111,703	2,047,336
Southampton	66,559	3,310	502	75,238	3,542	613	5'3	5'3	1,820,316	1,451,719
Stafford	97,558	5,439	900	116,273	4,668	958	5'2	5'2	2,833,602	1,948,790
Suffolk	64,041	2,352	574	69,282	3,107	449	4'9	4'9	1,834,252	1,366,668
Surrey	95,372	3,982	1,203	108,822	5,770	1,540	6'1	6'3	3,964,049	2,392,002
Sussex	54,127	3,651	251	58,663	2,247	806	5'5	5'7	1,795,721	1,360,794
Warwick	81,338	6,904	668	96,731	4,596	992	4'9	4'9	2,430,861	1,749,508
Westmorland	10,849	875	39	11,217	533	87	5'2	5'2	353,032	278,984
Wilts	50,359	2,091	248	51,667	2,250	176	5'1	4'9	1,474,625	1,184,796
Worcester	49,860	3,107	462	55,639	2,723	337	5'0	5'0	1,427,746	1,002,594
York (East Riding)	38,644	1,697	430	44,363	2,964	385	5'0	4'9		
" (City)	5,768	190	54	7,077	415	91	5'0	5'1	8,180,661	5,908,447
" (North Riding)	42,511	2,656	290	44,440	2,343	224	4'8	4'8		
" (West Riding)	29,299	18,986	2,306	264,302	10,970	2,507	5'1	5'0		
WALES.										
Anglesey	11,487	751	131	12,124	545	134	4'4	4'7	173,040	124,020
Brecon	11,105	840	78	12,221	731	74	5'0	5'0	229,376	198,523
Cardigan	15,123	792	121	14,978	544	70	4'6	4'7	216,845	165,065
Carmarthen	23,449	1,405	224	22,495	1,176	99	4'5	4'9	385,660	344,853
Carnarvon	16,845	769	133	18,003	500	132	4'8	4'9	288,893	179,235
Denbigh	18,352	994	168	19,124	812	136	4'8	4'8	411,504	284,804
Flint	13,394	431	87	14,041	798	80	5'0	4'8	399,261	222,164
Glamorgan	32,718	1,468	530	43,202	1,557	459	5'2	5'3	850,440	552,095
Merioneth	8,480	546	75	8,159	372	31	4'6	4'8	168,236	121,975
Montgomery	13,728	892	34	13,350	716	25	5'1	5'0	340,192	280,833
Pembroke	18,832	1,028	144	19,136	937	111	4'7	4'9	358,849	288,604
Radnor	4,733	226	19	4,614	217	28	5'4	5'4	146,072	111,007

* From a Return furnished by the Board of Inland Revenue.

† From Parliamentary Paper, No. 539, Session 1852.

TABLE VI.—AREA; with the POPULATION, and INHABITED HOUSES in 1851 to a Square Mile, and NUMBER OF ACRES to each PERSON and each INHABITED HOUSE in COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Area.		Persons.	Inhabited Houses.	Acres.	
	In Square Miles.	In Statute Acres.	To a Square Mile.		To a Person.	To an Inhabited House.
ENGLAND and WALES	58,320	37,324,915	307	56	2·1	11·4
ENGLAND	50,922	32,590,429	332	60	1·9	10·6
WALES	7,398	4,734,486	135	27	4·7	23·5
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	462	295,582	270	53	2·4	12·0
Berks	705	451,040	241	48	2·7	13·5
Buckingham	730	466,932	224	46	2·9	14·1
Cambridge	818	523,861	226	45	2·8	14·1
Chester	1,105	707,078	412	77	1·6	8·3
Cornwall	1,365	873,600	259	50	2·5	12·8
Cumberland	1,565	1,001,273	125	23	5·1	27·2
Derby	1,029	658,803	288	58	2·2	11·1
Devon	2,589	1,657,180	218	38	2·9	16·8
Dorset	987	632,025	186	37	3·4	17·5
Durham	973	622,476	399	67	1·6	9·6
Essex	1,657	1,060,549	222	44	2·9	14·4
Gloucester	1,258	805,102	364	69	1·8	9·3
Hereford	836	534,823	138	29	4·6	22·4
Hertford	611	391,141	274	53	2·3	12·0
Huntingdon	361	230,865	178	37	3·6	17·4
Kent	1,627	1,041,479	375	66	1·7	9·7
Lancaster	1,905	1,219,221	1,064	184	·6	3·5
Leicester	803	514,164	287	61	2·2	10·5
Lincoln	2,776	1,776,738	146	29	4·4	21·8
Middlesex	281	180,168	6,683	850	·1	·8
Monmouth	576	368,399	272	50	2·4	12·7
Norfolk	2,116	1,354,301	209	44	3·1	14·5
Northampton	985	630,358	216	45	3·0	14·3
Northumberland	1,952	1,249,299	154	24	4·1	26·2
Nottingham	822	526,076	329	67	1·9	9·6
Oxford	739	472,887	231	47	2·8	13·7
Rutland	150	95,805	154	31	4·2	20·9
Salop	1,291	826,055	178	35	3·6	18·1
Somerset	1,636	1,047,220	271	52	2·4	12·3
Southampton	1,672	1,070,216	240	45	2·7	14·2
Stafford	1,138	728,468	535	102	1·2	6·3
Suffolk	1,481	947,681	228	47	2·8	13·7
Surrey	748	478,792	910	145	·7	4·4
Sussex	1,461	934,851	230	40	2·8	15·9
Warwick	881	563,946	539	110	1·2	5·8
Westmorland	758	485,432	77	15	8·3	43·3
Wilts	1,352	865,092	188	38	3·4	16·7
Worcester	738	472,165	375	75	1·7	8·5
York (<i>East Riding</i>)	1,201	768,419	182	37	3·5	17·3
„ (<i>City</i>)	4	2,720	8,542	1,665	·7	·4
„ (<i>North Riding</i>)	2,109	1,350,121	102	21	6·3	30·4
„ (<i>West Riding</i>)	2,669	1,708,026	496	99	1·3	6·5
WALES.						
Anglesey	302	193,453	188	40	3·4	16·0
Brecon	719	460,158	86	17	7·5	37·7
Cardigan	693	443,387	102	22	6·3	29·6
Carmarthen	947	606,331	117	24	5·5	27·0
Carnarvon	579	370,273	151	31	4·2	20·6
Denbigh	603	386,052	153	32	4·2	20·2
Flint	289	184,905	235	49	2·7	13·2
Glamorgan	856	547,494	268	51	2·4	12·7
Merioneth	602	385,291	65	14	9·9	47·2
Montgomery	755	483,323	89	18	7·2	36·2
Pembroke	628	401,691	149	30	4·3	21·0
Radnor	425	272,128	58	11	11·0	59·0

TABLE VII.—HOUSES and POPULATION, in 1851, in the COUNTIES and PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS of COUNTIES, including and excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs, with the Number of Members Returned.

Counties and Divisions of Counties.	Total Number of Members Returned.	Including Represented Cities and Boroughs.		County Members Returned.	Excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs.		Represented Cities and Boroughs.			
		Inhabited Houses.	Population.		Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Members Returned by Cities, Boroughs, and Universities.	Number of Cities and Boroughs.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
ENGLAND and WALES	498	3,278,039	17,927,609	159	2,052,637	10,488,930	339	*200	1,225,402	7,438,679
ENGLAND	469	3,076,620	16,921,888	144	1,906,313	9,770,210	325	186	1,170,307	7,151,678
WALES	29	201,419	1,005,721	15	146,324	718,720	14	14	55,095	287,001
ENGLAND.										
Bedford	4	24,673	124,478	2	22,366	112,785	2	1	2,307	11,693
Berks	9	33,481	170,065	3	25,202	125,443	6	4	8,279	44,622
Buckingham	11	31,196	163,723	3	23,491	115,901	8	4	9,705	47,822
Cambridge	7	37,226	185,405	3	32,032	157,590	4	1	5,194	27,815
Chester:—										
Northern Division	6	47,528	249,000	2	31,407	169,756	4	2	16,121	79,244
Southern Division	4	37,732	206,725	2	32,559	178,959	2	1	5,173	27,766
Cornwall:—										
Eastern Division	6	28,486	148,802	2	25,367	130,296	4	3	3,119	18,546
Western Division	8	39,301	206,756	2	31,702	165,167	6	4	7,799	41,589
Cumberland:—										
Eastern Division	4	18,557	103,009	2	14,601	76,699	2	1	3,956	26,310
Western Division	5	18,206	92,483	2	13,073	66,292	3	2	5,133	26,191
Derby:—										
Northern Division	2	25,531	130,067	2	25,531	130,067	.	.	.	.
Southern Division	4	33,840	166,017	2	25,641	125,408	2	1	8,199	40,609
Devon:—										
Northern Division	6	36,049	182,274	2	31,752	159,789	4	2	4,297	22,515
Southern Division	16	62,338	384,824	2	41,857	217,884	14	8	20,481	166,940
Dorset	14	36,138	184,207	3	26,470	133,017	11	7	9,668	51,190
Durham:—										
Northern Division	8	42,878	272,090	2	25,632	136,966	6	4	17,246	135,124
Southern Division	2	22,099	118,907	2	22,099	118,907	.	.	.	.
Essex:—										
Northern Division	6	39,231	189,435	2	34,335	165,541	4	2	4,896	23,894
Southern Division	4	34,299	179,883	2	33,120	173,995	2	1	1,179	5,888
Gloucester:—										
Eastern Division	11	40,361	200,916	2	20,495	99,784	9	5	19,866	101,132
Western Division	4	45,998	237,889	2	28,165	138,159	2	1	17,833	119,730
Hereford	7	23,890	115,489	3	20,312	98,035	4	2	3,578	17,454
Hertford	7	32,573	167,298	3	30,062	153,693	4	2	2,511	13,605
Huntingdon	4	13,285	64,183	2	12,041	57,964	2	1	1,244	6,219
Kent:—										
Eastern Division	9	40,240	218,182	2	28,104	151,666	7	4	12,136	66,516
Western Division	9	67,508	397,584	2	42,280	231,711	7	4	25,228	165,873
Lancaster:—										
Northern Division	9	82,285	460,530	2	57,935	316,804	7	4	24,350	143,726
Southern Division	17	267,653	1,570,706	2	90,920	500,711	15	10	176,733	1,069,995
Leicester:—										
Northern Division	2	19,226	91,308	2	19,226	91,308	.	.	.	.
Southern Division	4	29,727	139,000	2	16,922	78,416	2	1	12,805	60,584
Lincoln:—										
Parts of Lindsey	5	44,831	221,873	2	39,027	192,074	3	2	5,804	29,799
Parts of Kesteven and Holland	8	36,504	185,349	2	29,560	149,626	6	3	6,944	35,723
Middlesex	14	239,362	1,886,576	2	46,377	283,256	12	5	192,985	1,603,320
Monmouth	3	28,939	157,418	2	24,612	130,906	1	1	4,327	26,512
Norfolk:—										
Eastern Division	6	53,608	250,305	2	32,614	155,230	4	2	20,994	95,075
Western Division	6	39,535	192,409	2	34,846	168,979	4	2	4,689	23,430
Northampton:—										
Northern Division	4	19,952	96,801	2	17,935	86,528	2	1	2,017	10,273
Southern Division	4	23,990	115,579	2	18,991	88,413	2	1	4,999	27,166
Northumberland:—										
Northern Division	5	15,698	91,925	2	12,203	66,819	3	2	3,495	25,106
Southern Division	5	32,039	211,643	2	17,303	94,689	3	2	14,736	116,954
Nottingham:—										
Northern Division	6	38,451	190,060	2	17,259	86,599	4	2	21,192	103,461
Southern Division	4	16,568	80,367	2	14,198	69,037	2	1	2,370	11,330
Oxford	9	34,398	170,439	3	25,983	125,216	6	3	8,415	45,223
Rutland	2	4,588	22,983	2	4,588	22,983	.	.	.	.
Salop:—										
Northern Division	4	25,487	128,162	2	21,587	108,481	2	1	3,900	19,681
Southern Division	8	20,161	101,179	2	13,370	67,688	6	3	6,791	33,491

* Exclusive of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which return two Members each, included in the preceding column. The Borough of St. Albans, which returned two Members, has been disfranchised since the Census was taken; it is included in this Table, both in the general total and in the Boroughs of the County of Hertford.

Table VIII.—Area in Square Miles, Houses, Families or Separate Occupiers of Dwellings, and Population, &c.—*continued*.

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	HOUSES.			Families or Separate Occupiers of Dwellings	Population.
		Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.		
6 WEST MIDLAND DIVISION.						
22 Gloucestershire	1,119	78,319	4,988	403	88,805	419,514
23 Herefordshire	665	20,433	985	69	21,316	99,120
24 Shropshire	1,413	48,792	2,194	118	49,739	244,898
25 Staffordshire	1,179	120,485	4,618	942	122,873	630,545
26 Worcestershire	678	51,943	2,765	362	53,416	258,733
27 Warwickshire	959	98,233	4,665	975	103,617	480,120
7 NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION.						
28 Leicestershire	831	49,963	1,625	201	50,909	234,957
29 Rutlandshire	168	4,955	163	15	5,082	24,272
30 Lincolnshire	2,718	79,735	3,443	584	80,625	400,236
31 Nottinghamshire	937	59,533	1,486	267	63,546	294,380
32 Derbyshire	873	52,459	2,422	424	53,461	260,693
8 NORTH WESTERN DIVISION.						
33 Cheshire	1,083	79,829	4,258	766	82,717	423,526
34 Lancashire	2,061	356,158	17,488	3,544	390,190	2,067,301
9 YORK DIVISION.						
35 West Riding	2,637	267,427	11,124	2,564	271,279	1,340,051
36 East Riding (with York)	1,142	50,799	3,285	473	54,298	254,352
37 North Riding	1,931	40,437	2,133	189	41,620	194,644
10 NORTHERN DIVISION.						
38 Durham	1,178	68,959	3,057	598	86,269	411,679
39 Northumberland	1,952	47,737	2,064	386	63,467	303,568
40 Cumberland	1,565	36,763	1,545	239	39,991	195,492
41 Westmorland	762	11,235	535	87	11,667	58,387
11 WELSH DIVISION.						
42 Monmouthshire	676	32,880	1,497	183	34,960	177,130
43 South Wales	4,401	119,481	5,315	849	85,175	607,456
44 North Wales	3,090	83,246	3,769	526	123,020	404,328

TABLE IX.—AREA, HOUSES, and POPULATION, in 1851, of DIOCESES, with the Number of ARCH-DEACONRIES, DEANERIES, and BENEFICES in each.

DIOCESE.	Number of Arch-deaconries.	Number of Deaneries.	Number of Benefices.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
ENGLAND and WALES, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man	71	463	11,728	37,576,915	3,299,884	18,070,735
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY	56	397	9,669	28,282,850	2,335,191	12,785,048
PROVINCE OF YORK	15	66	2,059	9,294,065	964,693	5,285,687
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.						
Bangor	2	13	129	985,946	39,881	192,964
Bath and Wells	3	13	462	1,043,059	81,658	424,492
Canterbury	2	16	352	914,170	76,449	417,099
Chichester	2	12	311	934,851	58,663	336,844
Ely	4	26	529	1,357,765	97,325	482,412
Exeter	4	32	657	2,530,780	166,374	922,656
Gloucester and Bristol	2	13	426	1,000,503	101,799	538,109
Hereford	2	13	348	986,244	44,284	216,143
Lichfield	3	30	536	1,740,607	198,534	1,022,080
Lincoln	3	31	797	2,302,814	136,354	677,649
Llandaff	2	6	222	797,864	62,034	337,526
London*	2	† 1	337	246,157	280,495	2,143,340
Norwich	3	41	910	1,994,525	140,284	671,583
Oxford	3	22	584	1,385,779	100,824	503,042
Peterborough	2	18	536	1,240,327	97,483	465,671
Rochester	4	36	564	1,535,450	112,575	577,298
St. Asaph	2	12	169	1,067,583	48,481	236,298
St. David	4	18	411	2,272,790	82,326	407,758
Salisbury	3	13	449	1,309,617	75,905	379,296
Winchester*	2	18	523	1,598,568	180,986	1,080,412
Worcester	2	13	417	1,037,451	152,477	752,376
PROVINCE OF YORK.						
Carlisle†	1	3	137	901,052	28,836	154,933
Chester†	3	18	431	1,630,988	203,038	1,183,497
Durham	3	13	242	1,906,835	113,981	701,381
Manchester	2	15	315	845,904	250,037	1,395,494
Ripon	2	7	373	1,567,793	206,930	1,033,457
Sodor and Man	1	..	27	180,000	8,613	52,387
York	3	10	534	2,261,493	153,258	764,538

* Upon the next avoidance of the See of Winchester, the limits of the Dioceses of London and Winchester will undergo an alteration, which will have the effect of increasing the extent of the former, and diminishing that of the latter, by 22,701 acres. The number of Houses and Population, according to the present Census, within the altered boundaries, would be:—

	Inhabited Houses.	Persons.
London	341,957	2,558,718
Winchester	128,137	717,421

† The only Deanery possessing territorial jurisdiction in the Diocese of London is that of Barking.

† Upon the next avoidance of the See of Carlisle, the limits of the Dioceses of Carlisle and Chester will undergo an alteration, which will have the effect of increasing the extent of the former, and diminishing that of the latter, by 662,676 acres. The number of Houses and Population, according to the present Census, within the altered boundaries, would be:—

	Inhabited Houses.	Persons.
Carlisle	51,415	372,306
Chester	180,459	1,066,124

TABLE X.—POPULATION and INHABITED HOUSES in 1851, in the CITIES, BOROUGHs, and PRINCIPAL TOWNS, in ENGLAND and WALES.

* The letters placed before the figures denote—P. Parliamentary limits; M. Municipal limits; M. & P. Municipal and Parliamentary limits the same. Where no letters are inserted, the places are simply Towns, with more than 2,000 inhabitants. The Boroughs distinguished thus (*), only contribute, with others, to send Members to Parliament.

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Aberavon*	P. 6,567	1,106	Brecknock	M. 5,673	1,147	Crewkerne	3,303	644
Abergavenny	4,797	944	Brentford	P. 6,070	1,236	Criccieth*	P. 530	118
Aberystwith*	M. & P. 5,231	958	Brentwood	8,870	1,750	Cricklade	P. 35,503	7,197
Abingdon	M. & P. 5,954	1,244	Bridgnorth	M. 6,172	1,227	Crowland	2,466	534
Accrington	7,481	1,414	Bridgwater	P. 7,610	1,516	Crowle	2,245	496
Adpar*	P. 1,746	369	Bristol	M. & P. 10,317	1,911	Croydon	10,260	1,660
Alcester	2,027	419	Brixham	2,432	504	Cullompton	2,765	607
Alford	2,262	483	Bromsgrove	M. & P. 7,566	1,468	Darlington	11,238	1,921
Alnwick	6,231	815	Buckingham	3,097	603	Dartford	5,763	1,033
Alton	2,005	413	Bungay	P. 69,673	10,843	Dartmouth	M. & P. 4,508	799
Altrincham	2,828	530	Burnley	M. & P. 137,328	20,873	Darwen, Over	7,020	1,302
Amersham	4,428	874	Burton-upon-Trent	5,627	1,179	Daventry	M. 4,430	889
Amlwch	2,093	389	Bury	M. 4,426	915	Deal	2,671	543
Andover	P. 3,169	751	Bury St. Edmunds	M. 4,020	809	Denbigh	M. & P. 7,067	1,405
Arundel	M. & P. 5,395	1,079	Caerwys*	P. 8,069	1,717	Denbigh District of Boroughs	M. & P. 5,498	1,215
Ashborne	2,418	518	Caernarvon	P. 3,841	852	Derby	P. 10,614	3,458
Ashburton	P. 3,432	622	Cardigan	20,828	3,741	Dereham	M. & P. 40,609	8,199
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	3,762	798	Cardigan District of Boroughs	7,934	1,604	Devizes	M. & P. 3,372	738
Ashford	4,092	737	Cardiff	P. 31,262	5,825	Devonport	M. & P. 6,554	1,292
Ashton-under-Lyne	M. 30,676	5,501	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 13,900	2,752	Dewsbury	M. 38,180	3,789
Atherton	4,655	963	Caerwys*	P. 719	165	Dorchester	P. 50,159	4,961
Aylesbury	P. 26,794	5,472	Cambridge	P. 635	142	Dover	5,033	992
Ayisham	2,184	495	Canterbury	M. 2,544	475	Droitwich	2,419	494
Banbury	M. 4,026	769	Cardiff	P. 5,195	1,047	Dunstable	M. 12,052	2,583
Bangor*	P. 8,715	1,711	Cardigan District of Boroughs	6,547	1,174	Dursley	M. & P. 6,394	960
Barking	P. 6,338	1,228	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 27,815	5,194	East Retford	3,490	612
Barnard Castle	4,910	968	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 18,398	3,654	Eccles	M. & P. 2,867	571
Barnsley	4,357	644	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 18,351	2,565	Eilesmere	2,041	519
Barnstaple	13,417	2,610	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 20,424	3,034	Ely	M. 17,176	1,302
Barton-upon-Humber	M. & P. 11,371	2,116	Cardigan District of Boroughs	11,760	2,436	Epsom	M. & P. 3,390	544
Basingstoke	M. 4,263	892	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 11,760	2,436	Evesham	M. & P. 4,603	918
Bath	M. & P. 54,240	7,744	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 26,110	3,956	Exeter	P. 32,818	5,109
Beaminster	2,085	456	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 10,524	1,800	Exmouth	P. 40,688	6,499
Beaumaris*	M. & P. 2,599	480	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 19,234	3,454	Eye	M. 5,123	1,042
Beaumaris District of Boroughs	P. 12,752	2,592	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 8,674	1,723	Falmouth	M. 4,953	600
Beccles	M. 4,398	954	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 22,210	4,581	Falmouth and Penryn	P. 13,656	2,143
Bedford	M. & P. 11,693	2,307	Cardigan District of Boroughs	2,729	615	Fareham	3,451	687
Bedworth	3,012	619	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 45	6	Faringdon, Great	2,450	492
Belper	10,082	1,987	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. 2,291	441	Farnham	3,515	693
Berkhamstead, Great	2,943	553	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 28,424	4,337	Faversham	M. 4,595	895
Berwick-upon-Tweed	M. & P. 15,694	2,028	Cardigan District of Boroughs	2,728	533	Finsbury	P. 323,772	37,427
Beverley	M. 8,915	1,934	Cardigan District of Boroughs	6,033	1,204	Fishguard*	P. 1,757	433
Bewdley	P. 10,058	2,181	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 35,051	6,356	Fleetwood-on-Wyre	3,123	446
Bicester	M. 3,124	718	Cardigan District of Boroughs	4,295	723	Flint*	M. & P. 3,296	693
Bideford	M. 2,763	566	Cardigan District of Boroughs	2,496	516	Flint District of Boroughs	P. 18,814	3,963
Biggleswade	M. 5,775	1,101	Cardigan District of Boroughs	2,743	523	Folkestone	M. 6,726	1,149
Blizley	3,976	774	Cardigan District of Boroughs	2,496	516	Frodsham	M. 2,099	376
Birkenhead	M. 5,019	961	Cardigan District of Boroughs	2,766	513	Frome	P. 10,148	2,122
Birmingham	M. & P. 23,841	45,844	Cardigan District of Boroughs	7,101	1,455	Gainsborough	7,506	1,561
Bishop Auckland	4,400	819	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 8,662	1,651	Gateshead	M. & P. 25,568	3,520
Bishop Stortford	5,280	907	Cardigan District of Boroughs	1,707	309	Glastonbury	M. 3,125	690
Blackburn	M. & P. 46,536	7,919	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 6,283	1,139	GloUCESTER	M. & P. 17,572	2,841
Blackpool	2,180	410	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. 2,912	563	Goudalming	M. 2,218	479
Blandford	M. 2,504	451	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 3,588	690	Godmanchester	M. 2,337	519
Blyth	TOWN 2,060	265	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 7,179	1,441	Goole	M. 4,722	884
Bodmin	M. 4,327	722	Cardigan District of Boroughs	8,907	1,545	Gosport	7,414	1,465
Bolton	P. 6,337	1,103	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 7,475	1,543			
Boston	M. & P. 61,171	10,394	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 6,096	1,211			
Bourn	M. 14,733	2,992	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. 7,244	1,371			
Brackley	P. 17,518	3,622	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 11,480	2,192			
Bradford (Wilts.)	M. 2,157	430	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 7,275	1,306			
Bradford (York)	M. & P. 10,377	973	Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 3,484	747			
Braintree	M. 2,836	600	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. & P. 19,443	4,145			
Brampton	3,074	557	Cardigan District of Boroughs	6,644	1,281			
Brandon	2,022	436	Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. 10,520	2,146			
			Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 2,105	429			
			Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. 36,208	7,657			
			Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 36,812	7,783			
			Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 1,066	224			
			Cardigan District of Boroughs	M. 4,786	814			
			Cardigan District of Boroughs	P. 3,934	864			
			Cardigan District of Boroughs	4,491	805			

Table X.—Population and Inhabited Houses in 1851 in the principal Towns, &c.—continued.

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Grantham . . .	M. 5,375	904	Lancaster . . .	M. 14,604	2,583	Newark . . .	M. & P. 11,330	2,370
Gravesend . . .	P. 10,871	1,968	Launceston . . .	P. 16,168	2,891	Newbury . . .	M. 6,574	1,762
Great Berk- hampstead . . .	M. 16,613	2,722	Leamington . . .	M. 3,397	562	Newcastle- under-Lyme . . .	M. & P. 10,569	2,153
Great Bradford . . .	" 2,943	553	Leeds . . .	P. 6,005	1,031	Newcastle-upon- Tyne . . .	M. & P. 87,784	10,441
Great Driffield . . .	" 4,240	973	Leek . . .	" 15,692	2,712	New Malton . . .	P. 7,661	1,545
Great Faringdon . . .	" 2,456	402	Leicester . . .	M. & P. 172,270	36,165	Newmarket . . .	" 3,356	611
Great Grimsby . . .	M. 8,860	1,614	Leigh . . .	" 8,877	1,759	Newport (Isle of Wight) . . .	M. & P. 8,047	1,550
Great Marlow . . .	P. 12,261	2,354	Leominster . . .	M. & P. 60,584	12,805	Newport (Mon- mouth) . . .	M. & P. 19,313	2,908
Great Yarmouth . . .	P. 6,523	1,211	Lewes . . .	" 5,206	956	Newport (Salop) . . .	" 2,906	553
Greenwich . . .	M. & P. 30,879	6,886	Lichfield . . .	P. 9,531	1,747	Newport Pagnell . . .	" 3,312	705
Grimsby, Great . . .	M. 8,860	1,614	Lincoln . . .	M. & P. 7,012	1,412	New Radnor* . . .	P. 2,345	467
Guildford . . .	P. 12,261	2,354	Liskeard . . .	M. & P. 17,516	3,450	New Radnor District of Bo- roughs . . .	P. 6,651	1,381
Hadleigh . . .	M. & P. 6,740	1,176	Littlehampton . . .	M. 4,386	623	New Shoreham . . .	P. 30,551	5,421
Halesowen . . .	" 3,338	672	Liverpool . . .	P. 6,304	965	Newton Abbot . . .	P. 3,147	584
Halesworth . . .	" 2,412	476	Liverpool . . .	M. & P. 375,955	54,310	Newtown* . . .	P. 6,371	1,421
Halifax . . .	" 2,529	545	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. 1,927	391	Northallerton . . .	P. 4,995	1,064
Halstead . . .	M. & P. 31,582	6,428	Llanfyllin* . . .	P. 8,710	1,654	Northampton . . .	M. & P. 26,657	4,886
Harrigate . . .	" 5,658	1,126	Llanfyllin* . . .	P. 1,116	246	Norwich . . .	M. & P. 68,193	14,988
Hartlepool . . .	" 3,678	763	Llanfyllin* . . .	P. 1,162	321	Nottingham . . .	M. & P. 57,407	11,549
Harwich . . .	M. 9,501	1,466	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. & P. 1,045	652	Nuneaton . . .	" 4,859	1,125
Haslingden . . .	M. & P. 4,451	751	Llanfyllin* . . .	P. 1,007	245	Oakham . . .	" 2,800	570
Hastings . . .	" 6,154	1,169	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. & P. 127,869	14,580	Oldbury . . .	" 5,114	907
Haverfordwest* . . .	M. 16,966	2,471	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 2,436	466	Oldham . . .	M. 52,820	9,900
Haverfordwest District of Boroughs . . .	P. 17,011	2,477	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 10,900	2,314	Oldham . . .	P. 72,357	13,558
Helston . . .	M. & P. 6,580	1,281	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 821	171	Ormskirk . . .	" 5,548	911
Hemel Hempstead . . .	" 9,729	1,995	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. 4,691	1,003	Oswestry . . .	M. 4,817	905
Henley-on-Thames . . .	M. 3,355	672	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 10,648	1,959	Ottery, St. Mary . . .	" 4,527	846
Hereford . . .	" 3,228	1,459	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 2,446	545	Oundle . . .	" 2,534	536
Hereford . . .	M. & P. 12,108	2,426	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. 2,661	522	Over Darwen . . .	" 7,020	1,302
Hertford . . .	" 3,369	667	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 3,516	708	Overton* . . .	P. 1,479	310
Hexham . . .	M. & P. 6,605	1,190	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 5,282	1,029	Oxford . . .	M. & P. 27,843	4,933
Heywood . . .	" 4,601	511	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 39,048	8,312	Pembroke* . . .	M. & P. 10,107	1,792
Hinckley . . .	" 12,194	2,426	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 1,671	357	Pembroke Dis- trict of Bo- roughs . . .	P. 16,700	2,930
Hinckley . . .	" 6,111	1,350	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 3,607	676	Penrith . . .	" 6,668	1,307
Hindley . . .	" 5,285	950	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. 20,740	3,667	Penryn . . .	M. 3,959	779
Hitchin . . .	" 3,258	982	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 20,801	3,676	Penryn and Fal- mouth . . .	P. 13,656	2,143
Holbeach . . .	" 2,245	412	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. 4,558	902	Penzance . . .	M. 9,214	1,878
Holt* (Denbigh) . . .	P. 1,020	213	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 5,888	1,179	Pershore . . .	" 2,717	565
Holyhead . . .	P. 5,622	1,040	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 7,661	1,545	Peterborough . . .	P. 8,672	1,755
Holywell* . . .	" 3,427	692	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. 301,382	50,711	Petersfield . . .	P. 5,580	1,072
Honiton . . .	M. & P. 4,921	1,015	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 316,213	53,204	Pickering . . .	" 2,427	436
Horncastle . . .	" 5,947	1,081	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 10,012	2,141	Pickering . . .	" 2,511	532
Horsham . . .	" 2,104	382	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 4,171	711	Plymouth . . .	M. & P. 52,221	5,171
Horwich . . .	" 3,224	591	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 9,107	1,825	Pocklington . . .	" 2,546	559
Houghton-le- Spring . . .	" 3,254	761	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 2,325	480	Pontefract . . .	M. 5,106	1,069
Hounslow . . .	" 2,215	497	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 5,135	781	Pontefract . . .	P. 11,515	2,496
Howden . . .	P. 30,880	5,739	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 6,523	1,211	Pontypool . . .	M. & P. 9,255	1,901
Huddersfield . . .	M. & P. 84,690	16,634	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 370,957	40,513	Portsmouth . . .	M. & P. 72,096	12,625
Hull . . .	" 2,255	411	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 5,696	1,242	Prescot . . .	" 7,394	1,209
Hungerford . . .	" 3,882	725	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 2,227	495	Prestelgne* . . .	" 1,617	345
Huntingdon . . .	P. 6,219	1,244	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. & P. 9,458	1,722	Preston . . .	M. & P. 69,542	11,348
Hyde . . .	" 10,051	1,802	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 2,931	648	Pwllheli* . . .	M. & P. 2,709	635
Hythe . . .	" 2,857	486	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 4,391	835	Radcliffe . . .	" 5,002	927
Ifracombe . . .	" 2,919	613	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 61,080	11,684	Radnor, New, District of Bo- roughs . . .	P. 6,653	1,381
Ipswich . . .	M. & P. 32,914	6,979	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 7,431	1,262	Ramsey . . .	" 2,641	583
Keighley . . .	" 13,050	2,402	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 5,740	1,179	Ramsgate . . .	" 11,838	2,022
Kendal . . .	M. & P. 11,829	2,457	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 7,021	1,300	Reading . . .	M. & P. 21,456	4,098
Kenilworth . . .	" 433	80	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 2,837	497	Redruth . . .	" 7,095	1,232
Kewick . . .	" 3,140	602	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 3,432	719	Reigate . . .	" 4,927	792
Kettering . . .	" 2,618	552	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. & P. 5,710	1,110	Retford, East . . .	" 2,943	587
Kidderminster . . .	M. & P. 18,462	3,656	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 2,931	648	Rhydader* . . .	P. 46,054	9,643
King's Lynn . . .	M. & P. 19,355	3,845	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 17,887	3,871	Rhuddlan* (Surrey) . . .	" 1,472	313
Kingston-upon- Hull . . .	M. & P. 84,690	16,634	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 4,096	559	Richmond (Surrey) . . .	" 4,106	1,514
Kingston-upon- Thames . . .	" 2,777	517	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 10,012	1,407	Richmond (York) . . .	" 4,966	1,032
Kirkham . . .	" 5,516	1,326	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 5,426	1,120	Ripon . . .	M. & P. 6,080	1,345
Knarlesborough . . .	P. 1,388	292	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 1,392	281	Rochdale . . .	" 29,195	5,629
Knucklas* . . .	" 251	55	Llanfyllin* . . .	M. & P. 5,841	1,133	Rochester . . .	M. & P. 14,918	2,549
Knutsford . . .	" 3,127	603	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 1,854	448	Romford . . .	" 3,791	767
Lambeth . . .	P. 251,345	39,154	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 1,854	448	Romsey . . .	" 2,080	434
Lampeter* . . .	" 907	187	Llanfyllin* . . .	" 1,854	448			

Table X.—Population and Inhabited Houses in 1851 in the principal Towns, &c.—*continued*.

City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Borough, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Ross	2,674	517	Stratford	10,586	1,217	Ware	4,882	993
Rotherham	6,323	1,269	Stratford-on-Avon	3,372	694	Wareham	7,218	1,351
Rugby	6,317	1,103	Stroud	36,535	8,182	Warminster	4,220	872
Rug-ley	3,054	560	Sudbury	6,043	1,280	Warrington	22,804	4,285
Runcorn	8,049	1,591	Sunderland	61,897	7,975	Warwick	21,361	4,380
Ruthin*	3,371	768	Swaffham	67,394	8,519	Watford	10,973	2,229
Ryde	7,147	1,265	Swanage	3,858	764	Wednesbury	3,800	790
Rye	4,071	726	Swansea*	2,014	485	Wellington	11,914	2,189
	8,541	1,557	Swansea District of Boroughs	31,461	6,001	Wellington (Salop)	5,661	1,055
Saffron Walden	5,911	1,173		45,123	8,491	Wellington (So- merset)	4,601	946
St. Albans†	7,000	1,361	Tadcaster	2,527	592	Wells	3,926	766
St. Asaph*	2,041	431	Tamworth	4,099	826	Wells-next-the- Sea	4,736	906
St. Austell	3,553	697	Taunton	8,655	1,760	Welshpool*	3,633	836
St. Helens	14,866	2,291	Taunton	14,176	2,645		6,564	1,376
St. Ives (Corn- wall)	6,523	1,403	Tavistock	8,086	1,009	Wenlock	4,434	935
St. Ives (Hunts)	9,872	2,003	Teignmouth	5,013	990	Westbury	18,728	3,810
St. Neots	3,522	730	Tenby*	2,982	499	Westminster	20,588	4,165
Salford	2,951	601	Tenenden	3,901	708	Weymouth and Melcombe Re- gis	7,029	1,535
Salisbury	61,850	11,447	Tetbury	2,615	539		241,611	24,755
Sandbach	85,108	15,342	Tewkesbury	5,878	1,274		9,458	1,722
Sandwich	2,752	531	Thame	2,869	544	Whitby	10,989	2,239
Sandwich and Deal	2,966	602	Thetford	4,075	844	Whitchurch	3,619	772
Scarborough	12,710	2,474	Thirsk	5,319	1,154	Whitehaven	18,916	3,627
Selby	12,915	2,838	Thorne	2,820	664	Whitstable	3,086	614
Shaftesbury	5,109	1,079	Tiverton	11,144	2,181	Whittlesey	5,472	1,239
Sheerness	2,503	481	Todmorden	4,532	920	Wigan	31,941	5,686
Sheffield	9,404	1,894	Topsham	2,717	563	Wilton	4,244	957
Shepton Mallet	8,549	1,458	Torquay	7,901	1,007	Wimborne	8,607	1,721
Sherborne	1,458	27,099	Torrington	3,308	666	Winchester	2,295	391
Shoreham, New	3,885	825	Totnes	4,419	728	Winchcomb	2,052	429
Shrewsbury	3,878	732	Towcester	2,478	547	Windsor	13,704	2,077
Sidmouth	30,553	5,421	Tower Hamlets	539,111	75,710	Wirksworth	9,590	1,417
Skipiton	19,681	3,900	Tranmere	6,519	1,187	Wistow	2,632	637
Sleaford	2,516	496	Tredegar	8,305	1,495	Wistow	10,594	2,141
Soham	4,962	979	Tring	3,218	610	Witney	774	142
Southampton	3,729	747	Trowbridge	10,197	2,080	Wokingham	3,099	630
Southampton	2,750	640	Truro	10,731	2,194	Wolverhampton	2,272	460
Southampton	35,305	5,749	Tunbridge	4,539	827		49,985	9,164
Southmolton	4,482	929	Tunbridge Wells	10,587	1,868		119,748	22,284
South Petherton	2,165	439	Tydesley	3,608	658	Woodbridge	5,161	1,147
Southport	4,765	878	Tynemouth	29,170	4,295	Woodstock	7,983	1,623
South Shields	28,974	3,439		6,441	1,249	Worcester	27,528	5,695
Southwark	172,863	23,751	Ulverston	2,068	405	Workington	5,837	1,360
Southwell	3,516	724	Uppingham	2,091	490	Worsop	6,058	1,322
Southwold	2,109	301	Upwell	1,479	309	Worthing	5,370	964
Sowerby Bridge	4,365	867	Usk*	3,468	710	Wrexham*	6,714	1,262
Spalding	7,627	1,503	Uttoxeter	3,236	627		3,588	690
Stafford	11,829	1,977	Ventnor	2,569	435	Wycombe, High, or Chipping Wycombe	7,179	1,441
Staines	2,410	469		22,065	4,391	Wymondham	2,970	685
Stalybridge	20,760	3,670	Wakefield	22,057	4,390		30,879	6,886
Stamford	8,913	1,616	Wallingford	2,819	522	Yeovil	36,303	7,077
Stockport	53,835	10,568	Walsall	8,064	1,635		40,359	7,778
Stockton	1,867	342	Waltham Abbey	2,329	461			
Stoke-upon-Trent	84,027	15,662	Wantage	2,951	625			
Stone	3,443	666						
Stourbridge	7,847	1,521						
Stowmarket	3,161	657						

† St. Albans, by its disfranchisement since the Census was taken, has become a Municipal Borough only.

TABLE XI.—POPULATION of Principal Cities and Towns in ENGLAND and WALES, 1801-51.
(The limits of 185 are preserved throughout, or as nearly as is practicable.)

COUNTY.	City or Town.	POPULATION.					
		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
ENGLAND.	LONDON, within the Registrar-General's Bills of Mortality	958,863	1,138,815	1,378,947	1,654,994	1,948,417	2,362,236
Middlesex, Surrey, & Kent.	Reading	9,742	10,788	12,867	15,595	18,937	21,456
Berks	Cambridge	10,087	11,108	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815
Cambridge	Birkenhead	110	105	200	2,569	8,223	24,285
Chester	Chester	15,052	16,140	19,949	21,344	23,866	27,766
	Macclesfield	10,613	14,582	21,034	30,408	32,629	39,048
	Stalybridge	Not ascertainable 1801-41.					
	(Chesh. & Lan.)						20,760
	Stockport	14,830	17,545	21,726	25,469	50,154	53,835
Cumberland	Carlisle	9,415	11,476	14,416	18,865	21,550	26,310
Derby	Derby	10,812	13,043	17,423	23,627	32,741	40,609
Devon	Devonport	23,747	30,083	33,578	34,883	33,820	38,180
	Exeter	17,412	18,896	23,479	28,242	37,231	40,688
	Plymouth	16,040	20,803	21,591	31,080	36,520	52,221
Durham	Gateshead	8,597	8,782	11,767	15,177	20,123	25,568
	South Shields	11,011	15,165	16,503	18,756	23,072	28,974
	Sunderland	24,998	25,821	31,891	40,735	53,335	67,394
Gloucester	Bristol	61,153	71,433	85,108	104,408	125,146	137,328
	Cheltenham	3,076	8,325	13,396	22,942	31,411	35,051
Kent	Chatham	12,940	15,787	19,177	21,124	24,269	28,424
	Dover	8,028	11,230	12,664	15,645	19,189	22,244
	Maidstone	8,027	9,443	12,508	15,790	18,086	20,801
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	6,391	7,959	9,222	14,035	22,678	29,791
	Blackburn	11,980	15,083	21,940	27,091	36,629	46,536
	Bolton	17,966	24,799	32,045	42,245	51,029	61,171
	Burnley	3,918	5,405	8,242	10,026	14,224	20,828
	Bury	9,152	11,302	13,480	19,140	24,846	31,262
	Liverpool	82,295	104,104	138,354	201,751	286,487	375,955
	Manchester with Salford	94,876	115,874	161,763	237,832	311,269	401,321
	Oldham	21,677	29,479	38,201	50,513	60,451	72,357
	Preston	12,174	17,360	24,859	33,871	50,887	69,542
	Rochdale	8,542	10,753	14,017	19,041	24,272	29,195
	Warrington	11,321	12,682	14,822	18,184	21,116	23,363
	Wigan	10,989	14,060	17,716	20,774	25,517	31,941
Leicester	Leicester	17,005	23,453	31,036	40,639	50,806	60,584
Norfolk	Norwich	36,238	36,748	49,705	60,505	61,846	68,195
	Yarmouth	16,573	20,448	21,007	24,535	27,865	30,879
Northampton	Northampton	7,020	8,427	10,793	15,351	21,242	26,657
Northumberland.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	33,048	32,573	41,794	53,613	70,337	87,784
	Tynemouth	13,171	17,548	23,173	23,206	25,416	29,170
Nottingham	Nottingham	28,801	34,030	40,190	50,220	52,360	57,407
Oxford	Oxford	11,694	12,931	16,364	20,649	24,258	27,843
Somerset	Bath	33,196	38,408	46,700	50,800	53,196	54,240
Southampton	Portsmouth	33,226	41,587	46,743	50,389	53,032	72,096
	Southampton	7,913	9,617	13,353	19,324	27,744	35,305
Stafford	Stoke-upon-Trent	23,278	31,557	40,237	51,589	68,444	84,027
	Walsall	10,399	11,189	11,914	15,066	19,857	25,680
	Wolverhampton	30,584	43,190	53,011	67,514	93,245	119,748
Suffolk	Ipswich	11,277	13,670	17,186	20,201	25,384	32,914
Sussex	Brighton	7,440	12,205	24,741	41,994	49,170	69,673
Warwick	Birmingham	70,670	82,753	101,722	143,986	182,922	232,841
	Coventry	16,034	17,923	21,448	27,298	31,032	36,812
Worcester	Dudley	10,107	13,925	18,211	23,430	31,232	37,962
	Worcester	11,460	13,814	17,023	18,610	27,004	27,528
York	Bradford	13,264	16,012	26,307	43,527	66,715	103,778
	Halifax	12,010	12,766	17,056	21,552	27,520	33,582
	Huddersfield	7,268	9,671	13,284	19,035	25,068	30,880
	Hull	29,580	37,005	44,520	51,911	67,308	84,690
	Leeds	53,162	62,534	83,796	123,393	152,074	172,270
	Sheffield	45,755	53,231	65,275	91,692	111,091	135,310
	Wakefield	10,581	11,393	14,164	15,932	18,842	22,057
	York	16,846	19,099	21,711	26,260	28,842	36,303
WALES.							
Glamorgan	Merthyr Tydfil	10,127	14,945	20,959	27,281	43,031	63,080
	Swansea	10,117	11,963	14,896	19,672	24,604	31,461

TABLE XII.—AREA, HOUSES, and POPULATION, in 1841 and 1851, in the Districts of London within the Registrar-General's Bills of Mortality.

DISTRICT OR UNION.	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES.						POPULATION.	
		1841			1851			1841	1851
		In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Build- ing.	In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Build- ing.		
LONDON . . .	78,029	262,737	11,324	4,032	305,933	16,643	4,815	1,948,369*	2,362,236
WEST DISTRICTS, 1-6 . .	10,786	36,708	1,398	1,003	45,882	2,489	1,144	300,711	376,427
NORTH DISTRICTS, 7-11 .	13,533	46,046	1,845	1,014	59,475	2,614	1,132	375,971	490,396
CENTRAL DISTRICTS, 12-19	1,939	42,947	2,711	257	41,239	2,719	100	373,605	393,256
EAST DISTRICTS, 20-25 . .	6,230	58,673	2,328	696	66,683	2,791	670	392,444	485,522
SOUTH DISTRICTS, 26-36 .	45,542	78,363	3,042	1,062	92,654	6,030	1,769	502,548	616,635
MIDDLESEX (part of).									
WEST DISTRICTS.									
1 Kensington	7,374	10,962	485	656	17,151	1,118	813	74,779	120,004
2 Chelsea	865	5,648	178	100	7,591	264	98	40,179	56,538
3 St. George, Hanover } Square	1,161	7,630	339	186	8,792	450	162	66,552	73,230
4 Westminster	917	6,439	208	52	6,642	281	55	56,712	65,609
5 St. Martin-in-the-Fields .	305	2,439	70	4	2,307	147	11	25,091	24,640
6 St. James, Westminster .	164	3,590	118	5	3,399	229	5	37,398	36,406
NORTH DISTRICTS.									
7 Marylebone	1,509	14,169	583	193	15,826	564	58	138,164	157,696
8 Hampstead	2,252	1,411	72	6	1,719	77	26	10,093	11,986
9 Pancras	2,716	14,766	579	313	18,584	808	306	129,763	166,956
10 Islington	3,127	8,508	293	314	13,528	659	549	55,690	95,329
11 Hackney	3,929	7,192	318	188	9,818	506	193	42,261	58,429
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.									
12 St. Giles	245	4,959	186	29	4,700	282	14	54,292	54,214
13 Strand	174	4,327	537	8	3,962	244	4	43,598	44,460
14 Holborn	196	4,603	390	16	4,306	194	14	44,461	46,571
15 Clerkenwell	380	6,946	209	79	7,224	306	19	56,708	64,778
16 St. Luke	220	6,385	243	24	6,349	247	20	49,829	54,055
17 East London	153	4,796	236	7	4,739	198	8	39,655	44,406
18 West London	136	3,010	337	12	2,662	189	4	29,142	28,840
19 London City	434	7,921	573	82	7,297	1,059	17	55,920	55,932
EAST DISTRICTS.									
20 Shoreditch	646	12,642	456	199	15,337	702	143	83,432	109,257
21 Bethnal Green	760	11,782	396	180	13,298	394	127	74,088	90,193
22 Whitechapel	406	8,834	495	44	8,812	316	33	71,765	79,759
23 St. George-in-the-East .	243	5,985	243	24	6,146	182	23	41,350	48,376
24 Stepney	1,257	14,364	557	128	16,259	867	222	90,687	110,775
25 Poplar	2,918	5,066	181	121	6,831	330	122	31,122	47,162
SURREY (part of).									
SOUTH DISTRICTS.									
26 St. Saviour, Southwark .	250	4,659	182	29	4,600	244	12	32,975	35,731
27 St. Olave, Southwark .	169	2,523	91	25	2,360	75	1	19,837	19,375
28 Bermondsey	688	5,674	263	33	7,007	379	80	34,947	48,128
29 St. George, Southwark .	282	6,663	357	38	6,992	421	100	46,644	51,824
30 Newington	624	9,370	257	92	10,458	579	168	54,606	64,816
31 Lambeth	4,015	17,791	544	351	20,447	1,100	212	115,888	139,325
32 Wandsworth	11,695	6,459	271	89	8,276	600	287	39,855	50,764
33 Camberwell	4,342	6,843	278	119	9,412	927	233	39,868	54,667
34 Rotherhithe	886	2,420	112	16	2,792	199	67	13,917	17,805
KENT (part of).									
35 Greenwich	5,367	11,995	497	186	14,383	1,074	344	80,997	99,365
36 Lewisham	17,224	3,966	190	84	5,927	432	265	23,014	34,835

* Including 3090 police on duty, not referred to particular localities.

SCOTLAND.

TABLE XIII.—POPULATION and its RATE of INCREASE, in the COUNTIES of SCOTLAND, 1801—1851.

COUNTIES.	1801	Increase per Cent.	1811	Increase per Cent.	1821	Increase per Cent.	1831	Increase per Cent.	1841	Increase per Cent.	1851	Increase per Cent. in 50 Years.	Annual Rate of Increase per Cent.
SCOTLAND	1,608,420	12	1,805,864	16	2,091,521	13	2,364,386	11	2,620,184	10	2,888,742	..	..
Aberdeen	121,065	10	133,871	16	155,049	15	177,657	8	192,387	10	212,032	75	1'12
Argyll	81,277	6	86,541	12	97,116	4	100,973	4	97,371	9	89,298	10	1'19
Ayr	84,207	23	103,839	23	127,299	14	145,055	13	164,356	15	189,858	125	1'63
Banff	37,216	3	38,431	14	43,663	11	48,337	3	49,679	9	54,171	45	1'75
Berwick	30,206	2	30,893	8	33,385	2	34,048	1	34,478	5	36,297	20	1'37
Bute	11,791	2	12,033	15	13,797	3	14,151	11	15,740	5	16,608	41	1'68
Caithness	22,609	4	23,419	25	29,181	18	34,529	5	36,343	6	38,709	71	1'08
Clackmannan	10,858	10	12,010	10	13,263	11	14,729	30	19,155	20	22,951	111	1'50
Dumbarton	20,710	16	24,189	13	27,117	22	31,211	33	44,296	1	45,103	117	1'56
Dumfries	54,597	15	62,900	13	70,878	4	73,770	1	72,810	7	78,423	43	1'72
Edinburgh	122,597	21	148,007	29	191,514	15	219,345	2	235,454	15	259,453	111	1'51
Elgin or Moray	27,760	1	27,972	12	31,398	10	34,498	1	35,012	11	38,959	40	1'68
Fife	91,741	8	101,273	13	114,556	12	128,839	9	140,140	10	151,546	64	1'99
Forfar	99,051	8	107,187	6	113,355	23	139,600	22	170,453	12	191,264	93	1'13
Haddington	29,986	3	31,050	13	35,127	3	36,145	1	35,886	1	36,386	21	1'39
Inverness	72,673	7	77,671	16	89,961	5	94,797	3	97,799	3	96,500	33	1'57
Kincardine	26,349	4	27,439	6	29,118	8	31,431	5	33,075	5	34,598	31	1'55
Kinross	6,725	8	7,245	7	7,762	17	9,072	3	8,763	2	8,924	33	1'57
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	29,211	15	33,684	15	38,903	4	40,590	1	41,119	5	43,121	48	1'78
Lanark	147,692	29	191,291	28	244,387	30	316,819	34	426,972	24	510,169	258	2'58
Linlithgow	17,844	9	19,451	17	22,685	3	23,291	15	26,872	12	30,135	68	1'05
Nairn	8,322	2	8,496	9	9,268	1	9,354	1	9,217	8	9,953	19	1'35
Orkney and Shetland	46,824	11	46,153	15	53,124	10	58,219	5	61,065	2	62,533	31	1'57
Peebles	8,735	1	9,915	1	10,046	5	10,578	1	10,499	2	10,738	21	1'41
Perth	125,581	7	134,390	3	138,247	3	142,166	3	137,457	1	138,660	10	20
Renfrew	78,501	18	91,172	20	112,175	19	133,443	16	155,072	4	161,091	105	1'44
Ross and Cromarty	56,318	8	60,853	13	68,762	9	74,820	5	78,685	5	82,707	47	1'77
Roxburgh	31,721	10	37,210	10	40,692	7	43,663	5	46,025	12	51,042	51	1'86
Selkirk	5,388	9	5,889	13	6,637	3	6,813	17	7,990	23	9,809	82	1'20
Stirling	50,825	14	58,174	12	65,176	11	72,621	13	82,057	5	86,237	69	1'06
Sutherland	21,117	2	23,629	1	23,840	7	25,518	3	24,782	4	25,793	12	1'22
Wigtown	22,918	17	26,891	24	32,240	6	36,258	8	39,195	11	43,389	89	1'28

Note. (—) before the rate denotes that the Population, instead of increasing, decreased at the rate stated.

TABLE XIV.—AREA in SQUARE MILES, HOUSES, PERSONS to a HOUSE, and FAMILIES in 1851, and VALUE of PROPERTY, in the COUNTIES of SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	HOUSES.			Average Number of Persons to a House.	Persons	In- habited Houses	Families or separaté Occu- piers in 1851.	VALUE.
		In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Build- ing.					Annual Amount of Real Prop- erty Assessed to the Property and Income Tax *
1851									
To a Square Mile.									
2.									
SCOTLAND	31,324	370,308	12,146	2,420	7·8	92	12	600,098	10,715,385
Aberdeen	1,970	31,743	768	173	6·7	108	16	46,447	621,821
Argyll	3,255	15,039	484	61	5·9	27	5	17,922	281,079
Ayr	1,016	23,554	824	129	8·0	187	23	38,195	608,704
Banff.	686	10,662	377	62	5·1	79	16	11,612	130,032
Berwick	483	6,363	251	44	5·7	75	13	7,696	265,890
Bute	171	2,335	77	30	7·1	97	14	3,460	40,570
Caithness.	712	6,952	103	54	5·6	54	10	7,981	71,441
Clackmannan	46	2,950	96	53	7·8	494	63	4,734	60,125
Dumbarton	297	4,792	238	67	9·4	152	16	8,695	150,122
Dumfries.	1,129	13,300	412	92	5·9	69	12	16,162	309,470
Edinburgh	397	20,946	851	195	12·4	653	53	53,477	1,389,111
Elgin or Moray	511	7,642	223	88	5·1	73	14	8,667	119,891
Fife	503	24,610	1,062	147	6·2	305	49	34,799	597,774
Forfar	829	22,446	725	138	8·5	215	25	40,881	627,345
Haddington	291	6,444	424	41	5·6	125	22	7,957	240,244
Inverness.	4,256	17,536	390	79	5·5	23	4	19,732	196,825
Kincardine	394	6,636	260	40	5·2	88	17	7,657	135,584
Kinross	77	1,662	67	12	5·4	115	21	2,129	48,791
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	954	7,009	225	36	6·1	45	7	8,890	192,474
Lanark	987	37,504	1,279	328	14·1	537	38	102,738	2,140,839
Linlithgow	101	4,059	116	10	7·4	300	40	6,236	122,242
Nairn	215	2,022	27	19	4·9	46	9	2,298	20,156
Orkney and Shetland.	1,545	11,334	321	23	5·5	40	7	12,931	40,054
Peebles	354	1,796	98	11	6·0	30	5	2,093	78,266
Perth	2,835	22,528	852	87	6·2	49	8	31,636	706,878
Renfrew	234	10,760	300	78	14·9	687	46	33,620	512,825
Ross and Cromarty	3,151	15,941	321	121	5·2	26	5	17,639	153,165
Roxburgh	720	7,255	224	50	7·1	72	10	10,578	306,315
Selkirk	266	1,331	25	9	7·4	37	5	1,912	52,839
Stirling	462	11,312	510	89	7·6	187	24	17,450	307,445
Sutherland.	1,886	4,943	52	27	5·2	14	3	5,244	39,470
Wigtown.	511	6,902	164	27	6·3	85	14	8,638	139,598

* From a Return, furnished by the Board of Inland Revenue, of the Annual Value of Real Property assessed to the Property and Income Tax for the year ending 5th April, 1849, being the latest period up to which it can be given.

TABLE XV.—HOUSES and POPULATION in 1851 in the COUNTIES of SCOTLAND, inclusive and exclusive of CITIES, BURGHS, and DISTRICTS of BURGHS, sending MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT; with the NUMBER of MEMBERS Returned.

COUNTIES.	Including Represented Cities and Burghs.			Excluding Represented Cities and Burghs.			Represented Cities and Burghs.		
	Total Number of Members Returned.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	County Members Returned.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Members Returned by Cities and Burghs.*	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
SCOTLAND.	51	370,308	2,888,742	30	289,802	1,752,620	21	80,506	1,136,122
Aberdeen.	2	31,741	212,032	1	24,587	130,021	1	7,156	82,011
Argyll	1	15,039	89,298	1	14,136	79,612	•	903	9,686
Ayr	3	21,554	189,858	1	19,236	143,257	2	4,318	46,601
Banff	1	10,662	54,171	1	9,233	46,474	•	1,429	7,697
Berwick	1	6,363	36,297	1	6,169	35,152	•	194	1,105
Bute	1	2,335	16,608	1	2,335	16,608	•	•	•
Caithness	1	6,952	38,709	1	6,067	31,987	•	885	6,722
Clackmannan†	1	2,950	22,951	1	2,950	22,951	•	•	•
Dumbarton	1	4,772	45,103	1	4,479	39,658	•	313	5,445
Dumfries	2	13,300	78,123	1	11,000	61,871	1	2,300	16,252
Edinburgh	4	20,946	259,435	1	9,605	57,625	3	11,341	201,810
Elgin‡	2	7,642	38,959	1	5,833	29,154	1	1,809	9,805
Fife	3	24,610	153,546	1	18,001	98,172	2	6,609	55,374
Forfar	3	22,446	191,264	1	12,418	64,161	2	10,028	127,103
Gaddington	2	6,444	36,386	1	5,433	28,602	1	1,011	7,784
Inverness	2	17,536	96,500	1	15,832	83,707	1	1,704	12,793
Kincardine	1	6,636	34,598	1	6,465	33,664	•	171	934
Kinross†	•	1,662	8,924	•	1,662	8,924	•	•	•
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	1	7,009	41,121	1	6,070	36,174	•	939	6,947
Lanark	4	37,504	530,169	1	22,229	167,506	3	15,275	162,663
Linlithgow	1	4,059	30,135	1	3,569	24,727	•	490	5,408
Nairn‡	•	2,022	9,956	•	1,460	6,979	•	562	2,977
Orkney and Shetland.	1	11,334	62,533	1	10,877	59,082	•	457	3,451
Peebles	1	1,796	10,738	1	1,796	10,738	•	•	•
Perth	2	22,528	138,660	1	20,427	114,220	1	2,101	24,440
Renfrew	3	10,760	161,091	1	5,604	64,466	2	5,156	96,625
Ross and Cromarty	1	15,941	82,707	1	14,723	75,532	•	1,218	7,175
Roxburgh.	1	7,255	51,642	1	6,853	48,027	•	402	3,615
Selkirk	1	1,311	9,809	1	1,311	9,809	•	•	•
Stirling	2	11,312	86,237	1	9,093	64,648	1	2,219	21,589
Sutherland	2	4,941	25,793	1	4,834	25,194	1	109	599
Wigtown	2	6,902	43,189	1	5,495	33,878	1	1,407	9,511

* Where a District of Burghs extends into two or more Counties, the Member is ascribed to the County in which the larger portion of the Population of such District is returned.

† The Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross conjointly return one Member. For Parliamentary purposes, certain detached parts of the Counties of Perth and Stirling are annexed to Kinross and Clackmannan; in the numbers here given, however, those parts are returned with their respective Counties.

‡ The Counties of Elgin and Nairn unite to return one representative.

TABLE XVI.—POPULATION and INHABITED HOUSES in 1851 in the CITIES, BURGHS, and PRINCIPAL TOWNS in SCOTLAND.

* The letters placed before the figures denote—P. Parliamentary limits; M. Municipal limits; M. & P. Municipal and Parliamentary limits the same. Where no letters are inserted, the places are simply Towns, with more than 2,000 inhabitants. The Burghs distinguished thus (*), only contribute with others to return Members to Parliament.

City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Aberdeen . . .	M. 53,808	3,889	Falkirk District of Burghs . . .	P. 42,038	4,104	Lockmaben* . .	M. 1,498	288
Airdrie* . . .	P. 71,971	5,839	Falkland . . .	M. 1,330	231	Lochwinnoch . .	P. 1,092	212
Alexandria . .	M. & P. 14,415	1,239	Ferryport-on-Craig	2,051	331	Maybole	3,862	304
Alloa	6,781	305	Forres*	M. & P. 9,311	1,031	Montrose* . . .	M. 14,328	1,330
Alva	6,076	618	Fortrose* . . .	M. & P. 3,339	690	Montrose	P. 15,238	1,479
Annan*	4,570	330	Fraserburgh . .	M. & P. 1,148	228	Montrose District of Burghs	P. 49,106	5,159
Anstruther-Easter*	M. & P. 1,161	194	Galloway, New*	5,918	562	Musselburgh* . .	M. & P. 7,092	800
Anstruther-Wester*	M. & P. 365	51	Galston	M. & P. 447	88			
Arbroath* . . .	M. 8,102	855	Girvan	2,538	251	Nairn*	M. 3,401	645
Ardrassan . . .	P. 10,380	1,734	Glasgow	7,319	982	Neilsontown . . .	P. 2,977	502
Auchtermuchty .	2,071	170	Govan	M. 148,110	5,091	Newburgh	M. 2,075	118
Auchtermuchty .	2,520	128	Greenock	P. 329,097	11,905	New Galloway* .	M. & P. 4,417	828
Ayr*	M. 2,671	561	Haddington* . .	3,131	366	Newmilns	M. & P. 2,311	220
Ayr	P. 17,624	1,855	Haddington District of Burghs	M. & P. 30,689	1,714	Newton Stewart .	P. 2,599	411
Ayr District of Burghs	P. 34,844	3,569				North Berwick* .	M. 498	72
							P. 803	133
Banff*	M. 3,557	615	Haddington* . .	M. 2,887	353	Oban*	M. & P. 1,742	156
Bannockburn . .	P. 6,000	1,071	Haddington District of Burghs	P. 3,863	473	Old Cumnock . . .	M. & P. 2,395	365
Barrhead	2,627	348	Hamilton* . . .	P. 12,504	1,607			
Bathgate	6,069	345	Hawick	M. & P. 9,630	967	Paisley	M. 31,752	1,662
Beith	3,141	354	Hawick	6,681	456	Peables	P. 47,952	2,647
Bervie or Inver- bervie*	4,012	354	Helensburgh . .	2,841	356	Perth	M. 14,681	1,170
Bervie*	878	159	Huntly	3,131	564	Peterhead*	P. 4,819	591
Blaigowrie . . .	934	171				Pittenweem* . . .	M. & P. 1,450	264
Bonhill	2,914	387	Inverary*	M. 1,164	113	Pollockshaws . . .	M. & P. 6,086	387
Borrowstownness	2,917	166	Inverbervie* . .	P. 1,064	94	Port Glasgow* . .	M. & P. 6,986	418
Brechin*	2,645	171	Inverkeithing* .	878	159	Portobello*	M. & P. 3,497	581
Broughty Ferry .	M. 4,515	520	Inverkeithing* .	P. 934	206	Portsmouth	M. & P. 2,002	431
Buckie	P. 6,317	758	Inverness* . . .	P. 1,497	171	Queensferry* . . .	M. 720	87
Burntisland* . .	2,772	460	Inverness District of Burghs	P. 1,852	245		P. 1,195	145
	2,789	512	Inverury*	M. 9,959	1,255	Renfrew*	M. 2,722	293
	M. 2,329	293		P. 12,793	1,704	Renton	P. 2,977	317
	P. 2,724	293				Rhodesay	M. 7,104	632
Calderbank . . .	2,872	206		P. 20,386	3,212	Rutherglen* . . .	M. 6,947	605
Campbeltown* .	M. & P. 6,880	653		M. 2,084	316		P. 6,514	563
Carlisle	2,845	355		P. 2,264	346	St. Andrews* . . .	M. 4,730	599
Coldstream . . .	8,564	955		P. 4,790	531	St. Andrews District of Burghs	P. 5,107	675
Coupar-Angus . .	2,218	281		M. 7,534	811	Salcoats	M. 1,884	287
Coupar-Burgh . .	2,004	368	Jedburgh*	M. 2,948	311	Sanquhar*	P. 2,181	331
Craig*	M. & P. 1,247	259	Johnstone	P. 3,015	402	Selkirk	M. 3,314	380
Crieff	M. & P. 3,824	519		M. 5,872	311	Stenvenston	M. 2,095	272
Cromarty* . . .	M. & P. 1,988	312				Stewarton	P. 3,104	313
Cullen*	P. 1,697	335	Keith	2,101	446	Stirling*	M. 9,361	767
Culross*	M. & P. 1,605	113	Kelso	4,783	491	Stirling District of Burghs	P. 12,837	1,700
Cumnock, Old . .	2,395	326	Kilbarchan . . .	2,487	228	Stirling	P. 30,325	3,246
Cupar* (Fife) . .	M. 4,004	526	Kilbride	3,399	186	Stonehaven	M. 3,240	484
	P. 5,686	761	Kilmarlock* . .	M. 19,201	1,374	Stonehouse	M. 2,086	311
			Kilmarlock District of Burghs	P. 21,443	1,652	Stornoway	M. 2,391	291
Dalkeith	5,086	462	Kilmarlock District of Burghs	P. 43,365	3,263	Stranraer*	M. 5,738	723
Dalry	2,706	241	Kilrenny*	M. & P. 1,862	251	Strathaven	M. 4,274	448
Denny	2,446	260	Kilsyth	3,949	422	Stromness	M. 2,055	379
Dingwall* . . .	M. & P. 1,990	314	Kilwinning . . .	3,205	360	Tain*	M. 2,588	450
Dornoch	M. & P. 599	100	Kincardine . . .	2,697	513	Thurso	P. 2,049	340
Dumbarton* . .	M. 4,599	279	Kinghorn*	M. 1,377	178	Tillicoultry	M. 2,908	417
	P. 5,445	313	Kinross	P. 1,568	184	Tranent	M. 3,017	368
Dumfries*	M. 11,107	1,373	Kintore*	M. & P. 476	61	Troon	M. 2,404	200
Dumfries District of Burghs	P. 13,166	1,582	Kirkcaldy* . . .	M. 5,093	422	Whithorn*	M. & P. 1,652	291
Dunbar*	P. 22,752	3,151	Kirkcaldy District of Burghs	P. 10,475	894	Wick*	M. 1,514	177
	M. 2,965	394	Kirkcaldy District of Burghs	P. 22,808	2,425	Wick District of Burghs	P. 6,722	885
	P. 3,038	405	Kirkcubright* . .	M. 2,778	414		M. 16,799	2,441
Dundee	M. 61,449	3,548	Kirkintilloch . .	P. 2,087	397	Wigtown*	M. 2,212	339
	P. 78,911	5,040	Kirkwall*	M. 2,448	331	Wigtown District of Burghs	P. 2,121	323
Dunfermline* . .	M. 8,577	881	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331	Wishawton	M. 3,373	361
Dunoon	P. 13,830	1,487	Kirkwall*	M. 2,448	331			
Dunose	2,229	345	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
Duntocher	2,567	392	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
Dysart*	M. 1,610	198	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
	P. 8,041	1,064	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
Earlsferry	M. 436	89	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
Edinburgh	M. 66,734	2,780	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
	P. 160,302	7,786	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
Elgin*	M. 5,381	926	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
Elgin District of Burghs	P. 6,337	1,091	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
	P. 24,072	3,837	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
Falkirk*	M. & P. 8,752	949	Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
			Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
			Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
			Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
			Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
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			Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
			Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			
			Kirkwall*	P. 2,448	331			

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

TABLE XVII.—AREA, HOUSES 1841 and 1851, POPULATION Enumerated in 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851, in the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS.

ISLANDS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses.						Population.			
		1841			1851			Persons.			
		Inhabited.	Unin- habited.	Building.	Inhabited.	Unin- habited.	Building.	1821	1831	1841	1851
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. }	152,000	19,190	869	220	21,845	1,095	203	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,126
Isle of Man . . .	180,000	7,978	370	56	8,613	434	62	40,081	41,000	47,975	52,387
Island of Jersey * .	40,000	6,684	255	134	7,913	333	69	28,600	36,582	47,544	57,020
Island of Guernsey .	32,000	4,162	211	30	4,747	260	66	20,302	24,349	26,649	29,757
Adjacent Islands . }		366	33	..	572	68	6	525	1,779	1,872	3,962

* Enumerations of the Population of the Island of Jersey were made in the Years 1806 and 1815, with the following results:—

	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1806	22,855	10,312	12,543
	1815	22,763	10,496	12,267

TABLE XVIII.—POPULATION and INHABITED HOUSES in 1851 in the TOWNS of the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS.

TOWN.	Island.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Castletown	Man . .	2,531	393
Douglas	„ . .	9,880	1,193
Peel	„ . .	2,342	366
Ramsey	„ . .	2,701	434
St. Helier (Town and Parish) .	Jersey . .	29,644	3,945
St. Peter Port (Town and Parish)	Guernsey .	17,070	2,441

TABLE XIX.—BAPTISMS and BURIALS in ENGLAND and WALES, 1801-1840: also BIRTHS and DEATHS, 1841-1850.

YEARS.	Number of		Excess of Baptisms over Burials.	YEARS.	Number of		Excess of Baptisms over Burials.
	Baptisms.	Burials.			Baptisms.	Burials.	
1801	237,029	204,434	32,595	1826	380,413	268,161	112,252
1802	273,837	199,889	73,948	1827	374,186	251,871	122,315
1803	294,108	203,728	90,380	1828	392,454	255,333	137,121
1804	294,592	181,177	113,415	1829	382,245	264,230	116,015
1805	292,201	181,240	110,961	1830	382,060	254,067	127,993
1806	291,929	183,452	108,477	1831	389,122	278,619	110,503
1807	300,294	195,851	104,443	1832	387,971	298,161	89,810
1808	296,074	200,763	95,311	1833	400,043	290,508	109,535
1809	299,989	191,471	108,518	1834	405,875	283,097	122,778
1810	298,853	208,184	90,669	1835	405,067	281,545	123,522
1811	304,857	188,543	116,314	1836	405,137	281,685	123,452
1812	301,954	190,402	111,552	1837	462,893?	336,994	89,278
1813	314,432	186,477	127,955	1838	377,114?	292,650	133,620
1814	318,806	206,403	112,403	1839	368,063?	266,855	139,415
1815	344,931	197,408	147,523	1840	364,440?	304,407	121,863
1816	330,199	205,959	124,240		Births.	Deaths.	Excess.
1817	331,583	199,269	132,314	1841	512,158	343,847	168,311
1818	331,384	213,624	117,760	1842	517,739	349,519	168,220
1819	333,261	213,564	119,697	1843	527,325	346,445	180,880
1820	343,660	208,349	135,311	1844	540,763	356,933	183,830
1821	355,307	212,352	142,955	1845	543,521	349,366	194,155
1822	372,571	220,415	152,156	1846	572,625	390,315	182,310
1823	369,760	237,386	132,374	1847	539,965	423,304	116,661
1824	371,444	244,074	127,370	1848	563,059	399,833	163,226
1825	375,053	255,018	120,035	1849	578,159	440,853	137,306
				1850	593,422	368,986	224,436

NOTE.—From 1841-50, the above numbers show the Births and Deaths registered under the Registration Act. The returns of Baptisms and Burials from 1801-1840 were procured by Mr. Rickman, and the Census Commissioners (1841) from the clergy of the Established Church.

TABLE XX.—RETURN of the EMIGRATION from the UNITED KINGDOM during the Twenty-six Years from 1825 to 31st March 1851.

YEARS.	To North American Colonies.	To United States.	To Australian Colonies, and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	To North American Colonies.	To United States.	To Australian Colonies, and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	TOTAL.
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891	1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900	1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003	1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092	1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198	1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907	1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160	1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140	1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527	1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222	1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478	1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417	1851	1,197	53,142	2,962	736	58,037
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034	To Mar. 31					
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222	Total					
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207		842,898	1,536,467	204,385	40,320	2,624,070

NOTE.—The Return does not distinguish the Emigrants born in Great Britain from those born in Ireland. From later returns, it appears that the number of Emigrants in the Year 1851 was 335,966, and that in 1852 it amounted to 368,764, being at the rate of more than 1000 daily.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE XXI.—GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.—

—	All Ages.		Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—
	Both Sexes.	Males and Females.						
GREAT BRITAIN, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	20,959,477 {	M. 10,223,558 F. 10,735,919	1,374,444 1,362,515	1,230,590 1,218,109	1,134,290 1,111,594	1,025,419 1,045,317	930,048 1,030,456	808,705 903,733
ENGLAND AND WALES	17,927,609 {	M. 8,781,225 F. 9,146,384	1,176,753 1,171,354	1,050,228 1,042,131	963,995 949,362	873,236 883,953	795,455 871,152	699,345 771,130
SCOTLAND	2,888,742 {	M. 1,375,479 F. 1,513,263	189,055 182,452	172,106 167,747	162,554 154,896	145,855 153,989	128,612 151,806	104,332 125,966
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	143,126 {	M. 66,854 F. 76,272	8,636 8,709	8,256 8,231	7,741 7,336	6,328 7,375	5,981 7,498	5,028 6,637

The Table is read thus :—In Great Britain, with the Islands in the British Seas, there were 20,959,477 persons of both sexes, of whom 1,374,444 were under 5 years of age, 1,230,590 aged 5 and under 10 years, 1,134,290 aged 10 and under 15 years, 1,025,419 aged 15 and under 20 years, 930,048 aged 20 and under 25 years, and 808,705 aged 25 years and over.

TABLE XXII.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES

Registration Counties.*	All Ages.		Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—
	Both Sexes.	Males and Females.						
ENGLAND AND WALES	17,927,609 {	M. 8,781,225 F. 9,146,384	1,176,753 1,171,354	1,050,228 1,042,131	963,995 949,362	873,236 883,953	795,455 871,152	699,345 771,130
LONDON, AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.								
I. LONDON.								
London (Middlesex Part)	1,745,601 {	M. 814,594 F. 921,007	107,029 107,209	87,439 88,512	77,160 79,092	73,301 85,752	80,471 100,976	76,575 94,311
„ (Surrey Part)	482,435 {	M. 225,617 F. 256,818	30,880 31,157	26,578 26,537	23,138 23,755	19,966 22,904	20,384 25,894	19,720 24,146
„ (Kent Part)	134,200 {	M. 66,147 F. 67,853	8,540 8,747	7,237 7,345	6,933 6,291	5,812 5,959	5,226 6,450	5,591 6,289
II. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.								
1. Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan)	202,521 {	M. 100,412 F. 102,109	12,895 12,887	11,186 11,865	11,588 10,950	9,807 9,318	8,446 9,121	7,494 8,362
2. Kent (Extra-Metropolitan)	485,021 {	M. 242,282 F. 242,739	31,973 31,870	29,135 28,700	26,880 26,103	24,490 22,575	21,712 21,869	18,101 19,118
3. Sussex	339,604 {	M. 167,189 F. 172,415	22,611 22,038	21,001 20,507	19,317 18,677	16,362 16,927	13,947 15,697	12,174 13,786
4. Hampshire	422,016 {	M. 200,301 F. 201,715	26,138 26,124	23,618 23,234	20,902 20,456	20,045 18,866	18,523 18,382	16,164 16,871
5. Berkshire	199,224 {	M. 99,486 F. 99,738	12,888 12,784	12,119 12,140	11,149 10,628	10,115 9,364	8,313 8,546	7,208 7,073
III. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
6. Middlesex (Extra-Metrop.)	150,606 {	M. 73,331 F. 77,275	9,456 9,155	8,976 8,769	8,665 7,876	6,886 6,633	6,053 7,127	5,634 6,418
7. Hertfordshire	173,962 {	M. 86,465 F. 87,497	11,730 11,892	10,979 10,699	9,867 9,495	8,805 8,343	7,459 7,423	6,325 6,723
8. Buckinghamshire	143,655 {	M. 70,928 F. 72,727	9,891 9,716	8,837 8,738	8,170 7,736	7,312 6,685	5,576 6,181	4,932 5,575
9. Oxfordshire	170,247 {	M. 85,550 F. 84,697	11,169 11,063	10,380 10,068	9,337 9,110	8,813 8,055	7,718 7,398	6,026 6,508
10. Northamptonshire	213,844 {	M. 106,747 F. 107,097	14,084 14,403	12,861 12,878	11,691 11,538	10,629 10,025	9,494 9,517	8,271 8,331
11. Huntingdonshire	60,319 {	M. 30,024 F. 30,295	4,235 4,210	3,882 3,921	3,452 3,438	3,006 2,915	2,449 2,544	2,240 2,291
12. Bedfordshire	129,805 {	M. 62,539 F. 67,266	9,165 9,189	8,314 8,073	7,233 7,338	6,393 7,169	5,155 6,266	4,565 5,448
13. Cambridgeshire	191,894 {	M. 95,704 F. 96,190	13,120 12,979	12,071 11,819	9,922 10,446	9,222 9,497	8,959 8,719	7,185 7,605

* For definition of Registration

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

AGES of MALES and FEMALES enumerated March 31st, 1851.

30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85-	90-	95-	100 and upwards.
710,890 768,711	612,374 649,642	548,694 581,437	452,542 475,268	402,533 431,146	393,416 318,237	262,461 301,114	174,935 206,636	133,187 160,664	75,474 95,479	37,648 51,356	12,390 18,203	2,823 4,964	584 1,130	111 208
617,889 658,237	532,680 555,879	474,211 494,408	392,882 406,107	346,104 362,697	254,892 271,395	227,240 254,070	151,640 175,879	114,730 135,432	65,016 81,086	31,690 42,150	10,423 14,982	2,282 3,969	456 874	78 137
88,540 104,966	75,862 89,072	70,895 82,711	56,559 65,509	53,572 65,029	36,489 44,352	33,317 44,734	22,043 29,241	17,525 24,043	9,915 13,664	5,689 8,770	1,880 3,045	525 951	122 249	32 71
4,461 5,508	3,832 4,691	3,588 4,318	3,101 3,652	2,857 3,420	2,035 2,490	1,904 2,310	1,252 1,516	912 1,189	543 729	269 436	87 176	16 44	6 7	1 .

sexes: viz., 10,223,558 Males, of whom 1,374,444 were under 5 years of age,—1,230,590 aged 5 and under 10 years,—1,362,515 were under 5 years of age,—1,218,109 aged 5 years and under 10,—and so on.

enumerated March 31st, 1851.—IN REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*

30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85-	90-	95-	100 and upwards.
617,889 658,237	532,680 555,879	474,211 494,408	392,882 406,107	346,104 362,697	254,892 271,395	227,240 254,070	151,640 175,879	114,730 135,432	65,016 81,086	31,690 42,150	10,423 14,982	2,282 3,969	456 874	78 137
69,756 81,023	57,267 65,776	50,296 57,385	38,606 43,913	33,258 39,904	21,106 25,869	18,542 24,640	10,919 15,133	7,365 11,189	3,454 5,950	1,480 3,039	418 974	116 287	28 62	8 11
18,344 21,499	15,540 17,263	13,683 15,733	10,450 11,946	9,078 10,923	5,879 7,348	5,140 6,957	3,119 4,354	2,127 3,292	984 1,834	447 856	118 324	36 69	5 21	1 6
5,208 5,661	4,221 4,521	3,484 3,780	2,536 2,975	2,131 2,643	1,654 2,047	1,849 1,915	1,607 1,308	1,223 972	690 562	294 255	87 104	18 27	5 2	1 .
6,694 7,244	5,983 6,218	5,401 5,527	4,600 4,628	4,119 4,263	3,234 3,183	2,893 3,057	2,074 2,126	1,526 1,642	872 971	424 526	137 172	31 38	7 10	1 1
16,394 18,815	14,393 14,740	12,728 12,821	10,706 10,850	9,588 9,747	7,432 7,443	6,781 7,054	4,859 4,972	3,500 3,849	2,160 2,377	995 1,253	344 426	71 121	17 25	3 1
10,902 11,983	9,445 10,512	8,807 9,265	7,512 7,509	6,709 6,961	5,231 5,192	4,627 4,834	3,367 3,360	2,601 2,432	1,525 1,537	768 826	232 277	43 62	6 11	2 2
14,164 14,551	11,965 12,445	10,472 10,748	8,606 8,850	7,666 8,173	6,095 6,213	5,723 6,052	4,122 4,166	3,115 3,186	1,767 1,925	844 996	288 349	70 96	12 21	2 1
6,374 6,642	5,892 5,960	5,228 5,283	4,516 4,464	4,145 4,022	3,243 3,244	2,913 2,959	1,964 2,210	1,617 1,861	973 1,083	538 580	181 195	45 58	5 10	2 .
4,950 5,761	4,432 4,922	4,025 4,409	3,425 3,712	3,122 3,337	2,263 2,534	2,113 2,388	1,368 1,552	1,037 1,305	558 747	262 400	87 159	15 43	4 8	.
5,530 6,026	4,990 5,175	4,528 4,720	3,816 3,819	3,431 3,427	2,652 2,706	2,318 2,516	1,591 1,734	1,302 1,360	666 815	330 427	116 144	27 15	3 7	.
4,277 4,702	4,086 4,313	3,573 3,802	3,189 3,263	2,895 3,060	2,227 2,363	2,151 2,366	1,486 1,631	1,194 1,314	667 781	326 358	112 112	19 22	5 9	.
5,385 5,652	4,871 4,896	4,499 4,547	3,913 3,783	3,481 3,399	2,761 2,719	2,476 2,626	1,854 1,824	1,457 1,515	821 914	420 419	127 159	36 36	5 5	1 1
7,313 7,327	6,318 6,222	5,463 5,436	4,786 4,860	4,235 4,281	3,460 3,371	2,978 3,268	1,998 2,250	1,640 1,662	908 1,013	446 492	142 171	27 45	2 7	1 .
1,934 2,019	1,771 1,673	1,447 1,465	1,295 1,293	1,210 1,189	966 951	818 890	507 582	380 404	272 283	114 158	39 57	4 12	3 .	.
4,021 4,624	3,577 3,803	3,086 2,725	2,753 2,725	2,456 2,493	1,801 1,833	1,575 1,833	969 1,176	753 891	503 531	243 266	64 65	14 20	3 .	.
6,409 6,565	5,353 5,636	4,669 4,774	4,228 4,075	3,827 3,721	2,840 2,919	2,685 2,764	1,583 1,676	1,123 1,336	772 950	357 485	117 166	25 39	6 11	1 2

Counties, see note, page 95.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE XXI.—GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.—

—	All Ages.		Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—
	Both Sexes.	Males and Females.						
GREAT BRITAIN, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	20,959,477 {	M. 10,223,538 F. 10,735,919	1,374,444 1,362,515	1,230,590 1,218,109	1,134,290 1,111,594	1,025,410 1,045,317	930,048 1,030,456	808,705 903,713
ENGLAND AND WALES . .	17,927,609 {	M. 8,781,225 F. 9,146,384	1,176,753 1,171,354	1,050,228 1,042,131	963,995 949,362	873,236 883,953	795,455 871,152	699,345 771,130
SCOTLAND	2,888,742 {	M. 1,375,479 F. 1,513,263	189,055 182,452	172,106 167,747	162,554 154,896	145,855 153,989	128,612 151,806	104,332 125,966
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	143,126 {	M. 66,854 F. 76,272	8,636 8,709	8,236 8,231	7,741 7,336	6,328 7,275	5,981 7,498	5,028 6,637

The Table is read thus :—In Great Britain, with the Islands in the British Seas, there were 20,959,477 persons of both 1,134,290 aged 10 and under 15 years,—and so on; and 10,735,919 Females, of whom

TABLE XXII.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES

Registration Counties.*	All Ages.		Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—
	Both Sexes.	Males and Females.						
ENGLAND AND WALES . .	17,927,609 {	M. 8,781,225 F. 9,146,384	1,176,753 1,171,354	1,050,228 1,042,131	963,995 949,362	873,236 883,953	795,455 871,152	699,345 771,130
LONDON, AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.								
I. LONDON.								
London (Middlesex Part) . . .	1,745,601 {	M. 814,594 F. 911,007	107,029 107,209	87,439 88,512	77,160 79,092	73,301 85,752	80,471 100,976	76,575 94,311
„ (Surrey Part)	482,435 {	M. 225,617 F. 256,818	30,880 31,157	26,578 26,537	23,138 23,755	19,966 22,904	20,384 25,894	19,720 24,146
„ (Kent Part)	134,200 {	M. 66,147 F. 67,853	8,540 8,747	7,237 7,345	6,913 6,291	5,812 5,959	5,591 6,450	5,591 6,289
II. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.								
1. Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan)	202,521 {	M. 100,412 F. 102,109	12,895 12,887	12,186 11,865	11,588 10,950	9,807 9,318	8,446 9,121	7,494 8,362
2. Kent (Extra-Metropolitan)	485,021 {	M. 242,282 F. 242,739	31,973 31,870	29,135 28,700	26,880 26,103	24,490 22,575	21,712 21,869	18,101 19,118
3. Sussex	339,604 {	M. 167,189 F. 172,415	22,611 22,038	21,001 20,507	19,317 18,677	16,362 16,927	13,947 15,697	12,174 13,786
4. Hampshire	402,016 {	M. 200,301 F. 201,715	26,138 26,124	23,618 23,234	20,902 20,456	20,045 18,866	18,523 18,382	16,164 16,871
5. Berkshire	199,224 {	M. 99,486 F. 99,738	12,888 12,784	12,119 12,140	11,149 10,628	10,135 9,304	8,313 8,546	7,208 7,073
III. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
6. Middlesex (Extra-Metrop.)	150,606 {	M. 73,331 F. 77,275	9,456 9,155	8,976 8,769	8,665 7,876	6,886 6,633	6,053 7,127	5,634 6,418
7. Hertfordshire	173,962 {	M. 86,465 F. 87,497	11,730 11,892	10,979 10,699	9,867 9,495	8,805 8,343	7,459 7,423	6,325 6,723
8. Buckinghamshire	143,655 {	M. 70,928 F. 72,727	9,891 9,716	8,817 8,738	8,170 7,736	7,312 6,685	5,576 6,181	4,932 5,575
9. Oxfordshire	170,247 {	M. 85,550 F. 84,697	11,169 11,063	10,380 10,068	9,337 9,110	8,813 8,055	7,718 7,398	6,026 6,508
10. Northamptonshire	213,844 {	M. 106,747 F. 107,097	14,084 14,403	12,861 12,878	11,691 11,538	10,629 10,025	9,494 9,517	8,271 8,331
11. Huntingdonshire	60,319 {	M. 30,024 F. 30,295	4,235 4,210	3,882 3,921	3,452 3,438	3,006 2,915	2,449 2,544	2,240 2,291
12. Bedfordshire	129,805 {	M. 62,539 F. 67,266	9,165 9,189	8,214 8,075	7,233 7,138	6,393 7,169	5,155 6,266	4,565 5,448
13. Cambridgeshire	191,894 {	M. 95,704 F. 96,190	13,120 12,979	12,071 11,819	10,451 10,446	9,922 9,497	8,959 8,719	7,185 7,605

* For definition of Registration

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

AGES OF MALES and FEMALES enumerated March 31st, 1851.

30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85-	90-	95-	100 and upwards,
710,890 768,711	612,374 649,642	548,694 581,437	452,542 475,268	402,533 431,146	393,416 318,237	262,461 301,114	174,935 206,636	133,187 160,664	75,474 95,479	17,648 51,356	12,390 18,203	2,823 4,964	584 1,130	111 208
617,889 658,237	522,680 555,879	474,211 494,408	392,882 406,107	346,104 362,697	254,892 271,395	227,240 254,070	151,640 175,879	114,730 135,432	65,016 81,086	31,690 42,150	10,423 14,982	2,282 3,969	456 874	78 137
88,540 104,966	75,862 89,072	70,895 82,711	56,559 65,509	51,572 65,029	36,489 44,352	33,217 44,734	22,043 29,241	17,525 24,043	9,915 13,664	5,689 8,770	1,880 3,045	525 951	122 249	32 71
4,461 5,508	3,832 4,691	3,588 4,318	3,101 3,652	2,857 3,420	2,035 2,490	1,904 2,310	1,252 1,516	912 1,189	543 729	269 430	87 176	16 44	6 7	1 .

sexes; viz., 1,023,558 Males, of whom 1,374,444 were under 5 years of age,—1,230,590 aged 5 and under 10 years,—1,362,515 were under 5 years of age,—1,218,109 aged 5 years and under 10,—and so on.

enumerated March 31st, 1851.—In REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*

30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85-	90-	95-	100 and upwards,
617,889 658,237	522,680 555,879	474,211 494,408	392,882 406,107	346,104 362,697	254,892 271,395	227,240 254,070	151,640 175,879	114,730 135,432	65,016 81,086	31,690 42,150	10,423 14,982	2,282 3,969	456 874	78 137
69,756 81,023	57,267 65,770	50,296 57,385	38,606 43,913	33,258 39,904	21,106 25,869	18,542 24,640	10,919 15,133	7,365 11,189	3,454 5,950	1,480 1,039	418 974	116 287	28 62	8 11
18,344 21,499	15,540 17,263	13,683 15,733	10,450 11,946	9,078 10,923	5,879 7,348	5,140 6,957	3,119 4,354	2,127 3,292	984 1,834	447 856	118 324	36 69	5 21	1 6
5,208 5,661	4,221 4,521	3,484 3,780	2,536 2,975	2,131 2,643	1,654 2,047	1,849 1,915	1,607 1,308	1,223 972	690 562	294 255	87 104	18 27	5 2	1 .
6,694 7,244	5,983 5,527	5,401 5,527	4,600 4,628	4,119 4,263	3,234 3,183	2,893 3,057	2,074 2,126	1,526 1,642	872 971	424 526	137 172	31 38	7 10	1 1
16,394 16,815	14,391 14,740	12,728 12,831	10,706 10,850	9,588 9,923	7,432 7,443	6,781 7,054	4,899 4,972	3,500 3,849	2,160 2,377	995 1,253	344 426	71 121	17 25	3 1
10,902 11,983	9,445 10,532	8,807 9,265	7,512 7,509	6,709 6,961	5,231 5,192	4,627 4,834	3,367 3,360	2,601 2,432	1,525 1,517	768 826	232 277	43 62	6 11	2 2
14,164 14,551	11,965 12,445	10,472 10,748	8,606 8,850	7,666 8,173	6,095 6,213	5,723 6,052	4,122 4,166	3,115 3,186	1,767 1,935	844 996	288 349	70 96	12 21	2 1
6,374 6,642	5,892 5,960	5,228 5,283	4,516 4,464	4,145 4,022	3,243 3,244	2,913 2,989	1,954 2,210	1,617 1,861	973 1,083	538 580	181 195	45 58	5 10	1 2
4,950 5,761	4,432 4,922	4,025 4,409	3,425 3,712	3,122 3,357	2,263 2,534	2,113 2,188	1,368 1,552	1,037 1,305	558 747	262 400	87 199	15 43	4 8	1 .
5,310 6,026	4,990 5,175	4,528 4,720	3,816 3,839	3,431 3,427	2,652 2,706	2,318 2,516	1,591 1,734	1,302 1,360	666 815	330 427	116 144	27 25	3 7	1 1
4,277 4,702	4,086 4,313	3,573 3,802	3,189 3,263	2,805 3,060	2,227 2,363	2,151 2,366	1,486 1,631	1,194 1,314	667 781	326 358	115 112	19 22	5 9	1 .
5,385 5,652	4,871 4,896	4,499 4,547	3,913 3,783	3,481 3,399	2,761 2,719	2,476 2,626	1,854 1,824	1,457 1,515	821 914	420 419	127 159	36 36	5 5	1 1
7,313 7,327	6,318 6,222	5,461 5,436	4,786 4,860	4,235 4,281	3,460 3,371	2,978 3,268	1,998 2,250	1,640 1,662	908 1,013	446 492	142 171	27 45	2 7	1 .
1,934 2,019	1,771 1,673	1,447 1,465	1,295 1,293	1,210 1,189	966 951	818 890	507 582	380 404	272 283	114 158	39 57	4 12	3 .	1 .
4,021 4,624	3,577 3,803	3,086 3,358	2,753 2,725	2,456 2,493	1,801 1,993	1,575 1,833	969 1,176	753 891	503 531	243 266	64 65	14 20	3 .	1 .
6,409 6,565	5,353 5,636	4,660 4,774	4,228 4,075	3,827 3,721	2,840 2,919	2,685 2,764	1,583 1,676	1,123 1,336	772 950	357 485	117 166	25 39	6 11	1 2

Counties, see note, page 95.

Table XXII.—England and Wales.—

Registration Counties.	All Ages.		Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—
	Both Sexes.	Males and Females.						
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.								
14. Essex	344,130	{ M. . 172,717 F. . 171,413	23,375 23,412	21,861 21,317	19,261 18,909	16,653 15,497	14,642 14,694	12,377 13,205
15. Suffolk	336,136	{ M. . 169,701 F. . 170,435	22,607 22,533	20,470 20,333	18,824 18,279	16,550 16,169	13,432 14,989	11,628 13,044
16. Norfolk	433,716	{ M. . 210,759 F. . 222,957	27,557 27,654	25,439 25,428	23,311 22,821	21,015 20,987	17,448 20,068	15,339 17,963
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.								
17. Wiltshire	240,966	{ M. . 118,999 F. . 122,007	15,821 15,461	14,712 14,528	13,710 13,091	12,667 11,731	9,648 10,376	8,126 9,278
18. Dorsetshire	177,099	{ M. . 85,828 F. . 91,267	11,427 11,478	10,626 10,661	9,751 9,428	9,018 9,114	7,154 8,120	5,961 6,932
19. Devonshire	572,330	{ M. . 272,063 F. . 300,267	35,766 35,505	33,687 33,248	30,084 29,627	27,190 28,456	22,496 27,383	19,501 24,168
20. Cornwall	356,641	{ M. . 172,193 F. . 184,448	24,308 23,541	23,518 22,611	20,605 20,184	18,553 18,442	14,567 16,341	11,915 13,854
21. Somersetshire	456,259	{ M. . 217,050 F. . 239,209	28,916 28,740	27,415 27,286	25,112 24,736	21,791 22,682	17,306 21,482	14,447 18,581
VI. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
22. Gloucestershire	419,514	{ M. . 198,569 F. . 220,945	25,892 25,549	23,939 24,055	21,712 21,380	19,706 21,279	17,025 21,724	14,630 18,586
23. Herefordshire	99,120	{ M. . 49,809 F. . 49,311	6,000 5,906	5,773 5,569	5,172 5,134	4,803 4,423	4,077 4,046	3,466 3,597
24. Shropshire	244,898	{ M. . 122,297 F. . 122,601	14,984 15,290	14,566 14,411	13,730 13,360	12,235 11,631	10,377 10,487	8,852 9,038
25. Staffordshire	630,545	{ M. . 320,903 F. . 309,642	45,028 45,173	38,189 38,383	36,298 35,389	32,376 30,107	29,978 29,330	27,337 25,220
26. Worcestershire	258,733	{ M. . 127,038 F. . 131,695	17,169 17,044	15,249 15,193	14,258 13,974	12,215 12,764	11,027 12,548	9,696 10,663
27. Warwickshire	480,120	{ M. . 235,849 F. . 244,261	31,557 31,600	27,179 27,265	25,911 26,064	23,496 24,143	22,502 24,172	19,474 20,819
VII. NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
28. Leicestershire	234,957	{ M. . 115,451 F. . 119,506	15,601 15,442	13,941 13,710	12,854 12,760	11,495 11,729	9,812 11,030	8,298 9,512
29. Rutlandshire	24,372	{ M. . 12,286 F. . 11,986	1,566 1,464	1,466 1,457	1,415 1,285	1,250 1,119	1,014 1,038	891 939
30. Lincolnshire	400,236	{ M. . 201,416 F. . 198,820	26,782 26,726	25,201 24,733	22,319 21,743	20,244 19,259	16,925 17,360	15,533 15,479
31. Nottinghamshire	294,380	{ M. . 144,600 F. . 149,780	18,726 18,694	17,353 17,245	16,064 16,212	14,820 15,069	12,808 14,180	10,732 11,920
32. Derbyshire	260,693	{ M. . 129,501 F. . 131,192	16,685 16,966	15,642 15,352	14,582 14,668	13,237 12,993	11,687 12,012	9,930 10,639
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.								
33. Cheshire	423,526	{ M. . 207,008 F. . 216,518	27,723 27,553	24,973 24,662	23,335 23,258	20,877 22,132	18,830 21,846	16,820 18,941
34. Lancashire	2,067,301	{ M. . 1,008,824 F. . 1,058,477	137,948 138,274	117,774 117,993	110,776 110,370	103,251 108,098	98,965 111,598	88,424 97,409
IX. YORKSHIRE.								
35. West Riding	1,340,051	{ M. . 666,912 F. . 673,139	90,236 90,333	79,256 79,162	76,316 74,875	68,811 68,948	63,053 65,228	55,460 57,421
36. East Riding (with York) . .	254,352	{ M. . 124,572 F. . 129,780	16,130 15,994	14,355 14,294	12,836 12,871	12,577 12,623	11,455 12,488	10,190 10,913
37. North Riding	194,644	{ M. . 96,620 F. . 98,024	12,765 12,717	11,611 11,310	10,653 10,136	9,345 8,948	7,867 8,312	6,901 7,385
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.								
38. Durham	411,679	{ M. . 207,088 F. . 204,591	30,220 29,708	25,427 24,635	22,818 22,073	20,552 19,608	19,836 18,842	17,311 16,944
39. Northumberland	303,568	{ M. . 149,515 F. . 154,053	20,703 20,070	17,710 17,359	15,951 15,906	14,669 15,028	14,112 14,486	12,292 12,928
40. Cumberland	195,492	{ M. . 96,244 F. . 99,248	12,707 12,385	11,314 11,348	10,981 10,412	9,835 9,602	8,507 9,008	7,346 7,920
41. Westmoreland	58,387	{ M. . 29,134 F. . 29,253	3,870 3,709	3,369 3,317	3,206 3,215	2,969 2,970	2,412 2,625	2,140 2,200

Ages of Males and Females, &c.—continued.

30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85-	90-	95-	100 and upwards.
11,538 11,705	10,037 9,970	9,127 8,812	7,619 7,412	7,033 6,746	5,444 5,417	5,208 5,211	3,352 3,494	2,519 2,608	1,574 1,684	755 896	260 333	49 76	10 13	3 .
10,489 11,373	9,194 9,634	8,424 8,524	7,463 7,451	6,698 6,786	5,388 5,427	5,081 5,218	3,486 3,786	2,823 3,047	1,816 2,070	922 1,159	319 459	66 137	20 14	1 3
13,450 15,264	11,710 12,638	10,793 11,508	9,889 10,236	9,227 9,361	7,197 7,426	6,526 6,908	4,134 5,020	3,502 4,271	2,488 3,009	1,234 1,598	413 615	99 141	14 38	4 3
7,339 7,843	6,394 6,815	6,025 6,292	5,266 5,511	5,011 5,152	3,907 4,145	3,391 3,986	2,535 2,943	2,152 2,462	1,172 1,380	614 695	209 248	34 58	4 12	2 1
5,329 5,931	4,774 5,205	4,606 4,930	3,745 4,119	3,538 3,716	2,649 2,950	2,391 2,830	1,827 2,208	1,564 1,757	875 1,028	424 533	155 182	30 45	4 17	.
17,324 20,876	15,488 18,074	14,119 16,179	12,238 13,978	11,142 12,703	9,086 10,214	8,648 10,215	6,152 7,592	4,540 5,601	2,682 3,481	1,320 1,919	477 735	98 196	23 52	2 5
9,977 11,603	8,992 10,213	8,223 9,283	7,433 8,266	6,578 7,576	5,299 6,156	4,388 5,452	3,167 4,150	2,432 3,235	1,378 1,976	699 1,029	198 426	41 16	11 3	.
13,580 16,257	12,001 13,761	11,493 12,818	9,788 10,803	9,219 10,110	7,155 7,840	6,696 8,143	4,688 5,822	3,691 4,790	2,132 2,897	1,129 1,604	380 604	91 197	18 45	2 11
13,351 15,826	11,621 13,458	11,006 12,646	9,364 10,049	8,482 9,510	6,121 7,059	5,796 6,746	3,712 4,808	3,207 4,065	1,758 2,351	877 1,210	276 462	75 144	15 36	4 2
3,242 3,247	2,976 2,904	2,884 2,718	2,523 2,334	2,193 2,235	1,807 1,673	1,696 1,741	1,168 1,330	1,015 1,111	602 695	280 415	113 143	16 56	3 14	.
7,798 7,754	7,047 7,055	6,726 6,598	5,822 5,681	5,304 5,257	4,153 4,066	3,808 3,977	2,570 2,758	2,174 2,444	1,239 1,559	669 842	191 293	42 70	9 29	1
22,972 21,364	19,675 17,889	17,004 15,805	13,410 12,449	11,379 10,783	8,267 7,959	7,071 7,295	4,511 4,979	3,444 3,835	1,726 2,094	890 1,089	280 356	57 103	9 19	2
8,595 8,934	7,630 7,787	6,995 6,876	5,840 5,907	5,186 5,203	3,837 3,661	3,410 3,261	2,266 2,505	1,844 2,205	1,122 1,297	484 704	171 276	38 71	5 11	1
17,073 17,883	14,601 14,941	12,893 13,070	10,689 10,774	9,267 9,389	6,652 7,123	5,780 6,229	3,529 4,126	2,794 3,369	1,406 1,912	743 917	248 315	54 70	10 17	1 3
7,533 8,039	6,522 7,009	6,002 6,228	5,368 5,333	4,867 4,957	3,869 3,835	3,395 3,480	2,244 2,530	1,876 1,968	1,061 1,177	528 552	149 173	30 35	6 7	.
792 751	673 662	643 619	590 606	504 516	465 412	355 385	224 270	209 210	151 151	64 71	22 27	3 1	.	.
13,747 13,211	11,691 11,511	10,368 9,952	9,129 8,814	8,018 7,847	6,448 6,003	5,586 5,616	3,580 3,834	2,787 3,050	1,771 2,086	917 1,097	291 381	70 96	8 15	1
9,286 9,926	8,359 8,881	7,865 8,165	6,973 6,914	6,004 6,111	4,628 4,664	3,981 4,182	2,745 3,012	2,175 2,334	1,295 1,449	583 643	187 210	38 53	6 16	2
8,492 8,827	7,684 7,597	6,938 7,139	6,053 5,950	5,306 5,299	3,969 4,070	3,486 3,484	2,459 2,605	1,706 1,863	948 1,038	495 471	165 177	31 31	5 10	1
14,775 15,646	12,645 12,919	11,283 11,662	9,316 9,387	8,079 8,133	5,491 5,976	5,020 5,490	3,218 3,698	2,407 2,675	1,390 1,467	581 744	194 242	44 77	7 8	.
76,307 81,901	63,582 65,990	57,370 59,361	44,393 45,748	37,064 37,856	23,991 25,831	20,386 23,366	12,685 15,034	8,955 10,465	4,351 5,615	1,880 2,531	578 789	107 191	30 46	7 11
46,966 47,360	41,249 39,912	34,577 34,514	29,227 28,935	24,740 24,733	18,293 18,819	15,279 16,190	10,297 11,307	7,110 7,985	3,737 4,427	1,653 2,159	550 658	88 142	14 29	.
9,200 9,372	7,831 7,945	6,757 7,211	5,633 5,921	4,974 5,437	3,635 4,060	3,202 3,660	2,304 2,694	1,742 2,070	1,052 1,270	500 663	163 233	31 52	3 7	2
6,299 6,297	5,502 5,633	4,799 4,991	4,269 4,454	3,873 4,086	3,323 3,400	3,101 3,299	2,342 2,569	1,774 2,034	1,164 1,340	564 735	215 278	43 82	7 15	3
14,977 14,294	12,445 12,048	10,713 10,577	8,611 8,648	7,416 7,510	5,134 5,492	4,450 4,901	2,966 3,571	2,113 2,620	1,193 1,744	661 897	187 349	41 98	14 26	3
10,842 10,830	9,039 9,256	7,957 8,149	6,398 6,775	5,718 6,171	4,165 4,616	3,604 4,303	2,626 3,166	1,862 2,455	1,019 1,437	549 739	211 274	51 78	12 18	5
6,284 6,697	5,642 5,871	5,042 5,295	4,163 4,345	3,873 4,140	2,963 3,194	2,799 2,956	1,944 2,336	1,403 1,797	818 1,072	447 531	140 228	36 57	6 14	3
1,923 1,873	1,681 1,653	1,482 1,492	1,338 1,308	1,175 1,171	1,013 958	868	623	545	319	159	60	10	4	.

Table XXII.—England and Wales.—

Registration Counties.	All Ages.		Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—
	Both Sexes.	Males and Females.						
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.								
42. Monmouthshire	177,130 {	M. . 92,301 F. . 84,829	12,202 11,849	10,307 10,479	9,250 9,190	8,998 8,034	9,443 8,005	8,149 7,026
43. South Wales :—								
Glamorganshire	240,095 {	M. . 125,087 F. . 115,008	16,654 16,383	14,292 14,175	12,737 12,285	12,231 11,000	13,512 11,525	11,933 9,912
Cardiganshire	94,672 {	M. . 45,519 F. . 49,153	6,297 6,183	6,164 5,997	5,590 5,422	4,752 5,025	3,684 4,526	2,996 3,500
Pembrokeshire	84,472 {	M. . 39,620 F. . 44,852	5,562 5,475	5,488 5,345	4,887 4,763	3,964 4,410	2,862 3,975	2,538 3,423
Cardiganshire	97,614 {	M. . 45,155 F. . 52,459	6,247 6,068	6,108 6,115	5,649 5,533	4,560 5,183	3,383 4,449	2,724 3,879
Brecknockshire	59,178 {	M. . 29,991 F. . 29,185	3,768 3,651	3,428 3,353	3,098 2,997	2,916 2,917	2,887 2,717	2,388 2,325
Radnorshire	31,425 {	M. . 16,118 F. . 15,307	2,147 1,962	1,967 1,827	1,700 1,670	1,629 1,515	1,424 1,356	1,144 1,139
44. North Wales :—								
Montgomeryshire	77,142 {	M. . 38,541 F. . 38,601	4,636 4,646	4,654 4,568	4,444 4,405	4,122 3,895	3,354 3,234	2,590 2,690
Flintshire	41,047 {	M. . 20,787 F. . 20,260	2,787 2,661	2,739 2,630	2,555 2,396	2,118 1,761	1,666 1,506	1,471 1,384
Denbighshire	96,915 {	M. . 48,639 F. . 48,276	6,280 6,011	5,812 5,674	5,694 5,311	4,953 4,540	4,027 4,102	3,523 3,602
Merionethshire	51,307 {	M. . 25,389 F. . 25,918	3,306 3,242	3,241 2,993	2,879 2,867	2,479 2,417	1,952 1,986	1,697 1,840
Carnarvonshire	94,674 {	M. . 46,472 F. . 48,202	6,173 5,957	5,883 5,636	5,316 5,184	4,558 4,702	3,668 4,004	3,421 3,756
Anglesey	43,243 {	M. . 21,172 F. . 22,071	2,851 2,862	2,597 2,647	2,416 2,250	2,072 2,016	1,726 1,824	1,547 1,681

TABLE XXIII.—SCOTLAND.—AGES of MALES and FEMALES

Counties.	All Ages.		Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—
	Both Sexes.	Males and Females.						
SCOTLAND	2,888,742 {	M. 1,375,479 F. 1,513,263	189,055 182,452	172,106 167,747	162,554 154,896	145,855 133,989	128,612 131,806	104,332 125,966
SOUTHERN COUNTIES*								
1. Dumfriesshire	78,123 {	M. . 37,186 F. . 40,937	5,309 5,175	4,823 4,745	4,579 4,269	3,777 3,928	3,034 3,610	2,566 3,055
2. Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	43,121 {	M. . 20,223 F. . 22,898	2,700 2,627	2,736 2,616	2,625 2,518	2,078 2,237	1,581 2,082	1,252 1,711
3. Wigtownshire	43,389 {	M. . 20,335 F. . 23,054	2,892 2,827	2,818 2,801	2,667 2,591	2,241 2,237	1,488 2,054	1,258 1,680
4. Ayrshire	189,858 {	M. . 92,930 F. . 96,928	14,121 13,291	12,568 12,220	11,217 10,685	9,479 9,587	8,290 9,254	7,100 7,635
5. Buteshire	16,608 {	M. . 7,518 F. . 9,090	972 862	923 922	1,035 904	792 967	615 879	464 705
6. Renfrewshire	161,091 {	M. . 75,690 F. . 85,401	10,728 10,105	9,492 9,277	9,076 8,737	7,920 9,687	7,509 9,802	5,970 7,455
7. Dumbartonshire	45,103 {	M. . 22,400 F. . 22,703	2,666 2,825	2,814 2,755	2,692 2,458	2,361 2,374	2,408 2,389	1,826 1,814
8. Lanarkshire	530,169 {	M. . 257,060 F. . 273,109	35,905 35,250	30,394 29,768	28,210 27,405	28,032 29,594	28,496 31,562	23,439 25,987
9. Stirlingshire	86,237 {	M. . 42,234 F. . 44,003	6,076 5,731	5,550 5,442	5,035 4,788	4,427 4,355	3,850 4,043	3,088 3,477

* In this topographical arrangement of the Counties, Scotland is divided, on the same principle as England, into two Divisions the Lowlands of Scotland; the latter comprises the Highlands and

Ages of Males and Females, &c.—continued.

30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	95—	100 and upwards.
7,108 8,069	6,064 5,046	5,153 4,412	4,016 3,542	3,478 2,939	2,407 2,182	2,197 2,131	1,401 1,465	1,034 1,109	601 697	347 403	112 186	27 52	7 11	2
10,012 8,248	8,278 6,951	6,709 5,657	5,275 4,552	4,175 3,826	3,001 2,932	2,379 2,573	1,602 1,849	1,082 1,363	668 923	355 528	140 212	39 84	10 24	3 6
2,715 3,038	2,488 2,682	2,181 2,319	1,844 2,110	1,770 1,848	1,366 1,593	1,264 1,517	863 1,201	712 943	456 626	234 407	107 160	28 66	8 13	7
2,428 2,780	2,183 2,529	1,887 2,218	1,590 1,890	1,564 1,889	1,273 1,497	1,153 1,443	813 1,105	645 891	406 584	244 403	95 154	32 63	5 13	1 2
2,610 3,361	2,423 3,058	2,102 2,765	1,908 2,370	1,875 2,187	1,478 1,879	1,399 1,876	996 1,282	802 1,069	507 728	262 440	92 151	26 47	4 17	2
2,040 1,897	1,860 1,671	1,608 1,490	1,315 1,146	1,117 1,101	970 944	901 948	629 705	501 598	289 356	189 245	60 93	23 24	5 7	1
1,003 911	873 855	825 696	722 687	610 573	544 519	512 513	386 337	302 340	203 196	70 120	43 38	11 10	3 1	2
2,282 2,198	2,071 2,096	1,937 1,945	1,748 1,708	1,552 1,555	1,388 1,351	1,319 1,400	942 1,030	777 877	411 527	220 303	70 117	16 30	7 5	1
1,393 1,313	1,230 1,074	1,027 1,059	912 955	834 823	692 693	535 698	322 460	228 336	140 172	84 71	28 21	3 3	2 1	1
3,199 3,155	2,799 2,749	2,497 2,529	2,089 2,170	2,017 1,952	1,628 1,641	1,492 1,641	1,010 1,086	792 914	467 633	248 382	79 113	29 37	4 6	2
1,508 1,625	1,538 1,520	1,341 1,297	1,107 1,173	1,029 1,018	804 922	845 928	597 708	479 598	318 415	173 201	73 78	18 25	5 3	2
3,047 3,138	2,897 2,937	2,387 2,437	1,982 2,097	1,817 2,004	1,514 1,644	1,390 1,609	935 1,092	701 883	465 611	226 343	73 127	14 33	5 5	3
1,419 1,507	1,187 1,325	1,054 1,107	878 914	885 899	674 735	702 752	403 571	312 407	254 305	150 179	37 71	6 13	1 5	1

enumerated March 31st, 1851.—In COUNTIES.*

30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	95—	100 and upwards.
88,540 104,966	75,862 89,072	70,895 82,711	56,559 65,509	51,572 65,029	36,489 44,352	33,317 44,734	22,043 29,241	17,525 24,043	9,915 13,664	5,689 8,770	1,880 3,045	525 951	122 249	32 71
58,694 67,734	49,539 56,407	45,159 51,866	34,809 40,009	31,747 38,387	21,401 25,786	18,978 24,900	12,245 16,121	9,293 12,502	5,083 6,955	2,585 3,830	781 1,330	180 378	36 75	7 18
29,846 37,232	26,323 32,665	25,736 30,845	21,750 25,500	21,825 26,642	15,088 18,566	14,339 19,774	9,798 13,120	8,232 11,541	4,832 6,709	3,104 4,940	1,099 1,665	345 573	86 174	25 53
2,243 2,703	2,039 2,451	1,836 2,232	1,511 1,782	1,442 1,763	1,036 1,275	1,034 1,333	733 941	580 781	353 488	177 267	59 100	12 27	3 5	1
1,096 1,441	1,074 1,316	1,019 1,275	815 1,063	829 1,036	586 729	583 777	408 532	353 450	231 256	117 153	37 55	9 20	4 2	2
1,121 1,456	1,084 1,351	997 1,205	745 939	759 974	580 677	609 732	356 510	352 458	205 293	102 159	40 63	18 23	3 3	1
5,771 6,484	5,150 5,158	4,578 5,158	3,510 3,980	3,215 3,604	2,316 2,532	2,057 2,468	1,377 1,703	1,092 1,355	632 772	324 452	192 280	27 47	4 7	3
427 589	392 556	372 546	325 466	325 431	239 346	211 311	159 205	140 182	70 114	38 75	14 25	4 3	2 2	2
5,214 6,484	4,323 4,834	4,104 4,769	3,014 3,573	2,761 3,329	1,687 2,147	1,601 2,205	932 1,196	741 1,015	358 513	195 284	46 97	10 26	7 6	2
1,434 1,589	1,190 1,306	1,170 1,219	940 963	885 927	568 586	478 546	265 339	201 303	111 170	62 100	25 33	4 5	2 2	1
19,455 20,981	15,270 16,418	13,888 14,924	9,691 10,419	8,567 10,150	5,198 6,174	4,504 6,056	2,614 3,468	1,832 2,611	957 1,335	471 698	126 214	27 70	3 19	6
2,712 2,920	2,263 2,643	2,180 2,389	1,746 1,901	1,644 1,727	1,079 1,247	934 1,194	657 839	475 634	303 351	152 208	54 86	7 24	2 3	1

or groups of Counties, designated *Southern Counties* and *Northern Counties*. The former division includes the greater part of part of the Lowlands. The returns are for the Counties proper.

TABLE XXV.—PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF AGE, 31st March 1851.

DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.		To 100 Males at each Age, the Proportion of Females at the same Age.					DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.		To 100 Males at each Age, the Proportion of Females at the same Age.					DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.		To 100 Males at each Age, the Proportion of Females at the same Age.				
AGES.		All Ages.	0—	20—	40—	80 & upwards.	AGES.		All Ages.	0—	20—	40—	80 & upwards.	AGES.		All Ages.	0—	20—	40—	80 & upwards.
AGES.																				
ENGLAND.																				
I.—LONDON.		113.5	104.1	119.3	116.8	116.9	197.2													
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.																				
1 Surrey (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>).		101.7	96.9	108.1	101.4	105.8	124.5													
2 Kent (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>).		100.2	97.1	102.7	101.0	105.5	127.7													
3 Sussex.		101.1	98.6	111.9	102.4	100.3	112.1													
4 Hampshire.		100.7	97.8	102.4	101.5	104.2	120.3													
5 Berkshire.		100.2	97.0	103.7	99.2	108.7	109.9													
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
6 Middlesex (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>).		105.4	95.4	115.0	109.2	118.1	165.8													
7 Hertfordshire.		101.2	97.7	104.3	101.8	109.3	126.9													
8 Buckinghamshire.		102.5	96.1	110.1	105.1	110.8	107.7													
9 Oxfordshire.		99.0	96.5	101.9	98.6	104.1	105.3													
10 Northamptonshire.		100.3	99.1	100.0	100.0	108.9	115.7													
11 Huntingdonshire.		100.9	99.4	101.6	99.6	109.2	141.9													
12 Bedfordshire.		107.0	102.5	116.3	104.7	116.6	110.6													
13 Cambridgeshire.		100.5	98.2	102.2	99.6	109.1	139.2													
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																				
14 Essex.		99.2	97.5	102.0	97.1	102.7	120.3													
15 Suffolk.		102.9	98.5	109.6	100.8	108.9	135.8													
16 Norfolk.		105.8	99.6	113.8	103.9	115.4														
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.																				
17 Wiltshire.		102.6	96.3	108.8	104.4	114.0	117.5													
18 Dorsetshire.		106.3	99.7	111.0	108.2	117.5	127.2													
19 Devonshire.		110.4	100.1	111.0	114.0	123.5	151.4													
20 Cornwall.		107.4	97.5	114.4	112.8	120.5	171.5													
21 Somersetshire.		110.3	100.2	112.2	110.4	125.8	151.9													
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
22 Gloucestershire.		111.3	101.1	122.9	112.3	124.2	148.7													
23 Herefordshire.		99.0	96.8	100.2	95.2	108.8	151.4													
24 Shropshire.		100.2	98.5	100.8	98.8	109.7	135.4													
25 Staffordshire.		96.5	98.1	92.9	91.9	108.7	126.7													
26 Worcestershire.		103.7	100.1	108.1	100.6	112.8	152.7													
27 Warwickshire.		103.6	100.9	105.7	102.2	116.2	135.2													
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
28 Leicestershire.		103.5	99.5	110.6	101.2	106.7	107.6													
29 Rutlandshire.		95.6	93.6	100.6	97.8	108.2	114.6													
30 Lincolnshire.		98.7	97.8	99.4	96.0	106.3	123.5													
31 Nottinghamshire.		101.6	100.4	109.1	101.5	106.7	113.0													
32 Derbyshire.		101.3	99.7	103.4	103.9	104.6	99.0													
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.																				
33 Cheshire.		104.6	100.7	110.0	101.9	110.8	159.9													
34 Lancashire.		104.9	101.0	109.0	103.6	117.5	137.1													
IX.—YORKSHIRE.																				
35 West Riding (with East Riding).		100.9	99.6	101.5	100.3	109.6	129.7													
36 North Riding.		104.2	99.8	105.3	107.8	116.8	116.9													
37 North Riding.		101.4	97.1	103.9	102.8	110.2	133.7													
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.																				
38 Durham.		98.8	97.0	96.2	101.1	119.7	151.9													
39 Northumberland.		103.0	99.0	102.6	106.1	124.7	135.0													
40 Cumberland.		103.1	97.6	106.2	100.1	117.3	111.3													
41 Westmorland.		100.4	98.5	102.4	98.4	106.1	127.9													
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.																				
42 Monmouthshire.		91.9	97.0	85.0	86.9	103.2	132.7													
43 South Wales.		101.5	98.2	100.4	101.9	121.2	159.7													
44 North Wales.		101.2	96.5	101.9	102.4	118.4	151.3													
SCOTLAND.																				
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.																				
1 Dumfriesshire.		110.1	98.0	119.4	120.6	131.2	159.4													
2 Kirkcudbright (Stewartry).		112.2	97.7	120.9	126.3	127.9	138.9													
3 Wigornishire.		113.4	98.7	109.7	123.1	130.9	152.7													
4 Ayrshire.		104.3	96.6	102.7	113.1	122.1	154.5													
5 Butehire.		120.9	98.2	143.8	141.9	140.0	181.0													
6 Kentirehire.		112.8	101.6	123.5	119.5	135.7	159.2													
7 Dumfriesshire.		101.3	96.1	103.5	103.7	128.7	153.8													
8 Lanarkshire.		106.2	99.6	109.6	111.6	135.7	160.3													
9 Stirlingshire.		104.2	96.7	109.2	127.4	149.8	169.1													
10 Linlithgowshire.		98.3	95.7	92.4	106.2	127.4	149.8													
11 Edinburghshire.		117.2	100.7	127.3	133.2	150.5	166.8													
12 Peeblesshire.		100.2	91.7	116.8	103.4	91.6	116.0													
13 Selkirkshire.		102.2	96.9	106.9	108.6	106.3	116.0													
14 Roxburghshire.		104.8	95.5	112.4	113.2	120.1	155.6													
15 Berwickshire.		108.2	98.0	118.5	113.2	127.7	150.5													
16 Haddingtonshire.		106.6	91.1	119.1	114.6	116.2	130.5													
17 Fifeshire.		109.8	97.4	120.7	120.7	130.2	150.7													
18 Kinrosshire.		107.3	92.9	122.2	119.2	131.2	150.5													
19 Clackmannanshire.		102.4	95.3	104.0	113.1	115.4	106.8													
NORTHERN COUNTIES.																				
20 Perthshire.		109.0	97.2	118.7	115.7	128.2	130.6													
21 Forfarshire.		116.5	101.6	133.7	122.8	118.4	162.1													
22 Kincardineshire.		103.4	95.5	103.2	108.9	134.8	163.2													
23 Aberdeenshire.		111.5	97.6	121.1	121.7	140.4	180.5													
24 Banffshire.		111.8	98.1	122.1	122.1	142.5	175.0													
25 Elginshire.		114.2	99.5	124.2	123.2	144.3	167.2													
26 Nairnshire.		112.1	96.6	121.7	120.2	141.3	132.7													
27 Invernessshire.		114.6	100.0	128.7	120.1	138.5	166.5													
28 Argyllshire.		102.2	95.6	107.1	109.7	151.9	181.9													
29 Ross & Cromartyshire.		107.9	97.9	124.3	124.7	135.0	161.0													
30 Sutherlandshire.		116.4	99.8	129.1	124.9	145.5	161.9													
31 Caithnessshire.		111.2	95.8	124.1	116.5	151.3	160.5													
32 Orkney and Shetland.		127.4	98.1	170.6	138.9	161.4	173.0													
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.																				
Isle of Man.		110.3	99.2	125.3	116.6	116.5	133.0													
Jersey.		117.1	105.5	128.3	120.5	130.0	200.8													
Guernsey.		114.8	102.1	123.2	123.5	127.4	175.0													
This Table may be read thus:—In Surrey (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>), to every 100 Males of all ages there were 101.7 Females; at the age 0 and under 25, there were 96.9 Females to every 100 Males of the same age; at the age 20 and under 40, there were 108.1 Females to every 100 Males of the same age; and so for the other ages.																				

This Table may be read thus:—In Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*), to every 100 Males of all ages there were 101.7 Females; at the age 0 and under 20, there were 96.9 Females to every 100 Males of the same age; at the age 20 and under 40, there were 108.1 Females to every 100 Males of the same age; and so for the other ages.

CONJUGAL OR CIVIL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER AND AGES OF UNMARRIED, MARRIED, and WIDOWED PERSONS.

	ALL AGES. #	Under 15 Years.	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	95—	100 and upwards.
GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.																				
Unmarried { Males . . .	6,449,318	759,324	1,020,818	746,143	564,278	189,675	113,816	80,933	56,485	44,947	30,415	25,789	15,403	11,446	5,969	2,567	916	228	72	14
{ Females . . .	6,478,805	762,218	1,019,393	717,955	568,301	184,874	122,594	90,760	65,241	57,081	40,213	39,311	25,530	20,441	11,795	6,605	2,173	614	133	42
Married { Husbands . . .	3,301,271	.	4,460,181	441	435,004	504,884	477,764	439,362	364,670	318,207	225,695	189,050	116,753	76,982	37,444	15,169	2,875	728	131	30
{ Wives . . .	3,461,524	.	25,607	307,395	318,127	518,519	484,812	410,418	343,505	288,042	197,015	155,166	89,278	51,947	22,276	7,265	1,568	268	51	5
Widowed { Widowers . . .	382,969	.	81	2,462	9,423	16,311	21,394	28,399	37,422	37,286	47,622	42,780	44,759	44,759	32,001	19,912	7,599	1,807	359	67
{ Widows . . .	795,590	.	317	5,106	17,305	31,817	42,236	60,259	66,462	86,023	81,009	106,417	91,828	88,276	61,408	37,486	14,462	4,072	946	161
ENGLAND AND WALES.																				
Unmarried { Males . . .	5,488,715	1,100,976	869,325	631,842	508,362	189,976	95,889	67,180	47,522	37,155	25,815	21,649	13,055	9,629	5,068	2,107	752	188	52	12
{ Females . . .	5,468,850	1,102,847	861,453	598,712	506,607	161,604	99,443	71,520	51,044	41,102	30,823	29,550	19,119	15,217	8,837	4,630	1,580	456	77	15
Married { Husbands . . .	2,928,561	.	3,815	159,445	382,692	443,684	418,207	382,255	318,188	274,592	196,491	161,866	101,018	65,817	31,809	12,528	3,164	550	105	18
{ Wives . . .	3,015,634	.	22,240	268,094	450,220	468,305	421,957	373,391	300,195	249,502	173,391	136,237	76,862	45,590	19,722	6,312	1,355	222	44	5
Widowed { Widowers . . .	333,926	.	76	2,168	8,200	14,240	18,484	24,576	37,172	34,057	32,486	41,735	37,567	39,284	28,139	17,055	6,507	1,544	290	48
{ Widows . . .	661,894	.	260	4,326	14,101	26,128	34,819	49,207	54,868	70,031	67,181	88,283	77,698	74,625	52,527	31,268	12,047	3,291	753	117
SCOTLAND.																				
Unmarried { Males . . .	918,184	531,715	145,248	107,104	53,497	28,466	17,179	12,960	8,611	7,531	4,408	3,947	2,237	1,760	866	443	152	39	19	2
{ Females . . .	964,182	505,095	150,713	113,611	58,605	33,200	22,159	18,485	13,681	13,449	9,079	9,459	5,980	5,064	2,848	1,901	578	104	54	27
Married { Husbands . . .	410,149	.	603	21,028	49,748	89,074	86,096	54,261	41,916	41,027	27,493	21,761	14,876	10,467	5,350	2,531	683	176	45	12
{ Wives . . .	422,296	.	3,224	37,463	64,448	66,566	59,948	51,717	40,819	36,390	22,153	18,059	9,518	6,018	2,404	910	194	43	6	.
Widowed { Widowers . . .	46,746	.	4	280	1,087	2,000	2,487	3,674	4,032	5,014	4,488	5,609	4,910	5,108	3,699	3,713	1,045	310	48	18
{ Widows . . .	126,785	.	52	712	2,853	5,180	6,995	10,469	10,950	15,190	13,120	17,246	13,426	12,961	8,412	5,959	2,273	744	169	44
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.																				
Unmarried { Males . . .	42,199	24,631	6,305	4,997	2,418	1,253	748	591	352	261	212	191	111	57	35	17	12	1	1	.
{ Females . . .	45,767	24,276	7,227	5,612	3,029	1,571	992	755	516	510	311	352	231	160	110	74	15	4	2	.
Married { Husbands . . .	22,158	.	22	970	2,504	3,126	2,961	2,840	2,575	2,378	1,611	1,423	848	598	285	108	28	2	3	.
{ Wives . . .	23,594	.	143	1,818	3,459	3,628	3,267	3,000	2,492	2,090	1,471	1,070	581	339	150	43	19	3	1	.
Widowed { Widowers . . .	2,297	.	1	14	46	82	123	149	174	218	212	288	283	277	223	144	47	13	2	1
{ Widows . . .	6,911	.	5	48	149	309	412	563	644	800	708	888	704	660	469	319	142	37	4	.

The Table is read thus:—In Great Britain with the Islands in the British Seas there were unmarried, 6,449,318 males, of whom 3,719,324 were under 15 years of age, 1,020,818 aged 15 and under 20 years, 746,143 aged 20 and under 25 years, and so on; and 6,478,805 females, of whom 3,692,218 were under 15 years of age, 1,019,393 aged 15 and under 20 years, 717,955 aged 20 and under 25 years, and so on. There were married persons, 3,301,271 husbands, 4,460 under 20 years of age, 181,441 aged 20 and under 25 years, and so on; and 3,461,524 wives, 25,607 under 20 years of age, 307,395 aged 20 and under 25 years, and so on. And there were of widowed persons 382,969 widowers, 81 under 20 years of age, 2,462 aged 20 and under 25 years, and so on; and 795,590 widows, 317 under 20 years of age, 5,106 aged 20 and under 25 years, and so on.

Note.—In the few instances in which persons described as married have been returned at any age under 15, they have been classified with the persons aged 15 and under 20 years.

* The Civil Condition of Persons above 20 years of age is given in subsequent Tables, pp. 119–121.

TABLE XXVIII.—GREAT BRITAIN.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS aged 20 YEARS and upwards.

	Total.	Bachelors and Spinners.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.				
GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS . . . { M. 5,458,815 F. 5,998,384	1,689,116	3,386,811	382,888	
ENGLAND AND WALES { M. 4,717,013 F. 5,099,584	1,428,434	2,954,729	333,850	
SCOTLAND { M. 705,909 F. 854,179	249,421	409,746	46,742	
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. . . { M. 35,893 F. 44,621	11,261	22,336	2,296	
	1,767,194	3,435,917	795,273	

The Table is read thus:—In Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas, there were, of the age of 20 years and upwards, 5,458,815 Males, of whom 1,689,116 were Bachelors, 3,386,811 Husbands, and 382,888 Widowers; and 5,998,384 Females, of whom 1,767,194 were Spinners, 3,435,917 Wives, and 795,273 Widows.

TABLE XXIX.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS aged 20 YEARS and upwards.

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Total.	Bachelors and Spinners.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.				
ENGLAND AND WALES . . . { M. 4,717,013 F. 5,099,584	1,428,434	2,954,729	333,850	
I. LONDON . . . { M. 612,545 F. 762,418	196,857	398,624	37,064	
II. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES . . . { M. 434,431 F. 452,703	140,341	260,909	33,181	
III. SOUTH - MIDLAND COUNTIES . . . { M. 321,604 F. 339,171	89,474	206,232	25,898	
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES . . . { M. 292,254 F. 311,466	79,189	189,522	23,547	
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES . . . { M. 451,416 F. 526,588	128,395	291,037	32,004	
VI. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES . . . { M. 567,038 F. 593,749	169,129	358,639	39,270	
VII. NORTH - MIDLAND COUNTIES . . . { M. 322,021 F. 332,658	92,604	205,028	24,189	
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES . . . { M. 649,175 F. 702,655	200,492	404,314	44,349	
IX. YORKSHIRE . . . { M. 471,213 F. 488,732	140,310	298,984	33,899	
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES . . . { M. 255,660 F. 265,800	86,054	151,995	17,611	
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE & WALES . . . { M. 117,636 F. 124,044	105,569	189,425	22,642	
I.—LONDON.				
London (<i>Middlesex Pt.</i>) . . . { M. 469,665 F. 570,442	148,829	294,437	26,399	
„ (<i>Surrey Part</i>) . . . { M. 125,055 F. 152,465	34,896	82,197	7,962	
„ (<i>Kent Part</i>) . . . { M. 37,825 F. 39,511	13,132	21,990	2,703	
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.				
1. Surrey (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>) . . . { M. 53,916 F. 57,089	17,440	32,406	4,090	
2. Kent (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>) . . . { M. 129,804 F. 133,491	42,847	77,460	9,497	
3. Sussex . . . { M. 87,898 F. 94,266	26,842	54,028	7,028	
4. Hampshire . . . { M. 109,598 F. 113,035	36,933	64,452	8,163	
5. Berkshire . . . { M. 53,195 F. 54,822	16,229	32,563	4,403	
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.				
6. Middlesex (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>) . . . { M. 39,348 F. 44,842	12,430	24,235	2,683	
7. Hertfordshire . . . { M. 45,084 F. 47,068	13,005	28,489	3,590	
8. Buckinghamshire . . . { M. 36,718 F. 39,852	9,011	24,391	3,316	
9. Oxfordshire . . . { M. 45,851 F. 46,401	13,828	27,858	4,165	
10. Northamptonshire . . . { M. 57,482 F. 58,253	15,803	37,026	4,653	
11. Huntingdonshire . . . { M. 15,449 F. 15,811	3,822	10,438	1,189	
12. Bedfordshire . . . { M. 31,534 F. 33,495	7,236	21,709	2,589	
13. Cambridgeshire . . . { M. 50,138 F. 51,449	14,339	32,086	3,713	
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.				
14. Essex . . . { M. 91,567 F. 92,278	27,067	57,003	7,497	
15. Suffolk . . . { M. 87,250 F. 93,121	22,532	57,395	7,323	
16. Norfolk . . . { M. 113,437 F. 126,067	29,590	75,124	8,723	
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.				
17. Wiltshire . . . { M. 62,049 F. 67,196	16,673	40,168	5,208	
18. Dorsetshire . . . { M. 45,026 F. 50,586	12,615	28,881	3,530	
19. Devonshire . . . { M. 145,336 F. 173,371	43,289	92,269	9,848	
20. Cornwall . . . { M. 85,209 F. 99,070	25,213	54,866	5,130	
21. Somersetshire . . . { M. 113,816 F. 135,765	30,675	74,853	8,288	
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.				
22. Gloucestershire . . . { M. 107,320 F. 126,682	30,850	68,655	7,815	
23. Herefordshire . . . { M. 28,061 F. 28,259	9,793	16,038	2,230	
24. Shropshire . . . { M. 66,782 F. 67,909	22,038	39,655	5,089	

Table XXIX.—England and Wales.—Conjugal Condition of Persons aged 20 Years and upwards—*continued*.

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Total.	Bachelors and Spinners.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.	Divisions and Registration Counties.	Total.	Bachelors and Spinners.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.					Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.				
VI.—West-Midland Counties.— <i>cont.</i>					X.—Northern Counties.— <i>continued.</i>				
25. Staffordshire . . . { M. 169,012	50,624	107,532	10,856	40. Cumberland . . . { M. 51,407	18,472	29,172	3,763		
{ F. 160,590	35,959	106,528	18,103	{ F. 55,501	17,635	29,942	7,924		
26. Worcestershire . . . { M. 68,147	20,091	43,158	4,898	41. Westmorland . . . { M. 15,720	5,713	8,623	1,384		
{ F. 72,720	20,493	43,255	8,972	{ F. 16,042	5,288	8,615	2,139		
27. Warwickshire . . . { M. 127,716	35,733	83,601	8,382	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.					
{ F. 135,189	35,110	83,515	16,564	42. Monmouthshire . . { M. 51,544	18,011	30,127	3,406		
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.					{ F. 45,277	9,929	29,872	5,476	
28. Leicestershire . . . { M. 61,560	15,994	40,426	5,140	43. South Wales . . . { M. 159,657	53,344	95,179	11,134		
{ F. 65,865	17,206	40,529	8,130	{ F. 166,710	47,934	96,485	22,291		
29. Rutlandshire . . . { M. 6,599	2,129	3,940	530	Glammorganshire . . { M. 69,173	25,055	39,719	4,399		
{ F. 6,661	1,830	3,941	890	{ F. 61,165	14,590	39,008	7,567		
30. Lincolnshire . . . { M. 106,870	31,192	66,278	7,399	Carmarthenshire . . { M. 22,716	6,541	14,523	1,652		
{ F. 106,359	26,919	66,436	13,004	{ F. 26,526	7,895	14,827	3,804		
31. Nottinghamshire . . { M. 77,637	21,088	50,643	5,906	Pembrokeshire . . . { M. 19,719	5,607	12,745	1,367		
{ F. 82,560	22,188	50,589	9,783	{ F. 24,859	8,133	13,311	3,415		
32. Derbyshire . . . { M. 69,355	20,200	41,741	5,414	Cardiganshire . . . { M. 22,591	6,859	13,961	1,771		
{ F. 71,213	19,191	43,768	8,254	{ F. 29,560	10,189	15,125	4,246		
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.					Brecknockshire . . { M. 16,783	5,953	9,538	1,292	
33. Cheshire . . . { M. 110,100	32,897	69,186	8,017	{ F. 16,267	4,518	9,542	2,207		
{ F. 118,913	34,676	69,939	14,298	Radnorshire . . . { M. 8,675	3,329	4,693	652		
34. Lancashire . . . { M. 539,075	167,595	335,148	36,332	{ F. 8,333	3,609	4,672	1,052		
{ F. 583,742	171,791	339,505	72,386	44. North Wales . . . { M. 106,435	34,214	64,119	8,102		
IX.—YORKSHIRE.					{ F. 112,057	31,372	64,960	15,725	
35. West Riding . . . { M. 352,293	101,368	225,980	24,945	Montgomeryshire . . { M. 20,685	7,155	11,867	1,663		
{ F. 359,821	91,706	225,442	42,073	{ F. 21,087	6,191	11,902	2,994		
36. East Riding (with York) . . . { M. 68,674	21,897	42,174	4,603	Flintshire . . . { M. 10,588	3,430	6,465	693		
{ F. 73,998	20,501	43,497	10,090	{ F. 10,812	2,500	6,521	1,791		
37. North Riding . . . { M. 52,246	17,065	30,830	4,351	Denbighshire . . . { M. 25,900	8,138	15,655	2,107		
{ F. 54,913	15,726	31,670	7,517	{ F. 26,740	7,391	15,635	3,714		
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.					Merionethshire . . { M. 13,484	4,332	8,072	1,080	
38. Durham . . . { M. 108,071	33,507	67,602	6,962	{ F. 14,399	4,123	8,250	2,026		
{ F. 108,507	24,484	69,805	14,278	Carnarvonshire . . { M. 24,542	7,662	15,120	1,760		
39. Northumberland . . { M. 80,462	28,362	46,598	5,502	{ F. 26,723	7,631	15,503	3,589		
{ F. 85,690	25,492	47,996	12,202	Anglesey . . . { M. 11,236	3,497	6,940	799		
				{ F. 12,296	3,536	7,149	1,611		

TABLE XXX.—SCOTLAND.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS aged 20 YEARS and upwards.

Divisions and Counties.	Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.	Divisions and Counties.	Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.					Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.				
SCOTLAND . . . { M. 705,909					Southern Counties.—<i>cont.</i>				
. . . { F. 854,179					9. Stirling . . . { M. 21,146	7,550	12,188	1,408	
SOUTHERN COUN- { M. 445,257					. . . { F. 23,687	7,788	12,361	3,538	
TIES . . . { F. 526,146					10. Linlithgow . . . { M. 7,931	2,927	4,486	518	
NORTHERN COUN- { M. 260,652					. . . { F. 7,992	2,408	4,446	1,138	
TIES . . . { F. 327,833					11. Edinburgh . . . { M. 63,803	23,292	36,110	4,401	
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.					. . . { F. 84,044	33,015	37,385	13,644	
1. Dumfries . . . { M. 18,698	6,620	10,686	1,392	12. Peebles . . . { M. 2,679	1,013	1,459	207		
. . . { F. 22,820	8,697	10,938	3,185	. . . { F. 2,912	1,149	1,453	310		
2. Kirkcudbright { M. 9,994	3,500	5,761	733	13. Selkirk . . . { M. 2,454	824	1,446	184		
(Stewartry) . . { F. 12,900	5,208	5,899	1,793	. . . { F. 2,637	908	1,437	292		
3. Wigtown . . . { M. 9,717	3,143	5,940	614	14. Roxburgh . . . { M. 12,896	4,608	7,375	913		
. . . { F. 12,578	4,641	6,111	1,826	. . . { F. 14,662	5,478	7,304	1,880		
4. Ayr . . . { M. 45,545	14,812	27,704	3,029	15. Berwick . . . { M. 8,941	3,101	5,197	643		
. . . { F. 51,145	15,812	28,162	7,151	. . . { F. 10,539	3,960	5,227	1,352		
5. Bute . . . { M. 3,797	1,504	2,048	245	16. Haddington . . { M. 8,815	2,976	5,213	626		
. . . { F. 5,435	2,269	2,253	913	. . . { F. 10,590	3,813	5,252	1,525		
6. Renfrew . . . { M. 38,474	12,605	23,264	2,605	17. Fife . . . { M. 36,570	11,310	22,726	2,534		
. . . { F. 47,595	15,667	24,186	7,742	. . . { F. 44,712	15,005	23,529	6,178		
7. Dumbarton . . { M. 11,567	4,608	6,256	703	18. Kinross . . . { M. 2,210	723	1,309	178		
. . . { F. 12,291	4,285	6,253	1,751	. . . { F. 2,673	987	1,312	374		
8. Lanark . . . { M. 134,519	46,813	79,195	8,511	19. Clackmannan . . { M. 5,501	1,806	3,385	310		
. . . { F. 151,092	47,278	80,181	23,633	. . . { F. 6,042	1,790	3,429	823		

Table XXX.—Scotland.—Conjugal Condition of Persons aged 20 Years and upwards—continued.

Divisions and Counties.	Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.	Divisions and Counties.	Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.
	Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.					Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.			
NORTHERN COUNTIES.					Northern Counties.—cont.				
20. Perth	{ M. 35,410 F. 42,254	{ 11,720 16,986	{ 18,988 19,177	{ 2,702 6,091	26. Nairn	{ M. 2,556 F. 3,195	{ 1,036 1,377	{ 1,357 1,365	{ 163 453
21. Forfar	{ M. 45,096 F. 59,019	{ 14,554 21,551	{ 27,502 28,625	{ 1,040 8,861	27. Inverness	{ M. 23,223 F. 29,791	{ 9,427 12,981	{ 12,469 12,696	{ 1,327 4,114
22. Kincardine	{ M. 8,818 F. 9,788	{ 3,211 3,425	{ 5,052 5,014	{ 575 1,329	28. Argyll	{ M. 22,286 F. 24,676	{ 8,789 8,466	{ 12,094 12,294	{ 1,403 3,916
23. Aberdeen	{ M. 51,091 F. 63,791	{ 18,916 24,504	{ 28,569 29,666	{ 3,588 9,621	29. Ross and Cro- marty	{ M. 20,780 F. 25,838	{ 7,859 10,470	{ 11,792 11,836	{ 1,129 3,512
24. Banff	{ M. 12,690 F. 15,955	{ 4,472 5,921	{ 7,380 7,710	{ 838 2,324	30. Sutherland	{ M. 6,362 F. 8,334	{ 2,579 3,817	{ 3,434 3,448	{ 349 1,069
25. Elgin	{ M. 9,449 F. 12,069	{ 3,504 4,982	{ 5,385 5,470	{ 560 1,617	31. Caithness	{ M. 9,320 F. 11,752	{ 3,694 4,924	{ 5,140 5,151	{ 486 1,677
					32. Orkney and Shet- land.	{ M. 13,549 F. 21,351	{ 3,905 8,792	{ 8,836 9,482	{ 808 3,077
Islands.					Total.	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Husbands and Wives.	Widowers and Widows.	
					Of the Age of 20 Years and upwards.				
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS					{ M. 35,891 F. 44,621	{ 11,261 14,264	{ 22,336 23,451	{ 2,296 6,906	
1. Isle of Man					{ M. 12,359 F. 15,013	{ 3,872 4,792	{ 7,642 7,985	{ 845 2,236	
2. Jersey					{ M. 14,657 F. 18,561	{ 4,587 5,849	{ 9,193 9,719	{ 877 2,973	
3. Guernsey and adjacent Islands					{ M. 8,877 F. 11,047	{ 2,802 3,623	{ 5,501 5,727	{ 574 1,697	

TABLE XXXI.—PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED, MARRIED, and WIDOWED PERSONS at Six Periods of Age, to 100 MALES and 100 FEMALES living at each of the Ages in GREAT BRITAIN, 31st March, 1851.

MALES.															
UNMARRIED.					HUSBANDS.					WIDOWERS.					
YEARS.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.	YEARS.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.	YEARS.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.	
All Ages.	63·1	62·5	66·8	63·1	All Ages.	33·2	33·7	29·8	33·4	All Ages.	3·8	3·8	3·4	3·4	
Aged 20 & upwards.	30·9	30·3	35·3	31·4	Aged 20 & upwards.	62·0	62·6	58·0	62·2	Aged 20 & upwards.	7·0	7·1	6·6	6·4	
0—	99·9	99·9	99·9	99·9	0—	·1	·1	·1	·1	0—	·0	·0	·0	·0	
20—	46·2	45·3	52·0	48·8	20—	52·2	53·1	46·5	49·8	20—	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·4	
40—	12·5	12·1	15·4	12·2	40—	79·4	79·8	76·7	81·3	40—	8·0	8·1	7·9	6·5	
60—	9·1	8·8	10·6	8·6	60—	65·0	64·9	65·9	68·3	60—	25·9	26·3	23·5	23·1	
80—	7·1	6·9	7·9	8·2	80—	37·3	36·4	41·8	37·3	80—	55·6	56·6	50·2	54·5	
100 & upwards.	·	·	·	·	100 & upwards.	27·0	23·1	37·5	·	100 & upwards.	·	·	·	·	
FEMALES.															
UNMARRIED.					WIVES.					WIDOWS.					
All Ages.	60·3	59·8	63·7	60·0	All Ages.	32·2	33·0	27·9	30·9	All Ages.	7·4	7·2	8·4	9·1	
Aged 20 & upwards.	29·5	28·3	36·1	32·0	Aged 20 & upwards.	57·3	58·7	49·1	51·6	Aged 20 & upwards.	13·3	13·0	14·8	15·5	
0—	99·5	99·4	99·5	99·5	0—	·5	·6	·5	·5	0—	·0	·0	·0	·0	
20—	42·0	40·9	48·2	46·0	20—	55·1	56·3	48·4	50·1	20—	2·9	2·8	3·3	3·9	
40—	14·0	12·8	21·2	15·2	40—	69·7	71·5	59·5	65·2	40—	16·3	15·7	19·3	19·6	
60—	12·7	11·3	20·9	14·9	60—	41·7	43·4	32·5	37·3	60—	45·5	45·3	46·6	47·9	
80—	12·6	10·9	20·7	14·3	80—	12·1	12·8	8·9	10·0	80—	75·3	76·3	70·4	75·7	
100 & upwards.	·	·	·	·	100 & upwards.	2·4	3·7	·	·	100 & upwards.	·	·	·	·	

Table XXXI. may be read thus:—At the age 20 and under 40 there were 46·2 unmarried men to every 100 of that age in Great Britain; 45·3 in every 100 in England and Wales; 52 in every 100 in Scotland; and 48·8 of every 100 men of that age in the Channel Islands. The proportion of Husbands to 100 men of the same age was 53·1 in England and Wales, 46·5 in Scotland, 49·8 in the Islands in the British Seas.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE XXXII.—GREAT BRITAIN.—OCCUPATIONS in 1851 of MALES and FEMALES—Under 20 Years,—20 Years and upwards, in Classes and Sub-Classes.

OCCUPATIONS.		GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.			
		Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL		4,764,743	4,737,535	5,458,815	5,998,384
PERSONS OF SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS AND CONDITIONS		4,750,536	4,704,455	5,404,029	5,924,604
CLASSES.					
THE QUEEN					I
Class I. Persons engaged in the general or local Government of the Country	I.	1,486	89	71,191	2,526
" II. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country	II.	7,773	..	88,714	..
" III. Persons in the Learned Professions (with their immediate Subordinates), either filling Public Offices, or in private Practice	III.	12,451	51	98,279	1,410
" IV. Persons engaged in Literature, the Fine Arts, and the Sciences	IV.	4,592	8,318	41,618	64,336
" V. Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices, or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives*	V.	3,389,492	3,780,565	21,779	3,227,150
" VI. Persons engaged in entertaining, clothing, and performing personal Offices for Man	VI.	120,504	458,168	512,209	1,329,292
" VII. Persons who buy or sell, keep, let, or lend, Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds	VII.	20,372	2,690	130,389	56,010
" VIII. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages	VIII.	100,345	5,423	285,686	7,479
" IX. Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products	IX.	385,193	129,600	1,421,354	454,421
" X. Persons engaged about Animals	X.	12,454	225	86,528	1,055
" XI. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed in combination	XI.	121,928	5,288	624,503	11,617
" XII. Persons working and dealing in Animal Matters	XII.	91,087	84,383	293,531	162,862
" XIII. Persons working and dealing in matters derived from the Vegetable Kingdom	XIII.	192,976	185,229	654,859	341,950
" XIV. Persons working and dealing in Minerals	XIV.	209,970	24,428	677,476	34,330
" XV. Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined	XV.	61,320	2,461	322,788	9,217
" XVI. Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation	XVI.	614	1,868	33,681	136,536
" XVII. Persons supported by the community, and of no specified Occupation	XVII.	17,879	15,667	39,444	84,412
Other Persons of no stated Occupations or Conditions		14,207	33,080	54,786	73,780
SUB-CLASSES.					
THE QUEEN					I
Class I. Persons engaged in the general or local Government of the Country :					
Sub-class 1. Officers of National Government	1.	1,209	77	37,698	1,412
" 2. Officers of Local Government	2.	211	12	29,785	1,114
" 3. Officers of East India Government	3.	66	..	3,708	..
Class II. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country :					
Sub-class 1. Army—at home	1.	5,546	..	64,823	..
" 2. Navy—ashore or in port	2.	2,227	..	23,891	..
Class III. Persons in the Learned Professions (with their immediate Subordinates), either filling Public Offices, or in private practice :					
Sub-class 1. Clergymen and Ministers	1.	70	..	29,977	..
" 2. Lawyers	2.	713	..	17,709	..
" 3. Physicians and Surgeons	3.	2,094	..	20,280	..
" 4. Church Officers	4.	172	8	4,401	893
" 5. Law Clerks, Court Officers, and Stationers	5.	5,664	1	13,495	12
" 6. Chemists and Surgical Instrument Makers	6.	3,738	44	12,408	505
Class IV. Persons engaged in Literature, the Fine Arts, and the Sciences :					
Sub-class 1. Authors	1.	138	3	2,728	112
" 2. Artists	2.	954	62	7,646	486
" 3. Scientific Persons	3.	24	3	442	22
" 4. Teachers	4.	3,576	8,250	30,802	63,716
Class V. Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices, or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives:*					
Sub-class 1. Wives (not otherwise described)	1.	..	17,492	..	2,613,888
" 2. Widows (not otherwise described)	2.	..	94	..	289,558
" 3. Children and Relatives at home (not otherwise returned)	3.	1,984,665	2,421,949	16,238	322,345
" 4. Scholars†	4.	1,404,827	1,341,010	5,541	1,359

* Classes V. and XVII. include only those of the Persons described who are not returned in any of the other Classes.

† The return of scholars here given,—derived from the statements of the householders respecting their children,—will,

Table XXXII.—Great Britain.—Occupations of Males and Females, in Classes and Sub-Classes, &c.—
continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.			
	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUB-CLASSES—continued.				
Class VI. Persons engaged in <i>entertaining, clothing, and performing personal Offices for Man:</i>				
Sub-class 1. In Boarding and Lodging	299	197	29,717	45,402
" 2. " Attendance (Domestic Servants, &c.)	36,689	324,430	96,933	664,467
" 3. " Providing Dress	83,516	133,541	385,559	618,423
Class VII. Persons who <i>buy or sell, keep, let, or lend, Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds</i>	20,372	2,690	130,389	55,010
Class VIII. Persons engaged in the <i>Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages:</i>				
Sub-class 1. Carriers on Railways	2,738	6	26,043	54
" 2. " on Roads	8,378	72	79,546	2,426
" 3. " on Canals	5,190	442	34,925	2,095
" 4. " on Seas and Rivers	14,570	8	101,193	378
" 5. Warehousemen and Storekeepers	2,954	1,292	12,416	1,889
" 6. Messengers and Porters	66,515	3,603	31,563	637
Class IX. Persons possessing or working the <i>Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products:</i> *				
Sub-class 1. In Fields and Pastures	375,742	129,381	1,339,560	452,094
" 2. " Woods	1,174	..	8,896	18
" 3. " Gardens	8,277	219	72,898	2,309
Class X. Persons engaged about <i>Animals</i>	12,454	225	86,528	1,055
Class XI. Persons engaged—in <i>Art and Mechanic Productions:</i>				
Sub-class 1. In Books	10,390	1,909	31,034	3,655
" 2. " Plays (Actors)	116	179	1,389	640
" 3. " Music	1,783	180	8,989	719
" 4. " Pictures and Engravings	2,126	129	7,934	299
" 5. " Carving and Figures	744	1,567	2,426	1,655
" 6. " Shows and Games	615	218	2,311	841
" 7. " Plans and Designs	863	15	4,925	31
" 8. " Medals and Dies	123	6	372	8
" 9. " Watches and Philosophical Instruments	4,008	135	17,899	336
" 10. " Arms	1,820	46	5,945	187
" 11. " Machines	10,256	263	44,593	370
" 12. " Carriages	2,591	20	14,040	169
" 13. " Harness	2,871	187	15,037	544
" 14. " Ships	5,981	..	25,905	28
" 15. " Houses	66,729	19	389,147	747
" 16. " Implements	6,583	2	34,541	110
" 17. " Chemicals	4,329	413	18,046	1,278
Class XII. Persons working and dealing—in <i>Animal Matters:</i>				
Sub-class 1. In Animal Food	16,560	1,167	84,526	37,739
" 2. " Grease, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Whalebone, Intestines	2,255	334	10,344	709
" 3. " Skins	4,007	85	23,647	424
" 4. " Feathers and Quills	71	68	563	334
" 5. " Hair and Fur	1,958	1,473	7,117	2,270
" 6. " Wool	50,879	50,826	125,814	67,757
" 7. " Silk	15,357	30,430	41,520	53,629
Class XIII. Persons working and dealing—in <i>Matters derived from the Vegetable Kingdom:</i>				
Sub-class 1. In Vegetable Food	22,864	1,668	101,529	17,987
" 2. " Drinks and Stimulants	18,670	1,313	142,918	55,437
" 3. " Gums and Resins	1,318	518	6,442	898
" 4. " Timber	1,033	161	6,409	317
" 5. " Bark	497	18	1,830	90

from various causes, generally differ, more or less, from the Returns of the *Educational Census*. From the latter, it appears that there were on the day of the Census, *belonging to the various schools*, in Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas, 1,351,338 male and 1,139,503 female children; viz., in England and Wales, 1,139,124 male and 969,268 female children; in Scotland, 205,348 male and 163,169 female children; and in the Islands in the British Seas, 8,666 male and 7,066 female children besides those "under tuition at home," whose education was superintended by a private tutor or governess.

* A certain number of persons connected with the land, as proprietors or otherwise, are returned in several of the other classes, where they are referred to the respective occupations which they have described themselves as following. This observation applies especially to persons included in Classes VII. and XVI.

Table XXXII.—Great Britain—Occupations of Males and Females, in Classes and Sub-Classes, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.			
	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUB-CLASSES—<i>continued</i>.				
Class XIII. Persons working and dealing—in Matters derived from the Vegetable Kingdom—<i>continued</i>.				
Sub-class 6. In Wood	3,271	2	34,016	38
" 7. " " Furniture	11,248	1,191	45,937	5,703
" 8. " " Utensils	3,290	7	18,339	102
" 9. " " Tools	2,018	135	6,399	447
" 10. " " Cane, Rush, and Straw	5,626	13,162	14,854	15,874
" 11. " " Hemp	7,098	1,713	17,567	4,986
" 12. " " Flax, Cotton	111,425	161,427	244,596	233,401
" 13. " " Paper	4,608	3,714	14,023	6,604
Class XIV. Persons working and dealing—in Minerals:				
Sub-class 1. In Coal	71,554	1,711	180,094	2,839
" 2. " " Stone, Clay	18,170	1,091	114,457	1,088
" 3. " " Earthenware	10,728	5,782	22,112	8,080
" 4. " " Glass	3,332	386	8,622	618
" 5. " " Salt	229	16	1,666	74
" 6. " " Water	114	3	1,618	48
" 7. " " Precious Stones	186	47	639	89
" 8. " " Gold and Silver	4,166	673	14,643	839
" 9. " " Copper	6,555	2,378	16,646	1,600
" 10. " " Tin	8,435	1,738	20,756	1,376
" 11. " " Zinc	83	•	391	9
" 12. " " Lead	6,343	577	20,125	519
" 13. " " Brass and other Mixed Metals	10,072	3,384	27,614	4,986
" 14. " " Iron and Steel	70,003	6,642	238,673	12,165
Class XV. Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined:				
Sub-class 1. Labourers	54,803	1,645	312,669	7,434
" 2. Other Persons of indefinite Employments	6,517	816	10,119	1,783
Class XVI. Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation				
	614	1,868	33,681	136,536
Class XVII. Persons supported by the community, and of no specified Occu- pation :*				
Sub-class 1. Living on Income from voluntary Sources and Rates	12,934	12,501	29,461	78,046
" 2. Prisoners of no specified Occupations	659	554	913	1,287
" 3. Vagrants of no specified Occupations	4,286	2,612	9,070	5,079
Persons of no specified Occupations or Conditions	14,207	33,080	54,786	73,780

* Paupers, prisoners, and other persons in public institutions, as well as persons described as *superannuated* or *retired*, are referred to specific occupations when the nature of their former employment is stated, the residue only being returned in Class XVII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE XXXIII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE of GREAT BRITAIN in 1851, arranged in ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Her Majesty THE QUEEN - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	I.	1
Other members of the Royal Family - -	14	4	5	2	3	I.	1
Accountant - - - - -	6,605	459	1	6,138	7	VII.	1
Accoutrement-maker - - - - -	279	14	20	133	112	VI.	3
Actor, Actress - - - - -	2,041	113	130	1,285	513	XI.	2
Actuary - - - - -	45	-	-	45	-	VII.	1
Advocate, Barister, Special Pleader, Con- veyancer - - - - -	3,111	-	-	3,111	-	III.	2
Agent, Factor - - - - -	6,747	308	-	6,419	20	VII.	1
Agricultural implement, machine—maker	653	91	-	550	12	XI.	16
Agricultural implement proprietor - -	55	-	-	50	5	IX.	1
Agricultural labourer (out-door) - - -	1,077,627	198,226	14,826	808,502	56,073	IX.	1
Agricultural student - - - - -	164	94	-	70	-	IX.	1
Agricultural Society, officer of - - -	7	-	-	7	-	IX.	1
Alabaster—miner, manufacture - - -	12	1	1	6	4	XIV.	2
Ale, Porter—merchant - - - - -	470	16	2	438	14	XIII.	2
Alkali, Soda—manufacture, merchant - -	818	102	8	701	7	XL	17
Almsperson - - - - -	8,589	98	177	1,920	6,394	XVII.	1
Alum manufacture - - - - -	682	102	-	564	16	XI.	17
Anchorsmith, Chainsmith - - - - -	4,222	1,245	226	2,516	235	XIV.	14
Animal, bird—dealer, keeper - - -	319	29	3	241	46	X.	1
—preserver, Taxidermist - - - - -	94	3	-	88	3	XI.	5
Anatto maker - - - - -	5	1	-	3	1	XI.	17
Annuitant - - - - -	146,096	362	1,480	23,032	121,222	XVI.	1
Anti-Dry-rot works - - - - -	6	-	-	6	-	XIII.	4
Anvil-maker - - - - -	184	35	-	149	-	XIV.	14
Apiarian, Bee-dealer - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	X.	1
Apothecary, Surgeon - - - - -	15,163	-	-	15,163	-	III.	3
Apparitor - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	III.	2
Appraiser, Auctioneer, Valuer - - -	3,996	249	-	3,747	-	VII.	1
Apprentice (not otherwise described) -	938	776	78	77	7	XV.	2
Archery-goods maker - - - - -	45	11	-	32	2	XI.	6
Architect - - - - -	2,971	502	-	2,469	-	IV.	2
Armourer - - - - -	11	-	-	11	-	XL	10
Army agent - - - - -	45	-	-	45	-	II.	1
—clothier - - - - -	128	4	3	72	49	VI.	3
—officer (a) - - - - -	4,516	191	-	4,325	-	II.	1
—Non-commissioned officer, and private -	40,241	5,349	-	34,892	-	II.	1
—Half-pay officer (a) - - - - -	1,735	1	-	1,734	-	II.	1
Artificer, Labourer—in H. M. Dockyards -	5,032	303	-	4,729	-	I.	1
Artificial Flower maker - - - - -	3,510	90	1,452	427	1,541	XI.	5
Artificial Limb and Eye maker - - -	20	2	1	13	4	III.	6
Artificial Stone, Scagliola—manufacture -	139	25	-	114	-	XIV.	2
Artist in Hair - - - - -	210	20	100	40	50	XI.	5
Artist (Painter) - - - - -	5,444	365	61	4,550	468	IV.	2

Note.—In consulting this Alphabetical List of Occupations, reference should also be made to the Classified Arrangement shown in the next Table, in which kindred employments are brought together under the Classes and Sub-classes here indicated by numbers in the columns headed "Reference to Classified Arrangement." Occupations closely connected with each other are necessarily separated in an alphabetical arrangement, which should be used with caution by those who wish to arrive at general results.

Persons returned in more than one occupation have been referred to that which appeared to be their chief or leading pursuit; hence it frequently happens that an understatement is made of the numbers following particular employments. In some cases, where small numbers are returned as engaged in making or selling articles of general consumption, the accuracy of the returns will, perhaps, be questioned; but it should be remembered that a great subdivision of trades is required and supported only in the principal towns, and that the apparent deficiencies in all probability arise from many persons employed in connexion with such articles being merged in other returns.

The numbers returned under trades and manufactures comprise generally all persons employed in them—labourers and apprentices, as well as masters—thus furnishing a more correct test than any other of the relative importance of each trade. Many young persons are thus referred to occupations usually followed by adults. Women also, chiefly widows who carry on the trades of their deceased husbands, are sometimes returned under employments commonly followed by men. The wives of Innkeepers, Shoemakers, Butchers, Farmers, and Shopkeepers are returned apart from the wives generally, as they are usually engaged in the same businesses as their husbands. Superannuated persons, and others described as *retired*, as well as the inmates of public institutions, are classed under their former occupations, when they are stated.

(a) The items "Army Officer" and "Army Half-pay Officer," should be taken together, as many officers omitted to state the fact of their being on half-pay, and were classed with the effectives.

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Artist's Brush, Hair-pencil—maker - - -	62	8	14	38	2	XII.	5
Artists' colourman—woman - - - - -	113	16	1	90	6	XI.	4
Assayer - - - - -	132	17	-	115	-	XIV.	8
Attorney, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet - -	13,256	-	-	13,256	-	III.	2
Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer - - - - -	3,996	249.	-	3,747	-	VII.	1
Aurist - - - - -	4	1	-	3	-	III.	3
Author - - - - -	524	7	3	429	85	IV.	1
Awl, Bodkin—maker - - - - -	378	107	7	255	9	XIV.	14
Axe and Auger maker - - - - -	8	1	-	7	-	XIV.	14
Axletree maker - - - - -	163	28	-	135	-	XI.	12
Baby-linen maker and dealer - - - - -	359	4	66	25	264	VI.	3
Baize, Listing, Serge—manufacture - - -	51	-	6	17	28	XII.	6
Baker - - - - -	62,472	12,291	373	43,372	6,436	XIII.	1
Ballad seller and singer - - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	XI.	3
Ballast—master, agent, heaver - - - - -	375	21	-	354	-	VIII.	4
Bandbox, Hatbox, Matchbox—maker - - -	498	11	184	36	267	XIII.	7
Bank—agent, officer - - - - -	305	2	-	303	-	VII.	1
Banker - - - - -	1,833	38	-	1,793	2	VII.	1
Barge, Boat—builder - - - - -	3,622	680	-	2,929	13	XI.	14
— man, woman - - - - -	37,683	4,813	525	30,637	1,708	VIII.	3
Bark—worker, dealer - - - - -	99	12	14	20	53	XIII.	5
Barrister, Advocate, Special Pleader, Con- veyancer - - - - -	3,111	-	-	3,111	-	III.	2
Barytes manufacture - - - - -	8	2	-	6	-	XIV.	2
— miner - - - - -	12	1	-	11	-	XIV.	2
Basket-maker - - - - -	8,520	1,385	141	6,448	546	XIII.	10
Bat, Ball—maker, &c. - - - - -	294	35	23	208	28	XI.	6
Bath—keeper, attendant - - - - -	447	16	7	242	182	VI.	1
Bath-maker - - - - -	16	3	-	12	1	XIV.	13
Bayonet—forger, maker - - - - -	50	4	3	34	9	XI.	10
Bazaar-keeper - - - - -	209	10	14	81	104	VII.	1
Bead—maker, dealer - - - - -	82	5	18	40	19	XIV.	4
Bean, Pea—splitter - - - - -	3	1	-	2	-	XIII.	1
Beadstead-maker - - - - -	604	106	5	487	6	XIII.	7
Bed-tick, Mattress—maker - - - - -	502	50	25	314	113	XII.	4
Bee-dealer, Apiarian - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	X.	1
Beehive-maker - - - - -	41	2	1	37	1	XIII.	10
Beershop-keeper, Licensed Victualler - -	46,661	307	101	36,921	9,332	XIII.	2
Bell-founder - - - - -	26	2	-	23	1	XIV.	13
Bellhanger, Locksmith - - - - -	6,423	1,425	24	4,907	67	XIV.	13
Bellows-maker - - - - -	225	15	2	206	2	XIII.	7
Berlin Wool—dealer, worker - - - - -	661	12	131	81	437	XII.	6
Billiard-table—keeper, marker - - - - -	262	66	-	193	3	XI.	6
Billiard-table maker - - - - -	76	17	-	59	-	XIII.	7
Bill-sticker - - - - -	305	27	-	276	2	XIII.	13
Bill, Stock, Share—broker - - - - -	1,694	94	-	1,600	-	VII.	1
Bit-maker - - - - -	732	146	1	577	8	XIV.	14
Blacking—maker, dealer - - - - -	571	67	18	429	57	XI.	17
Blacksmith - - - - -	112,776	21,860	16	90,324	576	XIV.	14
Bladder—merchant, dealer - - - - -	7	1	1	2	3	XII	2
Blade—maker, forger - - - - -	12,094	514	-	1,579	1	XIV.	14
Blanket manufacture - - - - -	2,119	319	64	1,678	58	XII.	6
Blind-maker - - - - -	488	60	4	394	30	XIII.	7
Block, Oar, Mast—maker - - - - -	1,778	438	-	1,333	7	XI.	14
Block and Print-cutter - - - - -	1,524	203	-	1,317	4	XIII.	9
Blue manufacture - - - - -	101	13	3	81	4	XI.	17
Boat, Barge—builder - - - - -	3,622	680	-	2,929	13	XI.	14
— man, woman - - - - -	37,683	4,813	525	30,637	1,708	VIII.	3
— owner - - - - -	338	1	17	178	142	VIII.	3
Bobbin—maker, turner - - - - -	1,646	657	5	963	21	XIII.	9
Bodkin, Awl—maker - - - - -	378	107	7	255	9	XIV.	14
Boiler-maker - - - - -	7,457	1,509	-	5,945	3	XIV.	14
Bolt-maker - - - - -	767	254	2	506	5	XIV.	14
Bolting-cloth weaver - - - - -	10	-	1	-	9	XII.	6

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Bone—boiler, crusher, calciner - - -	112	25	-	87	-	XII.	2
— cutter, worker, turner - - -	405	85	9	294	17	XII.	2
— gatherer, dealer - - -	250	24	8	190	28	XII.	2
Bonnet-maker - - -	7,628	-	1,949	-	5,679	VI.	3
Bonnet and Hat (Straw) maker - - -	21,902	301	4,791	1,063	15,747	VI.	3
Book—agent, canvasser - - -	23	1	-	18	4	XI.	1
Bookbinder - - -	11,029	1,632	1,703	5,243	2,451	XI.	1
Bookseller, Publisher - - -	8,433	1,011	134	6,499	789	XI.	1
Boot and shoe maker - - -	274,451	43,244	8,761	199,789	22,657	VI.	3
Boot-lace—maker, tagger - - -	58	26	10	19	3	VI.	3
Bottle and Glass—merchant, dealer, agent	193	4	19	106	64	XIV.	4
Bowl, Wooden-spoon—maker - - -	9	1	-	8	-	XIII.	8
Bowstring-maker - - -	8	1	-	7	-	XII.	2
Box and Trunk maker - - -	2,572	452	291	1,523	306	XIII.	7
Braidmaker - - -	452	55	126	73	198	XII.	6
Brass-collar maker - - -	16	2	-	14	-	XIV.	13
Brass—manufacture, founder, moulder	11,230	3,691	46	7,407	86	XIV.	13
— Letter cutter and maker - - -	6	-	-	6	-	XIV.	13
— and Metal Tube maker - - -	8	-	-	7	1	XIV.	13
— turner, worker, finisher - - -	397	77	15	276	29	XIV.	13
Brazier - - -	4,424	884	6	3,493	41	XIV.	13
Brewer - - -	18,620	1,086	3	17,246	285	XIII.	2
Bricklayer - - -	67,989	9,080	1	58,848	60	XI.	15
Brick—maker, dealer - - -	31,168	6,586	714	23,374	494	XIV.	2
Bridge—contractor, inspector, surveyor	27	-	-	27	-	XIV.	2
Broker (branch not specified) - - -	2,612	267	-	2,311	34	VII.	1
Bronzer - - -	200	4	57	40	99	XIV.	13
Brush and Broom maker - - -	9,976	1,640	572	6,383	1,381	XII.	5
Buckle, Clasp—maker - - -	380	80	36	203	61	XIV.	13
Bühl cutter and worker - - -	50	11	-	39	-	XIII.	7
Builder - - -	12,818	1,002	-	11,741	75	XI.	15
Building Materials and Fixture dealer	37	1	-	36	-	XI.	15
Bunting and Flag manufacture - - -	43	-	1	7	35	XII.	6
Burial-ground and Cemetery servants	512	8	1	364	139	III.	4
Burnisher - - -	573	14	183	48	328	XIV.	13
Butcher, Meat salesman - - -	67,691	17,295	63	53,617	1,716	XII.	1
Butcher's Wife - - -	26,015	-	154	-	25,861	XII.	1
Butter—merchant, dealer, factor - - -	733	41	2	538	152	XII.	1
Button-maker - - -	6,996	996	1,677	2,045	2,278	XIV.	13
Button—merchant, dealer - - -	60	18	3	35	4	XIV.	13
Cab, Coach—owner - - -	2,284	12	1	2,166	105	VIII.	2
Cabinet-maker Upholsterer - - -	40,897	7,039	439	29,391	4,028	XIII.	7
Cabman - - -	3,076	116	-	2,960	-	VIII.	2
Cage and Trap maker - - -	106	18	-	85	3	XIII.	9
Calenderer, Dyer, Scourer - - -	12,964	2,681	131	9,475	677	XI.	17
Calico, Cotton—dyer - - -	4,479	1,232	132	3,024	91	XIII.	12
Calico, Cotton—merchant, dealer - - -	978	46	-	919	13	XIII.	12
Calico, Cotton—printer - - -	26,669	6,630	4,031	13,263	2,745	XIII.	12
Canal and Inland Navigation Service	3,031	212	19	2,707	93	VIII.	3
Candle and Lamp—wick maker - - -	171	5	30	45	91	XIII.	12
Candlestick, Chandelier—maker - - -	164	45	6	105	8	XIV.	13
Cane—worker, drosser - - -	396	76	57	93	170	XII.	10
Canvas—maker, dealer - - -	2,149	206	153	1,433	357	XIII.	11
Capitalist - - -	198	-	-	97	101	VII.	1
Cap—maker, dealer - - -	5,492	162	1,577	537	3,216	VI.	3
Cap-peak maker - - -	6	4	-	2	-	XII.	3
Card-case, Pocket-book—maker - - -	432	108	8	345	21	XII.	3
Card—maker, cutter - - -	1,054	218	2	829	5	XI.	11
Carman, Carrier, Carter, Drayman	56,981	7,131	10	49,121	719	VII.	2
Carpenter, Joiner - - -	162,696	27,292	1	155,254	149	XI.	15
Carpet-dealer, Warehouseman - - -	137	10	2	119	6	XII.	6
Carpet-rug—manufacture - - -	11,457	2,653	842	7,265	697	XII.	6
Carpet-bag maker - - -	109	-	21	-	88	XII.	6
Cartridge and Rocket maker - - -	20	-	6	2	12	XI.	17

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Carrier, Carter, Carman, Drayman - - -	56,981	7,131	10	49,121	719	VIII.	2
Carver (Wood) - - - - -	1,341	326	4	1,002	9	XI.	5
Carver and Gilder - - - - -	4,930	1,208	7	3,665	50	XIV.	8
Case-maker (Packing) - - - - -	562	127	45	353	37	XIII.	7
Castrator - - - - -	431	38	-	393	-	X.	1
Catgut-maker, Gut—blower, spinner - - -	40	5	3	23	9	XII.	2
Catsmeat-dealer - - - - -	60	10	1	41	8	XII.	2
Cattle and sheep—dealer, salesman - - -	5,540	176	-	5,340	24	X.	1
Cellarman—woman - - - - -	816	65	-	750	1	XIII.	2
Cement, Plaster—dealer, manufacture - - -	538	67	-	463	8	XIV.	2
Cemetery and Burial-ground servant - - -	512	8	1	364	139	III.	4
Chaffcutter - - - - -	335	19	-	314	2	XIII.	10
Chainsmith, Anchorsmith - - - - -	4,222	1,245	226	2,516	235	XIV.	14
Chair-letter, Rout-furnisher - - - - -	51	3	-	42	6	XIII.	7
Chair-maker - - - - -	6,684	1,186	234	4,845	419	XIII.	7
Chalk—miller, breaker - - - - -	86	9	-	76	1	XIV.	2
Chamber of Commerce, officer of - - - -	235	6	-	229	-	VII.	1
Chandelier, Candlestick—maker - - - -	164	45	6	105	8	XIV.	13
Charcoal—burner, dealer - - - - -	489	66	-	413	10	XIV.	1
Charitable Institution, officer of - - - -	1,654	32	28	679	915	VI.	1
Charwoman - - - - -	55,423	-	1,531	-	53,892	VI.	2
Chaser - - - - -	412	96	1	306	9	XIV.	13
Cheesemonger - - - - -	3,963	664	16	3,014	269	XII.	1
Chelsea Pensioner - - - - -	23,907	8	-	23,899	-	II.	1
Chemist, Druggist - - - - -	15,643	3,632	12	11,701	298	III.	6
Chemist (Manufacturing), Firework-maker (Employers and Labourers) - - - - -	4,648	603	44	3,834	167	XI.	17
Chess, Backgammon—Men and Board maker -	28	9	-	18	1	XI.	6
Chicory—merchant, agent, dealer - - - -	51	9	-	42	-	XIII.	2
Chicory manufacture - - - - -	26	1	6	6	13	XIII.	2
Chimney-pot, Earthenware-pipe—maker - -	12	-	-	12	-	XIV.	2
Chimney-sweeper - - - - -	6,732	2,178	2	4,463	89	XIV.	1
Chocolate, Cocoa—manufacture - - - -	108	12	3	81	12	XIII.	2
Chorister - - - - -	198	138	1	58	1	III.	4
Church officer, Pew-opener - - - - -	1,414	7	6	749	652	III.	4
Cider, Spruce—merchant, dealer - - - -	103	5	-	79	19	XIII.	2
Cinder, Culm—maker, dealer - - - - -	42	4	-	32	6	XIV.	1
Civil engineer - - - - -	3,009	327	-	2,682	-	XI.	7
Civil servant (not in Post Office or Revenue Departments) (See also Inland Revenue, &c.)	4,664	180	3	4,401	80	I.	1
Clasp, Buckle—maker - - - - -	380	80	36	203	61	XIV.	13
Clay-labourer - - - - -	1,507	382	55	994	76	XIV.	2
Clay—merchant, agent - - - - -	86	6	2	69	9	XIV.	2
Clergyman of Established Church (See also Minister) - - - - -	17,621	-	-	17,621	-	III.	1
Clerical agent, officer of Religious Society -	103	-	-	103	-	III.	1
Clerk (Commercial) - - - - -	43,760	11,755	4	31,986	15	VII.	1
— (Law) - - - - -	16,626	5,343	-	11,283	-	III.	5
Clock and Watch maker - - - - -	19,159	3,440	115	15,338	266	XI.	9
Clog and Patten maker - - - - -	3,876	830	10	2,989	47	VI.	3
Clothes-dealer, Outfitter - - - - -	3,853	155	319	1,640	1,739	VI.	3
Clothier - - - - -	7,308	1,032	31	6,007	238	XII.	6
Cloth-merchant, Salesman—woman - - - -	761	71	2	643	45	XII.	6
Club servant - - - - -	14	-	-	13	1	VI.	1
Coach and Cab owner (See also Omnibus owner)	2,284	12	1	2,166	105	VIII.	2
Coach-maker - - - - -	16,590	2,559	19	13,872	140	XI.	12
Coach and Carriage broker - - - - -	17	1	-	15	1	XI.	12
— Lace—maker, weaver - - - - -	349	25	22	173	129	XII.	7
— Lamp maker - - - - -	109	22	-	84	3	XIV.	13
Coachman (domestic servant) - - - - -	7,579	112	-	7,467	-	VI.	2
Coachman (not domestic servant), Guard, Post- boy - - - - -	16,836	576	-	16,260	-	VIII.	2
Coal—agent, factor, Colliery agent - - - -	2,421	67	1	2,342	11	XIV.	1
— fitter - - - - -	108	16	-	92	-	XIV.	1
— heaver, labourer - - - - -	14,426	1,802	344	11,691	589	XIV.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Coal merchant, dealer - - - - -	12,092	1,010	9	10,507	566	XIV.	I
— meter - - - - -	485	9	-	476	-	XIV.	I
— miner - - - - -	219,015	65,644	1,295	150,722	1,354	XIV.	I
— Mines—manager, receiver - - - -	37	1	-	36	-	XIV.	I
— Mining engineer - - - - -	4	-	-	4	-	XIV.	I
— owner - - - - -	836	15	4	703	114	XIV.	I
— shipper - - - - -	35	3	-	32	-	XIV.	I
Cock—maker, founder - - - - -	299	88	-	210	1	XIV.	I3
Cocoanut-fibre maker - - - - -	3	1	-	2	-	XIII.	11
Coffee-house, Eating-house—keeper -	3,150	66	27	2,004	1,053	VI.	I
Coffee—merchant, dealer - - - - -	147	6	14	114	13	XIII.	2
— mill maker - - - - -	26	5	-	21	-	XIV.	14
— roaster - - - - -	268	35	11	210	12	XIII.	2
Coffin metal, furniture—maker, chaser	20	2	1	10	7	XIV.	13
Coke—burner, dealer - - - - -	2,120	256	49	1,752	63	XIV.	I
Collar (shirt) maker, &c. - - - - -	1,370	62	333	259	716	VI.	3
Colliery—viewer, inspector - - - -	176	8	-	168	-	XIV.	I
Colonial—agent, broker - - - - -	21	-	-	21	-	VII.	I
Colonial—planter, farmer - - - - -	27	-	-	27	-	IX.	I
Colour, Dye—manufacture - - - - -	1,344	236	95	920	93	XI.	17
Colourman, Oil-dealer - - - - -	2,010	279	4	1,675	52	XIII.	3
Comb-maker (for dress) - - - - -	2,912	688	261	1,757	206	XII.	2
Comb-maker (for manufactures) - -	154	35	-	119	-	XI.	11
Commercial traveller - - - - -	9,409	295	2	9,100	12	VII.	I
Composition-mounter - - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	XI.	5
Confectioner - - - - -	13,865	2,059	591	6,988	4,227	XIII.	I
Conjurer, Performer at Show - - -	15	1	1	12	1	XI.	6
Contractor (branch not specified) - -	493	9	-	483	1	XV.	2
— for Earthwork - - - - -	7	-	-	7	-	XIV.	2
— for Sewers, Drainage - - - - -	43	-	-	43	-	XIV.	2
Conveyancer, Advocate, Barrister, Special Pleader - - - - -	3,111	-	-	3,111	-	III.	2
Cook (domestic servant) - - - - -	48,806	-	1,987	-	46,819	VI.	2
Cook (not domestic servant) - - - -	751	25	1	452	273	VI.	I
Cooper - - - - -	20,245	3,116	7	17,025	97	XIII.	8
Copper agent - - - - -	224	7	-	217	-	XIV.	9
— manufacture - - - - -	2,640	478	25	2,115	22	XIV.	9
— master, merchant - - - - -	50	1	-	49	-	XIV.	9
— miner - - - - -	22,386	5,700	2,353	12,768	1,565	XIV.	9
— plate—maker, worker - - - - -	51	6	-	42	3	XIV.	9
— plate-printer - - - - -	907	125	-	782	-	XI.	4
— smith - - - - -	1,811	360	-	1,443	8	XIV.	9
Copperas manufacture - - - - -	82	10	-	69	3	XI.	17
Coral—carver, worker - - - - -	5	1	-	4	-	XI.	5
Cordial-maker - - - - -	21	1	1	19	-	XIII.	2
Corkeutter - - - - -	2,300	481	4	1,768	47	XIII.	5
— merchant - - - - -	49	3	-	39	7	XIII.	5
Corkscrew-maker - - - - -	78	16	-	59	3	XIV.	14
Corn—agent, factor - - - - -	692	33	-	637	22	XIII.	I
— merchant - - - - -	7,030	461	2	6,417	150	XIII.	I
— meter - - - - -	292	6	-	286	-	XIII.	I
Corn cutter (Chiropodist) - - - - -	61	2	-	59	-	VI.	2
Cornice, Moulding—maker - - - - -	5	-	-	5	-	XI.	15
Corporation officer, Town clerk - -	268	-	-	268	-	I.	2
Costermonger, General Dealer, Huckster -	7,299	606	196	4,606	1,891	VII.	I
Cotton—broker, agent, salesman - - -	582	83	-	499	-	XIII.	12
— manufacture - - - - -	470,317	73,398	104,437	149,214	143,268	XIII.	12
— band maker - - - - -	71	34	3	34	-	VI.	3
— presser and packer - - - - -	2,012	459	6	1,540	7	XIII.	12
— tent manufacture - - - - -	50	3	-	44	3	XIII.	12
— waste dealer - - - - -	197	7	-	190	-	XIII.	12
— yarn—dealer, agent - - - - -	6	-	-	6	-	XIII.	12
— Calico—dealer, merchant - - - -	978	46	-	919	13	XIII.	12
— dyer - - - - -	4,479	1,232	132	3,024	91	XIII.	12
— printer - - - - -	26,669	6,630	4,031	13,263	2,745	XIII.	12

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
County and local officer (not otherwise distinguished) - - - - -	250	3	-	236	11	I.	2
Courier - - - - -	96	3	-	93	-	VIII.	6
Court and Household of Her Majesty (exclusive of Domestic Servants) - - - - -	246	8	-	212	26	I.	1
Cover-maker - - - - -	10	1	-	9	-	XIII.	7
Coverlet-maker - - - - -	496	96	-	400	-	XIII.	12
Cow-keeper, Milkseller - - - - -	16,526	1,528	414	10,204	4,380	XII.	1
Crape manufacture - - - - -	422	13	85	103	221	XII.	7
Crate-maker - - - - -	762	197	-	565	-	XIII.	9
Crossing-sweeper - - - - -	32	4	1	17	10	XIV.	2
Cupper, Bleeder - - - - -	77	1	1	28	47	XII.	6
Curb-chain maker - - - - -	72	8	1	53	10	XIV.	14
Curiosity-dealer - - - - -	44	3	-	38	3	XIII.	7
Carrier - - - - -	12,920	1,915	15	10,808	182	XII.	3
Currycomb-maker - - - - -	61	9	2	44	6	XIV.	14
Custom House—agent, broker - - - - -	108	13	-	95	-	VII.	1
Customs - - - - -	9,807	95	-	9,707	5	I.	1
Cutler - - - - -	8,399	1,752	67	6,433	147	XIV.	14
Damask-weaver - - - - -	169	8	50	89	22	XII.	6
Dancer, Danseuse (at theatre, &c.) - - - - -	142	1	42	6	93	XI.	2
Debt-collector - - - - -	449	10	-	439	-	VII.	1
Dentist - - - - -	1,167	150	-	1,017	-	III.	3
Dependent on relatives - - - - -	20,242	86	108	1,902	18,146	XVII.	1
Diamond—worker, dealer - - - - -	89	7	1	77	4	XIV.	7
Die—engraver and sinker, Mould-maker - - - - -	482	119	6	349	8	XL	8
Distiller, Rectifier - - - - -	1,484	76	-	1,397	11	XIII.	2
Diving-bell conductor - - - - -	7	-	-	7	-	VIII.	4
Dock-contractor - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	XIV.	2
Dock-labourer, Dock and Harbour Service - - - - -	18,462	1,554	-	16,904	4	VIII.	4
Dockyards (H.M.), artificer, labourer in - - - - -	5,032	303	-	4,729	-	I.	1
Doffer-plate maker - - - - -	15	4	-	11	-	XL	11
Dog—dealer, breaker - - - - -	130	13	-	117	-	X.	1
Domestic Servant. (See Servant, Domestic) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Door-furniture maker - - - - -	4	1	-	3	-	XIV.	13
Drainage Service - - - - -	11	-	-	11	-	IX.	1
Draper. (See also Woollen-draper) - - - - -	45,385	11,042	1,360	27,814	5,169	XIII.	12
Draughtsman - - - - -	597	127	-	470	-	XI.	7
Drawing—master, teacher - - - - -	176	7	5	105	59	IV.	4
Drayman, Carman, Carrier, Carter - - - - -	56,981	7,131	10	49,121	719	VIII.	2
Dressing and Writing Case maker - - - - -	164	22	2	128	12	XIII.	7
Dressmaker, Milliner - - - - -	267,791	43	64,977	323	202,448	VI.	3
Drover - - - - -	3,226	369	2	2,852	3	X.	1
Druggist, Chemist - - - - -	15,643	3,632	12	11,701	298	III.	6
Drug-grinder - - - - -	107	13	1	91	2	XI.	17
Drug—merchant, broker - - - - -	146	18	-	125	3	XI.	17
Drysalter - - - - -	587	69	-	512	6	XI.	17
Dulse-dealer - - - - -	5	-	-	2	3	XIII.	1
Dust—collector, sifter, picker - - - - -	348	47	4	257	40	XIV.	2
Dye, Colour—manufacture - - - - -	1,344	236	95	920	93	XL	17
Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer - - - - -	12,964	2,681	131	9,475	677	XL	17
—, Calico and Cotton - - - - -	4,479	1,232	132	3,024	91	XIII.	12
—, Fustian - - - - -	247	53	-	194	-	XIII.	12
—, Leather - - - - -	145	18	-	127	-	XII.	3
—, Linen and Flax - - - - -	35	4	-	31	-	XIII.	12
—, Silk - - - - -	1,928	337	12	1,497	82	XII.	7
—, Wool and Woollen - - - - -	1,468	220	2	1,237	9	XII.	6
Earthenware and Glass dealer - - - - -	5,728	426	198	3,534	1,570	XIV.	3
Earthenware manufacture - - - - -	36,512	9,396	5,340	15,983	5,793	XIV.	3
Earthenware-pipe and Chimney-pot maker - - - - -	12	-	-	12	-	XIV.	2
East India Company's Service - - - - -	3,774	66	-	3,708	-	I.	3
Eating-house, Coffee-house,—keeper - - - - -	3,150	66	27	2,004	1,053	VI.	1
Editor, writer - - - - -	1,320	82	-	1,220	18	IV.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Egg,—merchant, dealer - - - - -	564	30	9	273	252	XII.	I
Embosser - - - - -	99	33	7	50	9	XIII.	13
Embroiderer - - - - -	4,658	11	1,260	50	3,337	XII.	7
Emery and Glass Paper maker - - - - -	114	19	7	83	5	XIV.	4
Emigration agent - - - - -	10	-	-	10	-	VII.	I
Engine and Machine maker - - - - -	48,082	8,744	9	39,306	23	XI.	11
Engineer, Civil - - - - -	3,009	327	-	2,682	-	XI.	7
Engraver - - - - -	5,584	1,119	17	4,368	60	XI.	4
Envelope maker - - - - -	703	42	405	35	221	XIII.	13
Equestrian - - - - -	82	15	5	51	11	XI.	6
Estate and House,—agent, Rent collector - - - - -	955	34	-	880	41	VII.	I
Estate and Land,—agent - - - - -	2,853	73	-	2,280	-	IX.	I
Excavator, Navvie - - - - -	3,623	221	-	3,402	-	XIV.	2
Exhibition (Show),—keeper, servant - - - - -	324	40	6	251	27	XI.	6
Factor, Agent - - - - -	6,747	308	-	6,419	20	VII.	I
Fan and Screen maker - - - - -	30	1	2	15	12	VI.	3
Fancy Goods dealer - - - - -	530	1	148	1	380	XII.	7
Fancy Goods manufacture - - - - -	2,016	56	687	306	967	XII.	7
Farm-bailiff - - - - -	12,805	114	-	12,691	-	IX.	I
Farmer (<i>See also</i> Grazier) - - - - -	303,720	874	58	274,802	27,986	IX.	I
Farmer's, Grazier's, Wife - - - - -	201,736	-	244	-	201,492	IX.	I
Farmer's, Grazier's, Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Brother, Sister, Nephew, Niece (not otherwise described) - - - - -	375,170	46,572	49,423	90,874	88,301	IX.	I
Farm servant (in-door) - - - - -	364,194	126,491	64,713	109,452	63,538	IX.	I
Farrier, Veterinary surgeon - - - - -	6,562	556	-	5,979	27	X.	I
Feather,—dresser, dealer - - - - -	338	11	29	130	168	XII.	4
Fellmonger - - - - -	1,870	236	1	1,619	14	XII.	3
Fellow of College, Graduate of University (not otherwise described) - - - - -	755	26	-	729	-	IV.	I
Felt manufacture - - - - -	331	33	4	289	5	XII.	6
Fence and Hurdle maker - - - - -	678	102	-	575	1	XIII.	6
Fender maker - - - - -	450	107	4	334	5	XIV.	14
Ferule maker - - - - -	7	-	-	6	1	XIV.	14
Feuar - - - - -	376	-	1	224	151	IX.	I
Figure and Image maker - - - - -	378	87	6	269	16	XI.	5
File maker - - - - -	6,324	1,613	94	4,400	217	XIV.	14
Fine Arts student - - - - -	6	4	-	2	-	IV.	2
Fire-irons maker - - - - -	342	35	39	223	45	XIV.	14
Fireman - - - - -	724	33	-	691	-	I.	2
Fireproof box, safe,—maker - - - - -	16	6	-	8	2	XIV.	14
Firework-maker (<i>See</i> Manufacturing Chemist) - - - - -	7	-	-	7	-	X.	I
Fish,—breeder, keeper - - - - -	900	36	85	446	333	XII.	I
—curer - - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishmonger, seller, dealer (<i>See also</i> Oyster merchant) - - - - -	10,439	910	319	6,991	2,219	XII.	I
Fisherman,—woman - - - - -	38,294	5,613	214	31,679	788	X.	I
Fish-hook maker - - - - -	414	116	28	183	87	XIV.	14
Fishing Rod and Tackle maker - - - - -	372	44	15	255	58	XI.	6
Flannel,—agent, merchant - - - - -	56	3	-	39	14	XII.	6
Flannel manufacture (<i>See also</i> Woollen manu- facture) - - - - -	4,964	714	491	2,259	1,500	XII.	6
Flax, Linen,—manufacture - - - - -	98,860	12,119	21,220	33,932	31,589	XIII.	12
Flax,—merchant, stapler - - - - -	127	10	-	116	1	XIII.	12
Flint-dealer - - - - -	76	9	-	67	-	XIV.	2
Flock-dealer - - - - -	100	4	-	89	7	XIII.	12
Flock manufacture (<i>See also</i> Woollen manu- facture) - - - - -	80	19	3	50	8	XIII.	12
Floor-cloth manufacture - - - - -	675	103	-	546	26	XIII.	11
Flour-dealer - - - - -	1,933	117	11	1,418	387	XIII.	I
Flyer-maker - - - - -	106	29	-	77	-	XI.	11
Fork-maker - - - - -	706	151	52	433	70	XIV.	14
Fossils, Dealer in - - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	XIV.	2
Frame-maker - - - - -	1,526	287	1	1,229	9	XIII.	9

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
French-polisher - - - - -	4,294	662	343	2,666	623	XIII.	3
Fringe and Tassel manufacture - - -	985	55	199	309	422	XII.	6
Fruit and Flower,—hawker, vendor - -	2,227	230	158	1,066	773	XIII.	1
Fruiterer, Greengrocer - - - - -	14,320	1,028	389	7,867	5,036	XIII.	1
Frying-pan maker - - - - -	92	18	-	73	1	XIV.	14
Fuel (Patent) and Compressed Steam-coal ma- nufacture - - - - -	19	4	-	15	-	XIV.	1
Fuller - - - - -	1,469	280	-	1,187	2	XII.	6
Furniture-broker - - - - -	2,527	100	18	1,796	613	XIII.	7
Furniture, Calico,—glazer - - - - -	19	-	-	19	-	XI.	17
Furniture-japanner - - - - -	10	-	-	10	-	XIII.	7
Furrier - - - - -	3,469	206	454	1,304	1,505	VI.	3
Fustian-dyer - - - - -	247	53	-	194	-	XIII.	12
Fustian manufacture - - - - -	5,511	953	751	2,352	1,455	XIII.	12
Game-dealer, Poulterer - - - - -	2,630	232	21	1,879	498	XII.	1
Gamekeeper - - - - -	9,647	426	-	9,221	-	X.	1
Gardener - - - - -	80,946	7,918	216	70,544	2,268	IX.	3
— (domestic servant)	5,052	437	-	4,615	-	VI.	2
Gasfitter - - - - -	2,343	539	-	1,795	9	XIV.	13
Gasmeter, Retort,—maker - - - - -	149	28	1	117	3	XIV.	14
Gasworks Service - - - - -	5,630	403	-	5,223	4	XIV.	1
Gauze manufacture - - - - -	48	-	7	16	25	XII.	7
Gelatine, Isinglass,—dealer, manufacture	94	15	9	59	14	XII.	2
General dealer, Huckster, Costermonger (<i>See</i> <i>also Shopkeeper</i>) - - - - -	7,299	606	196	4,606	1,891	VII.	1
Gentleman, Gentlewoman, Independent - -	26,562	252	388	10,604	15,318	XVI.	1
Gill,—maker and presser - - - - -	25	13	-	12	-	XI.	11
Gilt-toy maker - - - - -	10	-	5	-	5	XIV.	13
Gimp manufacture - - - - -	222	138	7	58	19	XII.	7
Ginger-beer, Soda-water, Mineral-water,—ma- nufacture - - - - -	1,084	114	5	890	75	XIII.	2
Gingham manufacture - - - - -	16	-	-	16	-	XIII.	12
Girth, Web,—maker, weaver - - - - -	362	50	52	116	144	XII.	6
Glass and Bottle,—merchant, dealer, agent -	193	4	19	106	64	XIV.	4
— manufacture - - - - -	12,005	3,274	223	8,100	408	XIV.	4
— and earthenware dealer - - - - -	5,728	426	198	3,534	1,570	XIV.	3
—, China, and Earthenware mender - - -	15	-	-	13	2	XIV.	3
— enameller, stainer - - - - -	531	120	14	378	19	XI.	4
— Lustre, Chandelier,—maker - - - - -	12	2	-	7	3	XIV.	4
— and Emery Paper maker - - - - -	114	19	7	83	5	XIV.	4
Glazier, Plumber, Painter - - - - -	62,808	11,039	12	51,382	375	XI.	15
Globe-maker - - - - -	28	2	1	23	2	XI.	4
Glove-knitter - - - - -	1,390	-	520	-	870	VI.	3
Glove (Lace) maker - - - - -	40	-	19	-	21	XIII.	12
Glove (Silk) maker - - - - -	1,670	171	288	749	462	XII.	7
Glover (material not stated) - - - - -	29,882	1,017	8,834	3,522	16,509	VI.	3
Glue, Size,—maker, dealer - - - - -	315	43	9	208	55	XII.	2
Goldbeater - - - - -	731	180	2	529	20	XIV.	8
Goldbeaters'-skin maker - - - - -	42	2	18	4	18	XII.	2
Gold-miner - - - - -	3	2	-	1	-	XIV.	8
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread manufacture	185	14	18	101	52	XIV.	8
Gold and Silver,—refiner, cutter, worker -	629	29	161	275	164	XIV.	8
Goldsmith, Silversmith - - - - -	11,242	2,197	220	8,456	369	XIV.	8
Governess (<i>See also Teacher</i>) - - - - -	21,373	-	2,579	-	18,794	IV.	4
Government Civil Service :							
Customs - - - - -	9,807	95	-	9,707	5	I.	1
Inland Revenue - - - - -	6,082	26	-	6,049	7	I.	1
Post Office - - - - -	10,410	493	73	8,560	1,284	I.	1
Civil servants not in Post Office or Revenue Departments - - - - -	4,664	180	3	4,401	80	I.	1
Messengers and Workpeople - - - - -	3,404	74	-	3,330	-	I.	1
Graduate of University and Fellow of College -	755	26	-	729	-	IV.	1
Grainer, Writer, Ornamental painter, Decorator	208	24	-	184	-	XI.	15
Grape-grower - - - - -	4	1	-	3	-	IX.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Grave-digger, Sexton - - - - -	884	7	-	808	69	III.	4
Gravel,—contractor, merchant - - - - -	13	3	-	10	-	XIV.	2
—, digger, getter, labourer - - - - -	56	9	-	47	-	XIV.	2
Grazier (<i>See also Farmer</i>) - - - - -	3,047	22	-	3,014	11	IX.	1
Greengrocer, Fruiterer - - - - -	14,320	1,028	389	7,867	5,036	XIII.	1
Greenwich pensioner - - - - -	7,976	3	-	7,973	-	II.	2
Gridiron-maker - - - - -	17	9	-	8	-	XIV.	14
Grinder (branch undefined) - - - - -	2,113	460	4	1,635	14	XIV.	14
Grindery-dealer - - - - -	20	-	-	12	8	XII.	3
Grit-getter - - - - -	15	21	-	4	-	XIV.	2
Groat manufacturer - - - - -	8	3	-	5	-	XIII.	1
Grocer - - - - -	85,923	12,762	841	55,480	16,830	XIII.	2
Groom (domestic servant) - - - - -	16,194	4,840	-	11,354	-	VI.	2
Groom (not domestic servant), Horsekeeper, Jockey - - - - -	29,408	4,798	-	24,610	-	X.	2
Guard-chain maker - - - - -	550	92	218	137	103	XIV.	8
Guard, Coachman (not domestic servant), Post- boy - - - - -	16,836	576	-	16,260	-	VIII.	2
Guide - - - - -	12	-	-	12	-	VIII.	6
Gum manufacture - - - - -	19	2	-	16	1	XIII.	3
Gunsmith, Gun-maker - - - - -	7,642	1,700	38	5,729	175	XI.	10
— flint maker - - - - -	46	7	-	39	-	XIV.	2
— wadding maker - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3	XIII.	13
Gunpowder-maker - - - - -	461	39	7	394	21	XI.	17
Gut,—blower, spinner, Catgut-maker - - - - -	40	5	3	23	9	XII.	2
Gutta-percha,—merchant, dealer, manufacture	125	31	2	90	2	XMI.	3
Haberdasher, Hosier - - - - -	6,231	674	681	2,943	1,933	VI.	3
Hackle-maker - - - - -	248	95	-	152	1	XI.	11
Haft,—maker, turner - - - - -	601	130	1	468	2	XII.	2
Hair, Artist in - - - - -	210	20	100	40	50	XI.	5
—, Bristle—manufacture - - - - -	2,701	305	898	614	884	XII.	5
— merchant, dealer - - - - -	82	4	1	67	10	XII.	5
Hairdresser, Wig-maker - - - - -	12,173	1,902	29	9,993	249	VI.	3
Hammer-maker - - - - -	48	7	-	38	3	XIV.	14
Hammer-maker - - - - -	53	10	-	43	-	XIV.	14
Handcuff maker - - - - -	8	2	-	6	-	XIV.	14
Hand-flowerer - - - - -	3	-	1	-	2	XII.	6
Handle-maker - - - - -	25	3	1	20	1	XIV.	14
Harbour contractor - - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	VIII.	4
—, Dock,—service, Dock labourer - - - - -	18,462	1,554	-	16,904	4	VIII.	4
Hardware,—dealer, agent - - - - -	1,172	135	16	910	111	XIV.	14
Harness-maker, saddler - - - - -	17,583	2,679	211	14,211	482	XI.	13
Harpoon-maker - - - - -	4	1	-	2	1	XIV.	14
Hassock-maker - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	XIII.	11
Hat and Bonnet (Straw) maker - - - - -	21,902	301	4,791	1,063	15,747	VI.	3
Hatbox, Bandbox, Matchbox,—maker - - - - -	498	11	184	36	267	XIII.	7
Hatter and Hat manufacture - - - - -	16,975	1,422	1,016	12,004	2,533	VI.	3
Havel and Heald maker, Heald-knitter - - - - -	808	103	248	141	316	XI.	11
Hawker, Pedlar - - - - -	30,553	2,968	1,702	16,332	9,551	VII.	1
Hay and Straw dealer - - - - -	1,099	54	1	1,026	18	XIII.	10
Heald and Havel maker, Heald-knitter - - - - -	808	103	248	141	316	XI.	11
Hearthstone-dealer - - - - -	5	1	-	4	-	XIV.	2
Hemp manufacture - - - - -	1,696	94	249	355	998	XMI.	11
— merchant, dealer - - - - -	222	21	-	199	2	XIII.	11
Herald-chaser - - - - -	31	5	-	26	-	XIV.	13
— painter - - - - -	107	3	1	102	1	XI.	4
Herbalist - - - - -	314	10	7	226	71	XIII.	1
Herb-distiller - - - - -	4	-	-	4	-	XIII.	2
— grower - - - - -	6	-	-	6	-	IX.	3
Hide, Skin, merchant, dealer - - - - -	11	1	-	10	-	XI.	3
Hinge-maker - - - - -	804	210	19	553	22	XIV.	14
Hobler, Lumper - - - - -	91	2	-	89	-	VIII.	4
Hollow-ware maker - - - - -	120	20	-	100	-	XIV.	14
Honey-dealer - - - - -	7	1	-	6	-	XII.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Hook-and eye maker - - - - -	304	27	99	46	132	XIV.	13
Hoop,—maker, bender - - - - -	835	131	-	702	2	XIII.	8
Hop grower - - - - -	30	1	-	29	-	IX.	1
merchant and dealer - - - - -	468	26	-	438	4	XIII.	2
Horn,—worker, turner, dealer - - - - -	221	35	18	145	23	XII.	2
Horse-breaker - - - - -	1,221	58	-	1,163	-	X.	1
breeder - - - - -	7	-	-	7	-	X.	1
clipper - - - - -	72	4	-	68	-	X.	1
dealer - - - - -	1,429	104	-	1,323	2	X.	1
keeper, Groom (not domestic servant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jockey - - - - -	29,408	4,798	-	24,610	-	X.	1
Hose (Stocking) manufacture - - - - -	65,499	8,253	8,622	27,170	21,454	VI.	3
Hosier, Haberdasher - - - - -	6,231	674	681	2,943	1,933	VI.	3
Hotpresser - - - - -	200	40	-	160	-	XI.	17
Hound attendant - - - - -	17	2	-	15	-	X.	1
House-decorator - - - - -	463	48	1	409	5	XI.	15
and Estate,—agent, Rent-collector	955	34	-	880	41	VII.	1
proprietor - - - - -	34,202	38	88	12,146	21,930	VII.	1
Housekeeper (domestic servant) - - - - -	50,574	-	922	-	49,652	VI.	2
Housemaid (domestic servant) - - - - -	55,935	-	13,987	-	41,948	VI.	2
Huckster, general Dealer, Costermonger - - - - -	7,299	606	196	4,606	1,891	VII.	1
Huntsman, Whipper-in - - - - -	253	15	-	238	-	X.	1
Hurdle and Fence maker - - - - -	678	102	-	575	1	XIII.	6
Hydropathy, Homœopathy,—Professor of - - - - -	7	-	-	7	-	III.	6
Ice-dealer - - - - -	16	-	-	16	-	XIV.	6
Image and Figure maker - - - - -	378	87	6	269	16	XI.	5
India-rubber,—dealer, manufacture - - - - -	403	51	66	191	95	XIII.	3
Indigo,—merchant, broker, manufacture - - - - -	35	2	-	33	-	XI.	17
Ink-maker - - - - -	223	23	3	188	9	XI.	17
Inkstand maker - - - - -	23	5	-	18	-	XIV.	13
Inland Revenue Department - - - - -	6,082	26	-	6,049	7	L	1
Innkeeper (See also Licensed Victualler) - - - - -	29,060	144	35	22,777	6,104	VI.	1
Innkeeper's Wife - - - - -	17,447	-	25	-	17,422	VI.	1
Inn servant - - - - -	60,586	7,098	14,559	18,088	20,841	VI.	2
Instrument-case, Razor-case,—maker - - - - -	28	6	6	15	1	XIII.	7
Insurance,—agent, officer - - - - -	808	54	-	750	4	VII.	1
Interpreter, Translator - - - - -	120	2	-	110	8	IV.	1
Invalid-chair maker - - - - -	8	-	-	8	-	XI.	12
Iron,—agent, merchant, dealer - - - - -	1,034	52	1	964	17	XIV.	14
manufacture, moulder, founder - - - - -	80,032	20,344	268	59,098	322	XIV.	14
master, contractor - - - - -	381	22	-	348	11	XIV.	14
miner - - - - -	28,008	6,751	506	20,347	404	XIV.	14
galvanizer - - - - -	4	-	-	4	-	XIV.	14
box maker - - - - -	57	16	-	41	-	XIV.	14
cask (patent) maker - - - - -	6	-	-	6	-	XIV.	14
Hardware,—dealer, agent - - - - -	1,172	135	16	910	111	XIV.	14
picker, gatherer - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4	XIV.	14
plate worker - - - - -	36	5	-	31	-	XIV.	14
Tube and Pipe founder - - - - -	37	5	-	32	-	XIV.	14
turner and filer - - - - -	9	2	-	7	-	XIV.	14
Ironmonger - - - - -	9,041	1,888	43	6,813	297	XIV.	14
Isinglass, Gelatine,—dealer, manufacture - - - - -	94	15	9	59	11	XII.	2
Italian warehouseman, woman - - - - -	102	7	1	66	28	XIII.	2
Ivory,—cutter, worker, dealer - - - - -	667	127	5	525	30	XII.	2
Japanner, Lacquerer - - - - -	2,813	406	535	1,121	751	XIV.	13
Jet,—carver, worker - - - - -	184	93	-	91	-	XI.	5
Jet-miner - - - - -	11	-	-	11	-	XIV.	1
Jewel-case maker - - - - -	145	30	3	93	19	XII.	3
Jeweller, Lapidary (See also Goldsmith, Silver-smith) - - - - -	400	79	19	280	22	XIV	7
Joiner, Carpenter - - - - -	182,696	27,292	1	155,254	149	XI.	15
Judge, Superior and Local - - - - -	85	-	-	85	-	III.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Key-maker - - - - -	60	15	-	45	-	XIV.	14
Knacker - - - - -	94	7	-	82	5	X.	1
Knife-maker (<i>See also</i> Cutler) - - - - -	1,603	451	-	1,152	-	XIV.	14
Knitter - - - - -	4,503	11	1,055	56	3,381	XII.	6
Label-maker, Ticket-writer - - - - -	148	20	15	89	24	XIII.	13
Labourer (branch undefined) - - - - -	376,551	54,803	1,645	312,669	7,434	XV.	1
— Agricultural (out-door) - - - - -	1,077,627	198,226	14,826	808,502	56,073	IX.	1
— and Artificer in H.M. Dockyard - - - - -	5,032	303	-	4,729	-	I.	1
— Dock, Dock and Harbour Service - - - - -	18,462	1,554	-	16,904	4	VIII.	4
Lace,—agent, dealer - - - - -	849	56	47	506	240	XIII.	12
— manufacture - - - - -	63,660	3,844	20,870	5,736	33,210	XIII.	12
— glove maker - - - - -	40	-	19	-	21	XIII.	12
Lacquerer, Japanner - - - - -	2,813	406	535	1,121	751	XIV.	13
Ladder-maker - - - - -	14	2	-	12	-	XIII.	9
Lamp contractor - - - - -	48	1	-	47	-	XIV.	13
— and Lantern maker - - - - -	465	78	7	361	19	XIV.	13
— shade maker - - - - -	4	3	-	1	-	VIII.	13
Lampblack maker - - - - -	64	6	2	49	7	XIV.	1
Land, Estate,—agent - - - - -	2,353	73	-	2,280	-	IX.	1
— proprietor - - - - -	34,627	136	116	19,853	14,522	IX.	1
— surveyor - - - - -	1,373	126	-	1,247	-	IX.	1
Lapidary, Jeweller - - - - -	400	79	19	280	22	XIV.	7
Lappet-wheel maker - - - - -	12	1	-	11	-	XI.	11
Last-maker - - - - -	625	125	-	500	-	XIII.	9
Latch-maker - - - - -	122	31	-	91	-	XIV.	14
Lath-maker - - - - -	1,832	285	-	1,539	8	XIII.	6
Law clerk - - - - -	16,626	5,343	-	11,283	-	III.	5
—, Parliamentary,—agent - - - - -	141	8	-	133	-	III.	2
— stationer - - - - -	1,096	258	1	829	8	III.	5
— student - - - - -	1,659	705	-	954	-	III.	2
— Court, Officer of - - - - -	1,436	56	-	1,380	-	III.	5
Lead,—agent, merchant, dealer - - - - -	255	5	-	245	5	XIV.	12
— manufacture - - - - -	2,334	662	10	1,628	34	XIV.	12
— mine proprietor - - - - -	26	1	-	19	6	XIV.	12
— miner - - - - -	22,530	4,937	513	16,680	400	XIV.	12
— Pipe, Tube,—maker - - - - -	484	167	6	301	10	XIV.	12
Leather,—agent, merchant, factor - - - - -	124	8	-	114	2	XII.	3
— dyer - - - - -	145	18	-	127	-	XII.	3
— embosser and gilder - - - - -	55	7	1	45	2	XII.	3
— grainer, grounder - - - - -	5	1	-	4	-	XII.	3
— japanner - - - - -	58	6	-	52	-	XII.	3
— bag maker - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3	XII.	3
— case, portmanteau,—maker - - - - -	347	74	5	258	10	XII.	3
— lace,—maker, cutter, worker - - - - -	9	1	-	7	1	XII.	3
— pipe maker - - - - -	42	3	-	38	1	XII.	3
Leech,—breeder, dealer, bleeder, - - - - -	88	3	-	25	60	X.	1
Letter,—cutter, maker - - - - -	90	19	-	69	2	XI.	4
Librarian - - - - -	455	24	6	258	167	XI.	1
Licensed Victualler, Beershop-keeper - - - - -	46,661	307	101	36,921	9,332	XIII.	2
—, Beershop keeper's Wife - - - - -	26,584	-	60	-	26,524	XIII.	2
Life-buoy maker - - - - -	5	2	-	3	-	XI.	14
Lighterman - - - - -	1,538	156	-	1,382	-	VIII.	3
Lighthouse-keeper, and Light Dues collector - - - - -	268	3	-	261	4	VIII.	4
Lime,—merchant, dealer - - - - -	244	8	-	228	8	XIV.	2
Limestone,—quarrier, burner - - - - -	6,308	741	37	5,423	107	XIV.	2
Linen,—agent, merchant, dealer - - - - -	305	13	-	286	6	XIII.	12
—, Flax,—dyer - - - - -	35	4	-	31	-	XIII.	12
—, Flax,—manufacture - - - - -	98,860	12,119	21,220	33,932	31,589	XIII.	12
Linsey-weaver - - - - -	131	14	-	116	1	XII.	6
Lint manufacturer - - - - -	678	39	189	45	405	XIII.	12
Liquorice-refiner - - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	XIII.	2
List and Carpet Shoe maker - - - - -	126	1	28	9	88	VI.	3
Listing, Balze, Serge,—manufacture - - - - -	51	-	6	17	28	XII.	6
Literary, Private,—Secretary - - - - -	141	5	1	132	5	IV.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrangement.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Lithographer, Lithographic-printer - - -	1,990	618	1	1,366	5	XI.	4
Livery-stable keeper - - - - -	1,335	36	-	1,228	61	VIII.	2
Local Board, Officer of - - - - -	1,794	38	-	1,756	-	I.	2
Locksmith, Bellhanger - - - - -	6,423	1,425	24	4,907	67	XIV.	13
Lodge and Park-gate keeper - - - - -	431	2	4	91	334	VI.	2
Lodging-house keeper - - - - -	23,089	7	57	2,955	20,070	VI.	1
Looking-glass maker - - - - -	311	28	2	264	17	XIV.	4
frame maker - - - - -	34	2	-	32	-	XIII.	7
Loom-maker - - - - -	18	6	-	12	-	XI.	11
Lumper, Hobler - - - - -	91	2	-	89	-	VIII.	4
Lunatic of no stated occupation - - - - -	9,050	366	250	3,468	4,966	XVII.	1
Maccaroni,—dealer, manufacture - - - - -	6	-	-	6	-	XIII.	1
Machine agent and broker - - - - -	8	-	-	8	-	XI.	11
and Engine maker - - - - -	48,082	8,744	9	39,306	23	XI.	11
Macintosh, Waterproof article,—maker, dealer	61	5	3	36	17	XIII.	3
Madder,—miller and grinder - - - - -	7	-	-	7	-	XI.	17
Magistrate (not otherwise described) - - - - -	2,302	-	-	2,302	-	I.	2
Malster - - - - -	11,150	638	1	10,376	135	XIII.	2
Manchester warehouseman - - - - -	1,174	173	-	1,001	-	XIII.	12
Manganese-miner - - - - -	154	46	21	79	8	XIV.	12
Mangle-maker - - - - -	13	-	-	13	-	XIII.	9
Manifold-paper maker - - - - -	3	1	-	2	-	XIII.	13
Manufacturing Chemist, Firework maker, &c. (Employers and Labourers) - - - - -	4,648	603	44	3,834	167	XI.	17
Manure,—dealer, manufacture - - - - -	188	14	8	154	12	XII.	2
Map,—maker, publisher - - - - -	326	18	68	127	113	XI.	4
Marble,—dealer, merchant - - - - -	33	3	-	30	-	XIV.	2
mason - - - - -	1,561	271	1	1,287	2	XIV.	2
Marines, (Royal) - - - - -	6,336	360	-	5,976	-	II.	2
Marine-store dealer - - - - -	2,068	104	23	1,550	391	VII.	1
Market, Lessee of - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	VII.	1
Mark-maker - - - - -	36	6	-	30	-	XIV.	14
Marqueterie,—inlayer, cutter - - - - -	6	2	-	4	-	XIII.	7
Mason, Pavior - - - - -	101,442	14,053	6	87,338	45	XL	15
Mast, Oar, and Block,—maker - - - - -	1,778	438	-	1,333	7	XL	14
Match,—maker, seller - - - - -	734	277	127	196	134	XI.	17
Matchbox, Bandbox, Hatbox,—maker - - - - -	498	11	184	36	267	XIII.	7
Mat-maker - - - - -	1,691	272	89	1,039	291	XIII.	11
Mattress, Bed-tick,—maker - - - - -	502	50	25	314	113	XII.	4
Mealman, Bran-dealer - - - - -	313	15	-	298	-	XIII.	1
Meat-salesman, Butcher - - - - -	67,691	12,295	63	53,617	1,716	XII.	1
Mechanic, Manufacturer, Shopman, Shopwoman (branch undefined) - - - - -	17,029	5,479	716	9,100	1,734	XV.	2
Medallist and Medal-maker - - - - -	21	2	-	19	-	XL	8
Medical agent, Officer of Medical Society - - - - -	8	1	-	7	-	III.	6
Medical,—student, assistant - - - - -	3,655	1,943	-	1,712	-	III.	3
Medicine-vendor, Herb-doctor, &c. - - - - -	314	1	1	248	64	III.	6
Member of Parliament (not otherwise returned) - - - - -	392	-	-	392	-	I.	1
Menagerie, attendants at - - - - -	32	1	-	31	-	X.	1
Merchant - - - - -	10,256	451	3	9,652	150	VII.	1
Messenger (not Government), Porter and Errand Boy - - - - -	101,425	66,382	3,233	31,260	550	VIII.	6
Messengers and Workpeople employed by Go- vernment - - - - -	3,404	74	-	3,330	-	I.	1
Metal,—merchant; dealer, broker - - - - -	52	3	-	46	3	XIV.	13
refiner, turner, worker - - - - -	99	19	-	80	-	XIV.	13
galvanizer stamper - - - - -	5	3	-	2	-	XIV.	13
and Iron Bedstead maker - - - - -	13	4	-	9	-	XIV.	14
Metallic-box maker - - - - -	10	5	-	5	-	XIV.	13
Meter (branch not stated) - - - - -	31	1	-	30	-	VIII.	5
Midwife - - - - -	2,882	-	-	-	2,882	VI.	2
Militia (Staff, &c.) (a) - - - - -	274	2	-	272	-	II.	1

(a) The Militia was not embodied at the time of the Census.

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Milkseller and Cowkeeper - - - - -	16,526	1,528	414	10,204	4,380	XII.	1
Miller - - - - -	37,268	6,291	22	30,415	540	XIII.	1
Milliner, Dressmaker - - - - -	267,791	43	64,977	323	202,448	VI.	3
Millstone, maker, cutter - - - - -	125	26	2	92	5	XIV.	2
Millwright - - - - -	9,953	1,556	-	8,385	12	XI.	16
Miner (See Coal, Copper, Iron, &c.)							
Mineral-water, Soda-water, Ginger-beer, — manufacture - - - - -	1,084	114	5	890	75	XIII.	2
Mining Company's Secretary and Service	470	8	-	462	-	XIV.	13
Minister, Baptist - - - - -	1,556	-	-	1,556	-	III.	1
— Independent - - - - -	1,972	-	-	1,972	-	III.	1
— Presbyterian - - - - -	2,725	-	-	2,725	-	III.	1
— Unitarian - - - - -	14	-	-	14	-	III.	1
— Wesleyan - - - - -	1,798	-	-	1,798	-	III.	1
— (Protestant), not particularly described (See also Clergyman, Priest.) - - - - -	1,580	-	-	1,580	-	III.	1
Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher	973	3	-	962	8	III.	1
Modeller - - - - -	593	113	1	462	17	XI.	5
Model to Artist - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	IV.	2
Mohair, Angola, —manufacture - - - - -	86	6	24	17	39	XII.	6
Mop-maker - - - - -	113	6	3	45	59	XII.	6
Morocco Leather Manufacture - - - - -	68	7	1	57	3	XII.	3
Mould-maker, Die, —engraver and sinker - - - - -	482	119	6	349	8	XI.	8
Music-composer - - - - -	11	-	-	11	-	IV.	2
— engraver and printer - - - - -	141	25	-	113	3	XI.	3
— master, mistress - - - - -	5,755	172	346	2,977	2,260	IV.	4
— publisher, seller - - - - -	449	47	5	339	58	XI.	3
Musician (not Teacher). (See also Vocalist) - - - - -	4,200	631	128	3,037	404	XI.	3
Musical student - - - - -	23	11	8	4	-	XI.	3
— Instrument, —maker, dealer - - - - -	3,692	629	5	3,022	36	XI.	3
—, Pianoforte, —tuner - - - - -	199	21	1	176	1	XI.	3
— string-maker - - - - -	151	16	12	83	40	XII.	2
Muslin, —agent, dealer - - - - -	104	15	-	73	16	XIII.	12
— embroiderer - - - - -	2,358	1	856	10	1,491	XIII.	12
— manufacture - - - - -	14,098	515	4,037	1,446	8,100	XIII.	12
Mustard manufacture - - - - -	212	27	1	178	6	XIII.	2
Nail manufacture - - - - -	28,533	4,549	3,375	13,999	6,610	XIV.	14
Naval architect - - - - -	9	1	-	8	-	XI.	14
Naval Hospital, officer of - - - - -	52	2	-	50	-	II.	2
Navvie, Excavator - - - - -	3,623	221	-	3,402	-	XIV.	2
Navy agent - - - - -	26	-	-	26	-	II.	2
— officer (a) - - - - -	2,967	157	-	2,810	-	II.	2
— seamen - - - - -	6,763	1,702	-	5,061	-	II.	2
— half-pay officer (a) - - - - -	1,676	1	-	1,675	-	II.	2
Needle manufacture - - - - -	4,727	880	736	1,896	1,215	XIV.	14
Net-maker - - - - -	2,100	106	580	192	1,222	XIII.	11
News, —agent, vendor, News-room-keeper Newspaper Editor, &c. (See Editor, Reporter.)	1,297	189	10	952	146	XI.	1
Nightman and Scavenger - - - - -	1,322	99	-	1,221	2	XIV.	2
Notary - - - - -	109	16	-	93	-	VII.	1
Nurse domestic servant - - - - -	39,139	-	18,122	-	21,017	VI.	2
Nurse (not domestic servant) - - - - -	25,518	-	-	52	25,466	VI.	2
Nurseryman, —woman - - - - -	2,675	356	3	2,280	36	IX.	3
Oakum, —worker, dealer - - - - -	121	55	16	11	39	XIII.	11
Oatmeal-dealer - - - - -	78	1	1	9	67	XIII.	1
Oat-weigher, Oat-kiln labourer, Oat-roaster	3	-	-	3	-	XIII.	1
Oculist - - - - -	14	-	-	14	-	III.	3
Oil, —agent, broker, merchant - - - - -	356	32	2	301	21	XIII.	3
Oil and colourman, —dealer - - - - -	2,010	279	4	1,675	52	XIII.	3
Oil, —miller refiner - - - - -	934	134	-	798	2	XIII.	3
Oil-cake, —maker, dealer - - - - -	11	3	-	8	-	XIII.	3
Oil-skin, —dealer, manufacture - - - - -	35	6	1	21	7	XIII.	3
Oil-stone manufacture - - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	XIV.	2

(a) In some cases the officers omitted to return themselves as on half-pay; these two items should therefore be taken together.

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Omnibus,—owner, conductor, driver - - -	3,223	272	-	2,951	-	VIII.	2
Optician, Spectacle-maker - - - - -	1,824	334	28	1,407	55	XI.	9
Organ-builder - - - - -	491	86	-	404	1	XI.	3
Orris-weaver - - - - -	16	1	-	15	-	XIV.	8
Outfitter, Clothes-dealer - - - - -	3,853	155	319	1,640	1,739	VI.	3
Oven-maker - - - - -	10	-	-	10	-	XI.	15
Overlooker, Bailiff, (branch not specified) -	63	4	-	59	-	XV.	2
Oyster,—merchant, dealer, seller - - -	149	5	-	129	15	XII.	1
Packer - - - - -	66	4	-	62	-	XIII.	5
— and Presser (Cotton) - - - - -	2,012	459	6	1,540	7	XIII.	12
Packing-case maker - - - - -	562	127	45	353	37	XIII.	7
Painter (Artist) - - - - -	5,444	365	61	4,550	468	IV.	2
Painter, Plumber, Glasier - - - - -	62,808	11,039	12	51,382	375	XI.	15
Paper,—dealer, merchant - - - - -	164	11	-	146	7	XIII.	13
— manufacture - - - - -	14,501	1,845	2,357	5,765	4,534	XIII.	13
— ruler - - - - -	502	215	25	228	34	XIII.	13
— stainer - - - - -	2,278	793	80	1,257	148	XIII.	13
— hanger - - - - -	1,895	347	2	1,529	17	XI.	15
— bag-maker - - - - -	137	13	29	46	49	XIII.	13
— box-maker - - - - -	1,188	59	505	135	489	XIII.	13
Papier-mâché manufacture - - - - -	140	23	12	76	29	XIII.	13
Parasol, Umbrella, Stick,—maker - - -	4,137	408	526	1,932	1,271	VI.	3
Parchment-maker - - - - -	342	67	-	270	5	XII.	3
Parish-clerk, Clerk to Church (exclusive of those returned in trade) - - - - -	2,388	8	-	2,378	2	III.	4
Parish, Union, District,—Officer (exclusive of those returned in trade) - - - - -	2,743	18	8	1,971	746	I.	2
Park-gate, Lodge,—keeper - - - - -	431	2	4	91	334	VI.	2
Park, Wood,—Labourer, cutter - - - - -	28	-	-	15	13	IX.	2
Parliamentary, Law,—agent - - - - -	141	8	-	133	-	III.	2
Pastrycook, Confectioner - - - - -	13,865	2,059	591	6,988	4,227	XIII.	1
Patten and Clog-maker - - - - -	3,876	830	10	2,989	47	VI.	3
Pattern-card maker - - - - -	256	54	19	149	34	XIII.	13
Pattern,—designer, cutter - - - - -	2,204	404	14	1,757	29	XI.	7
Pauper of no stated occupation - - - - -	94,611	12,379	11,928	21,915	48,389	XVII.	1
Pavior, Mason - - - - -	101,442	14,053	6	87,338	45	XI.	15
Pawnbroker - - - - -	4,367	1,121	65	2,649	532	VII.	1
Pearl-button maker (See also Button-maker) -	11	3	-	8	-	XIV.	7
Pearl,—cutter, worker - - - - -	361	83	31	198	49	XIV.	7
Peat, Turf,—cutter, dealer - - - - -	244	49	8	166	21	XIV.	1
Pedestrian - - - - -	5	-	-	5	-	XI.	6
Pedlar Hawker - - - - -	30,553	2,968	1,702	16,332	9,551	VII.	1
Peel-maker - - - - -	6	-	-	6	-	XIII.	9
Peer (not otherwise returned) - - - - -	284	5	-	279	-	I.	1
Peg-maker - - - - -	58	8	2	35	13	XIII.	7
Pencil-case,—maker, gilder - - - - -	105	48	4	50	3	XIV.	8
Pencil-maker - - - - -	319	74	13	222	10	XIII.	9
Pen (Gold) maker - - - - -	21	6	-	13	2	XIV.	8
Pen (Quill),—maker, dealer - - - - -	164	8	6	117	33	XII.	4
Pen (Steel) maker - - - - -	1,336	74	476	134	652	XIV.	14
Penholder-maker - - - - -	27	8	6	8	5	XIII.	9
Pensioner, Chelsea - - - - -	23,907	8	-	23,899	-	II.	1
— Greenwich - - - - -	7,976	3	-	7,973	-	II.	2
— (not otherwise described) - - - - -	377	2	1	271	103	XVII.	1
Percussion-cap maker - - - - -	154	10	43	23	78	XI.	17
Perfumer - - - - -	676	80	19	497	80	XIII.	2
Pew-opener, Church officer - - - - -	1,414	7	6	749	652	III.	4
Pewterer, Pewter-pot maker - - - - -	295	34	1	246	14	XIV.	12
Philosophical Instrument maker - - - - -	826	141	1	672	12	XI.	9
Phleme (Fleam) maker - - - - -	9	3	-	6	-	XIV.	14
Photographer, Daguerreotypist - - - - -	51	4	-	46	1	IV.	2
Physician - - - - -	2,328	-	-	2,328	-	III.	3
Picker-maker - - - - -	219	64	1	154	-	XI.	11
Pickle, Sauce, and Catsup,—dealer - - -	139	10	14	54	61	XIII.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Picture,—cleaner, dealer - - - - -	301	13	1	275	12	XI.	4
Picture-frame maker - - - - -	514	99	-	413	2	XIII.	7
Pig-dealer - - - - -	1,016	40	-	959	17	X.	1
Pill-box maker - - - - -	126	7	62	10	47	XIII.	13
Pilot - - - - -	2,990	172	-	2,818	-	VIII.	4
Pin manufacture - - - - -	1,295	133	327	306	529	XIV.	13
Pipe (Tobacco) maker - - - - -	4,266	824	237	2,500	705	XIV.	3
Pipe-clay,—dealer, maker - - - - -	5	1	1	1	2	XIV.	3
Pitch, Tar, Resin,—maker - - - - -	72	4	-	68	-	XIII.	3
Pit-sinker - - - - -	22	-	-	22	-	XIV.	1
Plaster, Cement,—dealer, manufacture	538	67	-	463	8	XIV.	2
Plasterer - - - - -	17,980	2,921	-	15,036	23	XI.	15
Plated-ware manufacture - - - - -	164	28	20	104	12	XIV.	8
Platelayer - - - - -	2,426	88	-	2,338	-	XIV.	2
Plater - - - - -	1,528	329	15	1,125	59	XIV.	8
Playing-card maker - - - - -	43	16	-	27	-	XIII.	13
Plumber, Glazier, Painter - - - - -	62,808	11,039	12	51,382	375	XI.	15
Plush, Shag,—manufacture - - - - -	553	85	11	434	23	XIII.	12
Pocket-book and Card-case maker - - - - -	482	108	8	345	21	XII.	3
Police - - - - -	18,348	68	-	18,280	-	I.	2
Porter and Ale,—merchant, agent - - - - -	470	16	2	438	14	XIII.	2
Porter, Messenger (not Government) - - - - -	101,425	66,382	3,233	31,260	550	VIII.	6
Portioner - - - - -	132	1	1	86	44	IX.	1
Portmanteau, Leather-case,—maker - - - - -	347	74	5	258	10	XII.	3
Postboy, Guard, Coachman (not domestic ser- vant) - - - - -	16,836	576	-	16,260	-	VIII.	2
Post Office - - - - -	10,410	493	73	8,560	1,284	I.	1
Potato,—dealer and merchant - - - - -	977	50	1	869	57	XIII.	1
Pottery. (<i>See</i> Earthenware.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poulterer, Gamedealer - - - - -	2,630	232	21	1,879	498	XII.	1
Powder-flask, Shot-belt,—maker - - - - -	70	19	6	37	8	XII.	3
Powder-puff maker - - - - -	6	1	-	3	2	XII.	4
Press-maker - - - - -	59	7	8	33	11	XIII.	5
Press-worker - - - - -	113	-	56	-	57	XIV.	14
Priest (Roman Catholic) - - - - -	1,093	-	-	1,093	-	III.	1
— (Jewish, &c.) - - - - -	73	-	-	73	-	III.	1
Print and Block cutter - - - - -	1,524	203	-	1,317	4	XIII.	9
Print-colourer - - - - -	184	33	21	97	33	XI.	4
Print,—seller, mounter - - - - -	255	29	7	184	35	XI.	4
Printer - - - - -	26,024	7,560	69	18,242	153	XI.	1
Prison officer - - - - -	2,186	19	4	1,819	344	I.	2
Prisoner of no stated occupation - - - - -	3,387	658	543	912	1,274	XVII.	2
Procurator Fiscal (Scotland) - - - - -	41	-	-	41	-	III.	2
Proctor (<i>See also</i> Notary) - - - - -	132	-	-	132	-	III.	2
Professor and Lecturer on special Sciences and Arts - - - - -	141	3	-	138	-	IV.	4
Proprietor, Officer,—of Lunatic Asylum - - - - -	1,000	15	7	588	390	VI.	1
Provision,—dealer, curer - - - - -	9,339	737	57	6,865	1,680	XII.	1
Publisher, Bookseller - - - - -	8,433	1,011	134	6,499	789	XI.	1
Pump-maker - - - - -	306	29	-	275	2	XI.	16
Quarrier (<i>See</i> Stone, Limestone, &c.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarry,—owner, master - - - - -	88	-	-	73	15	XIV.	2
Quarry Stone,—agent - - - - -	132	2	-	130	-	XIV.	2
Quill pen,—maker dealer - - - - -	164	8	6	117	33	XII.	4
Quilter, Quilt-maker - - - - -	674	14	131	145	384	XIII.	12
Rabbit,—catcher, killer - - - - -	15	2	-	13	-	X.	1
Race-course officer - - - - -	4	-	-	4	-	XI.	6
Rag—Gatherer, dealer - - - - -	3,245	289	208	1,875	873	VI.	3
Railway contractor - - - - -	747	10	-	737	-	XIV.	2
— Engine,—driver, stoker - - - - -	7,594	604	-	6,990	-	VIII.	1
— labourer - - - - -	34,306	2,710	-	31,596	-	XIV.	2
— officer, clerk, station-master - - - - -	10,948	1,490	-	9,458	-	VIII.	1
— police - - - - -	1,413	12	-	1,401	-	VIII.	1

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Skinner - - - - -	2,067	369	1	1,689	8	XII.	3
Skylight, Sash, and Handrail—maker - - - - -	17	2	-	15	-	XI.	15
Slate manufacture - - - - -	192	55	-	133	4	XIV.	2
— merchant, dealer, agent - - - - -	198	10	-	180	8	XIV.	2
— quarrier - - - - -	8,154	1,730	-	6,422	2	XIV.	2
Slater - - - - -	7,222	956	-	6,255	11	XI.	15
Slaughterman - - - - -	6	-	-	6	-	X.	1
Slay-maker - - - - -	34	10	-	24	-	XI.	11
Small-ware dealer - - - - -	956	52	63	329	512	VII.	1
— manufacture - - - - -	17	1	-	13	3	XII.	7
— (steel) manufacture - - - - -	76	14	2	52	8	XIV.	14
Snuff, Tobacco—manufacture - - - - -	4,031	1,561	109	2,230	131	XIII.	2
Snuff-box (wood) manufacture - - - - -	89	13	4	64	8	XIII.	9
Snuff, Tobacco—Box (metal maker) - - - - -	20	6	1	12	1	XIV.	13
Snuffers-maker - - - - -	228	74	3	130	21	XIV.	14
Soap-boiler - - - - -	1,393	170	-	1,214	9	XII.	2
Soda, Alkali—merchant, manufacture - - - - -	818	102	8	701	7	XI.	17
Soda-water, Mineral-water, Ginger-beer—manu- facture - - - - -	1,084	114	5	890	75	XIII.	2
Sofa-maker - - - - -	22	8	-	14	-	XIII.	7
Soldier (<i>See also</i> Army Officer, &c.) - - - - -	40,241	5,349	-	34,892	-	IL	1
Solicitor, Attorney, Writer to the Signet - - - - -	13,256	-	-	13,256	-	III.	2
Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Brother, Sister, Nephew, Niece (not other- wise returned) - - - - -	4,745,217	1,984,665	242,196	16,236	322,347	V.	3
Spade, Shovel—maker - - - - -	768	172	-	594	2	XIV.	14
Spade tree, handle—maker - - - - -	29	6	-	23	-	XIII.	9
Spar—manufacture, cutter - - - - -	14	-	1	-	13	XIV.	2
Special Pleader, Advocate, Barrister, Con- veyancer - - - - -	3,111	-	-	3,111	-	III.	2
Spice merchant - - - - -	71	8	-	63	-	XIII.	2
Spindle maker - - - - -	1,230	363	11	850	6	XIV.	14
Spirit and Wine Merchant - - - - -	10,467	772	30	8,850	815	XIII.	2
Sponge—merchant, dealer - - - - -	53	4	-	42	7	XII.	2
Spoon maker - - - - -	930	178	163	438	151	XIV.	10
Spring-balance maker - - - - -	12	2	-	10	-	XIV.	14
—, Door-spring—maker - - - - -	494	85	6	385	18	XIV.	14
Spruce, Cider—merchant, dealer - - - - -	103	5	-	79	19	XIII.	2
Spur maker - - - - -	146	22	1	122	1	XIV.	14
Stair-rod maker - - - - -	4	1	-	3	-	XIV.	13
Stamp cutter - - - - -	12	2	-	10	-	XI.	4
Starch manufacture - - - - -	565	86	87	347	45	XI.	17
Stationer (<i>See also</i> Law stationer) - - - - -	5,476	926	174	3,448	928	XIII.	13
Station-master, Railway—officer, clerk, &c. - - - - -	10,948	1,490	-	9,458	-	VIII.	1
Stay-maker - - - - -	13,699	113	2,386	817	10,383	VI.	3
Stay-busk maker - - - - -	10	4	-	6	-	XIV.	14
Steam Navigation Service - - - - -	473	35	-	438	-	VIII.	4
Steel—manufacture, worker - - - - -	1,637	412	18	1,160	47	XIV.	14
— merchant - - - - -	36	1	-	35	-	XIV.	14
— mill-maker - - - - -	13	3	-	10	-	XIV.	14
— pen-maker - - - - -	1,336	74	476	134	652	XIV.	14
— tag-maker - - - - -	6	-	-	6	-	XIV.	14
— trap-maker - - - - -	22	3	-	19	-	XIV.	14
Steel (Knife-sharpener) maker - - - - -	87	21	-	66	-	XIV.	14
Stenciller - - - - -	23	2	-	16	5	XI.	15
Stevodore - - - - -	238	9	-	229	-	VIII.	4
Steward, Stewardess (Ship, &c.) - - - - -	547	36	7	435	69	VIII.	4
Stick, Umbrella and Parasol—maker - - - - -	4,137	408	526	1,932	1,271	VI.	3
Stirrup-maker - - - - -	134	22	111	1	1	XIV.	14
Stocking (Hose) manufacture - - - - -	65,499	8,253	8,622	27,170	21,454	VI.	3
Stock-maker - - - - -	618	12	159	49	398	VI.	3
Stock, Share, and Bill—broker - - - - -	1,694	94	-	1,600	-	VII.	1
Stoker, Engine-driver (Railway) - - - - -	7,594	604	-	6,990	-	VIII.	1
Stone-breaker - - - - -	58	6	7	33	12	XIV.	2
— cutter, dresser, polisher - - - - -	3,256	430	5	2,811	10	XIV.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Stone dredger - - - - -	60	14	-	46	-	XIV.	2'
— getter - - - - -	472	52	-	420	-	XV.	2
— merchant - - - - -	516	19	2	475	20	XIV.	2'
— quarrier - - - - -	23,489	3,473	99	19,860	57	XIV.	2
— waller - - - - -	39	8	-	31	-	XIV.	2
Storekeeper - - - - -	568	52	5	497	14	VIII.	5
Stove, Grate, Range—maker	591	158	-	429	4	XIV.	14
Straw and Hay dealer - - -	1,099	54	1	1,026	18	XIII.	10'
Straw Hat and Bonnet maker	21,902	301	4,791	1,063	15,747	VI.	3
Straw-plait manufacture - -	32,062	3,265	13,150	655	14,992	XIII.	10'
— merchant, factor, dealer	524	24	2	428	70	XIII.	10'
Strop, Strap, and Thong—maker	69	5	9	43	12	XII.	3'
Student, Catholic - - - - -	17	7	-	10	-	III.	8
—, Theological - - - - -	319	28	-	291	-	III.	1
Stuff Manufacture - - - - -	7,500	885	1,169	2,487	2,959	XII.	6
— merchant - - - - -	20	2	-	18	-	XII.	6
Sugar-broker - - - - -	103	7	-	96	-	XIII.	2
— refiner - - - - -	2,777	208	5	2,512	52	XIII.	2
Sulphur manufacture - - - -	11	1	-	10	-	XI.	17
Surgeon, Apothecary - - - -	15,163	-	-	15,163	-	III.	3
Surgical Instrument maker -	549	89	26	341	93	III.	6
Surveyor (<i>See also</i> Architect)	2,891	297	-	2,594	-	XI.	15
Sweetmeat-dealer, Pie-vendor	63	3	-	45	15	XIII.	1
Swivel-maker - - - - -	17	5	2	8	2	XIV.	14
Sword,—cutler, maker - - -	160	30	-	130	-	XI.	10
Table-cover maker - - - - -	54	10	6	32	6	XII.	6
Tacksman - - - - -	12	-	-	12	-	IX.	1
Tag,—maker, dealer - - - -	10	-	2	3	5	XIV.	10
Tailor - - - - -	152,672	23,261	3,870	111,767	13,774	VI.	3
Tallow-chandler - - - - -	5,284	780	15	4,282	207	XII.	2
—, Grease,—boiler, dealer -	130	7	-	123	-	XII.	2
Tank-maker - - - - -	19	2	-	17	-	XIV.	14
Tanner - - - - -	8,787	1,045	8	7,687	47	XII.	3
Tape,—manufacture, dealer	1,521	174	346	443	540	XIII.	12
Tarpaulin manufacture - - -	26	2	-	24	-	XIII.	11
Tartan manufacture - - - -	245	12	26	84	123	XII.	6
Tassel and Fringe manufacture	985	55	199	309	422	XII.	6
Tavern-keeper, (<i>See</i> Licensed Victualler, Inn- keeper, &c.)							
Tea,—broker, merchant - - -	423	37	-	370	16	XIII.	2
Tea and Coffee Pot maker - -	42	15	5	11	11	XIV.	13
Teacher or Professor of:—							
<i>Belles-Lettres</i> - - - - -	43	1	-	41	1	IV.	4
Dancing, Gymnastics - - -	796	17	18	600	161	IV.	4
Drawing - - - - -	176	7	5	105	59	IV.	4
Geography and Navigation -	26	-	-	26	-	IV.	4
Languages - - - - -	2,101	33	43	1,497	528	IV.	4
Mathematics - - - - -	554	12	-	542	-	IV.	4
Music and Singing - - - -	5,755	172	346	2,977	2,260	IV.	4
Riding - - - - -	74	5	-	68	1	IV.	4
Writing - - - - -	47	2	-	43	2	IV.	4
General - - - - -	9,630	1,256	1,687	3,115	3,572	IV.	4
(<i>See also</i> Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, Gover- ness.)							
Teazle,—grower, merchant - -	85	6	-	79	-	IX.	1
Telegraph Service - - - - -	284	97	-	185	2	VIII.	6
Tent, Marquee,—maker - - -	56	4	1	25	26	XIII.	11
Thatcher - - - - -	6,303	838	-	5,465	-	XIII.	10
Theatre,—officer, servant at	78	2	-	70	6	XI.	2
Theatrical,—manager, lessee	14	-	-	13	1	XI.	2
— and Opera agent - - - -	5	-	-	5	-	XI.	2
— Property maker - - - - -	15	-	-	8	7	VI.	13
Thimble-maker - - - - -	200	36	43	68	50	XIV.	13
Thread Manufacture - - - -	3,566	269	1,433	475	1,389	XIII.	12
Ticket-writer, Label-maker -	148	20	15	89	24	XIII.	13

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Timber,—broker, agent - - - - -	241	9	-	232	-	XIII.	4
—merchant - - - - -	4,161	307	1	3,821	32	XIII.	4
—, Wood,—hewer, chopper, bender - - -	203	32	13	149	9	XIII.	4
—surveyor, valuer - - - - -	53	2	-	51	-	XIII.	4
Timekeeper (Omnibus) - - - - -	66	7	-	59	-	VIII.	2
Tin,—agent, dealer - - - - -	117	4	-	113	-	XIV.	10
—manufacture - - - - -	1,943	604	201	933	205	XIV.	10
—miner - - - - -	15,050	4,305	1,295	8,607	843	XIV.	10
Tinman, Tin-worker, Tinker - - - - -	10,097	2,540	60	7,389	108	XIV.	10
Tin-plate worker - - - - -	3,673	689	19	2,917	48	XIV.	10
Tinfoil,—maker, dealer - - - - -	56	7	-	47	2	XIV.	10
Tobacco, Cigar,—merchant, broker - - -	9	-	-	9	-	XIII.	2
—, Snuff,—manufacture - - - - -	4,031	1,561	109	2,230	131	XIII.	2
Tobacconist - - - - -	4,569	743	77	2,940	809	XIII.	2
Tobacco-pipe maker - - - - -	4,266	824	237	2,500	705	XIV.	3
Toll collector - - - - -	5,969	207	61	4,165	1,536	VIII.	2
Toll contractor - - - - -	77	-	-	73	4	VIII.	2
Tool-maker (<i>See also the principal Tools.</i>) -	4,311	847	6	3,435	23	XI.	11
Tortoiseshell,—dealer, worker - - - -	80	17	-	61	2	XI.	2
Town-clerk, Corporation officer - - - -	268	-	-	268	-	I.	2
Town-crier and Bellman - - - - -	197	-	-	197	-	I.	2
Toy,—maker, dealer - - - - -	2,509	373	166	1,260	710	XI.	6
Translator of Languages, Interpreter - -	120	2	-	110	8	IV.	1
Traveller (Commercial) - - - - -	9,409	295	2	9,100	12	VII.	1
Traveller (Tramp) - - - - -	21	3	-	18	-	XV.	2
Tray-maker - - - - -	412	86	61	183	82	XIV.	13
Trimming-dealer - - - - -	185	32	5	103	45	XII.	7
—maker - - - - -	1,509	107	373	309	720	XII.	7
Tripe,—dealer, dresser - - - - -	702	54	20	393	231	XII.	1
Trunk and Box maker - - - - -	2,572	452	291	1,523	306	XIII.	7
Truss, Bandage,—maker - - - - -	112	9	3	77	23	III.	6
Tunbridge-ware manufacture - - - - -	91	9	-	78	4	XIII.	7
Tuning-fork maker - - - - -	5	2	-	3	-	XIV.	14
Turf, Peat,—cutter, dealer - - - - -	244	49	8	166	21	XIV.	1
Turner - - - - -	8,449	2,069	5	6,330	45	XIII.	7
Turpentine, Naphtha,—manufacture - - -	82	4	-	73	5	XIII.	3
Typefounder - - - - -	1,453	469	-	974	10	XIV.	12
Umbrella, Parasol, Stick,—maker - - -	4,137	408	526	1,932	1,271	VI.	3
Undertaker - - - - -	1,160	68	2	1,021	69	VI.	2
Underwriter - - - - -	10	1	-	9	-	VII.	1
Union Relieving officer - - - - -	1,414	7	-	1,407	-	I.	2
Union, District, and Parish officers (not other- wise returned) - - - - -	2,743	18	8	1,971	746	I.	2
Upholsterer, Cabinet-maker - - - - -	40,897	7,039	439	29,391	4,028	XIII.	7
Urn-maker - - - - -	50	7	-	43	-	XIV.	13
Vagrants in Barns, Tents, Fields, &c. - -	21,047	4,286	2,612	9,070	5,079	XVII.	3
Valuer, Appraiser, Auctioneer - - - -	3,996	249	-	3,747	-	VII.	1
Varnish-maker - - - - -	214	12	4	188	10	XIII.	3
Velvet manufacture - - - - -	186	26	14	99	47	XII.	7
Ventriloquist - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	XI.	6
Vermin-destroyer - - - - -	2,256	179	1	2,072	4	X	1
Veterinary surgeon, Farrier - - - - -	6,562	556	-	5,979	27	X.	1
Veterinary student - - - - -	10	2	-	8	-	X.	1
Vice-maker - - - - -	226	66	-	160	-	XIV.	14
Vinegar-maker - - - - -	137	4	2	122	9	XIII.	2
Vitriol manufacture - - - - -	229	28	-	199	2	XI.	17
Vocalist - - - - -	370	9	41	105	215	XI.	3
Wadding manufacture - - - - -	76	11	8	38	19	XIII.	12
Wafer-maker - - - - -	50	5	6	32	7	XI.	17
Warehouseman,—woman - - - - -	17,861	2,870	1,293	11,807	1,891	VIII.	5
Washerwoman, Mangler, Laundry-keeper -	146,091	50	8,791	668	136,582	VI.	3
Waste-paper dealer - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	XIII.	13
Watch and Clock maker - - - - -	19,159	3,440	115	15,338	266	XI.	9
Watchman (Private) - - - - -	52	1	-	51	-	XV.	2

Table XXXIII.—Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*

OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL of both Sexes.	Under 20 Years of Age.		20 Years of Age and upwards.		Reference to Classified Arrange- ment.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Class.	Sub- Class.
Water-bailiff and Sea-reeve - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	VIII.	4
Water,—carrier, dealer - - - -	197	25	3	128	41	XIV.	6
Watercress,—gatherer, dealer - - - -	154	18	18	64	54	XIII.	1
—grower - - - -	39	2	-	37	-	IX.	3
Water-gilder - - - -	54	3	1	47	3	XIV.	8
Waterman at Cabstand - - - -	201	1	-	200	-	VIII.	2
Waterworks Service - - - -	975	53	-	920	2	XIV.	6
Wax,—modeller, worker - - - -	56	4	4	30	18	XI.	5
Wax,—refiner, dealer - - - -	147	17	-	130	-	XII.	2
Weaver (material not stated) - - - -	3,833	-	1,207	-	2,626	XIII.	12
Weaving agent - - - -	86	3	-	82	1	XIII.	12
Weighing-machine, Scale, and Measure,—maker	969	201	7	743	18	XI.	9
Well-sinker - - - -	477	25	-	450	2	XIV.	6
Whalebone merchant - - - -	4	-	-	4	-	XII.	2
—worker - - - -	124	6	-	112	6	XII.	2
Wharfinger - - - -	1,162	93	-	1,057	12	VIII.	4
Wheel-chair,—proprietor, drawer - - - -	414	31	-	382	1	VIII.	2
Wheelwright - - - -	30,244	4,877	1	25,261	105	XI.	16
Whetstone, Grindstone,—maker, cutter - - - -	75	8	-	63	4	XIV.	2
Whip-maker - - - -	1,095	191	26	814	64	XI.	13
White-metal manufacture - - - -	902	183	137	442	140	XIV.	13
Whitesmith - - - -	9,584	1,849	5	7,700	30	XIV.	14
Whiting manufacture - - - -	193	22	-	158	13	XI.	17
Widow (not otherwise returned) - - - -	289,652	-	94	-	289,558	V.	2
Wife (not otherwise returned) - - - -	2,631,383	-	17,492	-	2613891	V.	1
Wig-maker, Hair-dresser - - - -	12,173	1,902	29	9,993	249	VI.	3
Willow,—grower, dealer - - - -	48	3	-	45	-	IX.	1
—cutter, weaver, dyer - - - -	426	29	124	95	178	XIII.	10
Wine-cooper - - - -	636	41	-	594	1	XIII.	8
Wine manufacture - - - -	12	-	-	8	4	XIII.	2
Wine and Spirit merchant - - - -	10,467	772	30	8,850	815	XIII.	2
Wine and Spirit Finings,—maker, dealer - - - -	6	-	-	2	4	XIII.	2
Wire,—maker, drawer - - - -	1,302	300	9	940	53	XIV.	13
—merchant - - - -	11	-	-	11	-	XIV.	13
—worker, weaver - - - -	3,066	622	65	2,246	133	XIV.	13
Wood,—bailiff, keeper - - - -	205	9	-	196	-	IX.	2
—,—chopper, bender, Timber hewer - - - -	203	32	13	149	9	XIII.	4
—dealer, agent - - - -	2,387	518	99	1,552	218	XIII.	4
—Type cutter - - - -	2	1	-	1	-	XIII.	9
Wood-carver - - - -	1,341	326	4	1,002	9	XI.	5
Woodman, Woodcutter - - - -	9,832	1,163	-	8,669	-	IX.	2
Wool,—broker, agent - - - -	52	1	-	51	-	XII.	6
—stapler, merchant, dealer - - - -	2,066	204	3	1,850	9	XII.	6
Woollen agent and factor - - - -	315	9	-	306	-	XII.	6
—merchant, dealer - - - -	40	2	-	38	-	XII.	6
—Cloth manufacture - - - -	137,814	24,065	20,611	62,584	30,554	XII.	6
—draper - - - -	3,799	787	4	2,973	35	XII.	6
—, Wool,—dyer - - - -	1,468	220	2	1,237	9	XII.	6
—printer - - - -	68	4	-	64	-	XII.	6
—Flock,—merchant, dealer - - - -	8	1	-	7	-	XII.	6
—Waste dealer - - - -	17	2	-	15	-	XII.	6
—Yarn manufacture - - - -	776	50	81	352	293	XII.	6
Worsted,—dealer, merchant - - - -	73	2	-	53	18	XII.	6
—manufacture - - - -	104,061	19,071	25,846	32,792	26,352	XII.	6
Writer, Grainer, Ornamental painter, Decorator	208	24	-	184	-	XI.	15
Writer to the Signet, Solicitor, Attorney - - - -	13,256	-	-	13,256	-	III.	2
Yarn. (See Woollen Yarn.)							
Yeast (Barm),—maker, dealer - - - -	430	17	4	287	122	XIII.	2
Zinc,—agent, merchant - - - -	10	-	-	10	-	XIV.	11
Zinc manufacture - - - -	468	83	-	376	9	XIV.	11
Persons of no stated occupations or conditions, and Persons not returned under the foregoing items.	185,064	15,647	33,461	60,603	75,353	XVII.	3

TABLE XXXIV.—GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.—CLASSIFIED
ARRANGEMENT of the OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females.
TOTAL	10,223,558	10,735,919	III.		
I.			PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PRO-		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.			FESSIONS (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES), EITHER FILLING PUBLIC OFFICES, OR IN PRIVATE PRACTICE.		
1. National Government.			1. Clergymen and Ministers.		
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN	..	1	Clergyman	17,621	..
Members of the Royal Family	6	8	Protestant Minister (not otherwise described) (c)	1,580	..
Peers (not otherwise returned) (a)	284	..	Presbyterian Minister (c)	2,725	..
Members of the House of Commons (not otherwise returned) (a)	392	..	Independent Minister	1,972	..
Her Majesty's Court and Household	220	26	Baptist Minister	1,556	..
Civil Servants (not in Post Office or Revenue Departments)	4,581	83	Unitarian Minister	14	..
Post Office	9,053	1,357	Wesleyan Minister	1,798	..
Inland Revenue	6,075	7	Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher	965	8
Customs	9,802	5	Roman Catholic Priest	1,091	..
Messengers and Workmen employed by Government	3,404	..	Priest of other Religious Bodies	73	..
Artificers and Labourers in the Dockyards	5,032	..	Theological Student	319	..
			Catholic Student	17	..
			Officer of Religious Society, Clerical agent	103	..
2. Local Government.			2. Lawyers.		
Magistrate	2,302	..	Judge, Superior and Local	85	..
Sheriff's officer and clerk	740	..	Barrister, Advocate, Special Pleader, Conveyancer	3,111	..
Police	18,348	..	Solicitor, Attorney, Writer to Signet	13,256	..
County, Local,—officer (not otherwise distinguished)	239	11	Proctor	132	..
Prison-officer	1,838	348	Apparitor	2	..
Town-clerk and officer	268	..	Procurator Fiscal (Scotland)	41	..
Town-crier and bellman	197	..	Parliamentary, Law,—Agent	141	..
Fireman	724	..	Law Student	1,659	..
Union Relieving-officer	1,414	..	3. Physicians and Surgeons.		
Other Union, District, and Parish-officer	1,989	754	Physician	2,328	..
Officer of Local Board	1,794	..	Surgeon, Apothecary	15,163	..
Savings-bank officer	8	..	Medical Student,—Assistant	3,655	..
3. East India Government.			Oculist	14	..
East India Service	3,774	..	Aurist	4	..
			Dentist	1,167	..
II.			4. Church Officers.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.			Church Officer	756	658
1. Army—at Home.			Parish Clerk, Clerk to Church	2,386	2
Army Officer	4,516	..	Chorister	196	2
Army Half-pay Officer	1,735	..	Sexton, Grave-digger	815	69
Soldier	40,241	..	Burial Ground and Cemetery Servant	372	140
Chelsea Pensioner	23,907	..	5. Law Clerks, Court Officers, and Stationers.		
Army-agent	45	..	Officer of Law Court	1,436	..
Militia	274	..	Law Clerk	16,626	..
			Law Stationer	1,087	9
2. Navy—Ashore or in Port.			6. Chemists, and Surgical Instrument Makers.		
Navy Officer	2,967	..	Druggist	15,333	310
Navy Half-pay Officer	1,676	..	Copper, bleeder	29	48
Seamen, R.N.	6,763	..	Medical agent, officer of Medical Society	8	..
Marine	6,336	..	Surgical Instrument-maker	430	119
Greenwich Pensioner	7,976	..	Artificial Limb maker	15	5
Officer of Naval Hospital	52	..	Truss and Bandage-maker	86	26
Navy-agent	26	..			

Note.—The principles adopted in the present classification of Occupations are detailed in the Report, § V.

Persons engaged in more than one branch of trade are referred to that which appeared to be their chief pursuit. Where inadequate numbers are returned under particular employments, the apparent deficiencies in all probability arise from persons partly engaged in them being returned in other capacities.

The numbers returned under trades and manufactures, comprise all persons employed in them, including labourers, apprentices, and assistants, as well as masters. Many young persons are thus referred to occupations usually followed by adults. Women also, chiefly widows who carry on the trades of their deceased husbands, are sometimes returned under employments commonly followed by men. Superannuated persons, and others described as *retired*, as well as the inmates of public institutions, are classed under their former occupations, when stated.

(a) Such of the Peers and Members of the House of Commons as are not here returned, are either entered in other capacities, or omitted on account of absence from Great Britain on the day of the Census.

(b) The numbers of officers of the Army and Navy on Half-pay are understated, many of them who omitted to insert "Half-pay" after stating their rank having been classed with Effectives. The items "Officer" and "Half-pay officer" should be taken collectively, both in the case of the Army and Navy.

(c) As the ministers of the Established Church of Scotland were not in many cases distinguished from those of the Free Kirk, they are here included with others under the general head of "Presbyterian Minister." Nearly the whole of the 2,725 Presbyterian Ministers were returned in Scotland. According to Oliver and Boyd's *Edinburgh Almanack for 1851*, the ministers of the Established Kirk of Scotland numbered 1,124.

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class III. :—Sub-class 6.— <i>cont.</i>			Class VI. :—Sub-class 1.— <i>cont.</i>		
Respirator-maker	3	..	Lodging-house Keeper	2,962	20,127
Professor of Hydropathy, Homœopathy	7	..	Coffee house, Eating-house,—keeper	2,070	1,080
Patent Medicine Vendor, Herb-doctor,			Keeper of Assembly and other Public		
Worm-doctor	249	65	Rooms	12	20
IV.			Cook (not Domestic Servant)	477	274
PERSONS ENGAGED IN LITERATURE, THE FINE ARTS, AND THE SCIENCES.			Bath,—keeper, attendant	258	189
I. Authors.			Club Servant	13	1
Author	416	88	Servants' Register Office Keeper	16	105
Editor, Writer	1,302	18	Officer of Charitable Institution	711	941
Reporter and Short-hand Writer	207	..	Proprietor, Officer,—of Lunatic Asylum	603	397
Literary, Private,—Secretary	137	4	2. In Attendance (Domestic Servants, &c.)		
Fellow of College, Graduate of University	755	..	Domestic Servant (General)	79,615	675,311
Translator, Interpreter	112	8	Coachman	7,579	..
2. Artists.			Groom	16,104	..
Painter (Artist)	4,915	529	Gardener	5,052	..
Architect	2,971	..	Housekeeper	..	50,574
Music Composer	11	..	Cook	..	48,806
Sculptor	655	4	Housemaid	..	55,935
Fine Arts Student	6	..	Nurse	..	39,139
Photographer, Daguerreotypist	50	1	Inn Servant	25,186	35,400
Model to Artist	..	2	Nurse at Hospitals (not Domestic Servant)	52	25,466
3. Scientific Persons.			Corn-cutter	61	..
Scientific Person, Observatory and Museum Keeper, Naturalist, &c.	496	22	Park Gate, Lodge,—keeper	93	338
4. Teachers.			Midwife	..	2,882
Professor of <i>Belles-Lettres</i>	42	1	Charwoman	..	55,423
Professor of Mathematics	554	..	Undertaker, Washer of Dead to Jews	1,089	71
Professor and Lecturer on Special Sciences and Arts	141	..	3. In providing Dress.		
School,—Master, Mistress	23,488	41,888	Hairdresser, Wig-maker	11,895	278
Governess	..	21,373	Hatter	13,426	3,549
Professor, Teacher,—of Languages	1,530	571	Straw Hat, Bonnet,—maker	1,304	20,538
Music,—Master, Mistress	3,149	2,606	Bonnet-maker	..	7,628
Drawing,—Master, Mistress,—Teacher	112	64	Cap,—maker, dealer	699	4,793
Teacher of Writing	45	2	Stock-maker	61	557
Teacher of Geography and Navigation	26	..	Robe-maker	21	36
Teacher,—of Dancing, Gymnastics	617	179	Furrier	1,510	1,999
Professor of Riding	73	1	Tailor	135,028	17,644
General Teacher	4,371	5,259	Clothes Dealer, Outfitter	1,795	2,058
School Secretary	2	3	Army-clothier	76	52
V.			Accoutrement-maker	147	132
PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DOMESTIC OFFICES, OR DUTIES OF WIVES, MOTHERS, MISTRESSES OF FAMILIES, CHILDREN, RELATIVES.			Theatrical Property,—maker, dealer	8	7
1. Wife (of no specified occupation)	..	2,631,383	Shawl Manufacture	2,534	3,299
2. Widow (of no specified occupation)	..	289,652	Shawl Merchant	170	4
3. Son, Daughter, Grandson, Granddaughter, Brother, Sister, Nephew, Niece (not otherwise returned)	2,000,901	2,744,316	Milliner, Dressmaker	366	267,425
4. Scholar—under tuition at Home	20,784	34,326	Shirtmaker, Seamstress, Seamstress	128	72,940
Scholar—under tuition at School or College*	1,389,586	1,308,131	Baby Linen,—maker and dealer	29	330
VI.			Cotton-band maker	68	3
PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING, CLOTHING, AND PERFORMING, PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MAN.			Staymaker	910	12,769
1. In Boarding and Lodging.			Collar-maker, &c.	321	1,049
Innkeeper	22,921	6,139	Hosier, Haberdasher	3,617	2,614
Innkeeper's Wife	..	17,447	Hose (Stocking), Manufacture	35,423	30,076
VII.			Glover (material not stated)	4,539	25,343
PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP, LET, OR LEND, MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.			Glove-knitter	..	1,390
Capitalist	105	101	Washerwoman, Laundry-keeper, Mangler	718	145,373
House Proprietor	12,184	22,018	Shoemaker	243,052	31,418
House—agent, Rent-collector	914	41	Shoemaker's Wife	..	94,175
Merchant	10,103	153	Boot-lace,—maker, tagger	45	13
Banker	1,831	2	List and Carpet Shoemaker	10	116
Bank,—agent, officer	305	..	Shoeblock	5	..
Underwriter	10	..	Patten, Clog,—maker	3,819	57

* The Educational Census gives the number of children belonging to Schools in Great Britain, with the Islands in the British Seas, as—Males 1,353,338, Females 1,139,503.

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class X.—cont.			Class XI.—cont.		
Fisherman, Woman	37,292	1,002	7. In Plans and Designs.		
Salmon Fishery proprietor	14	1	Pattern Designer	2,361	43
Fish,—breeder, keeper	7	..	Draughtsman	397	..
Leech,—breeder, dealer	28	60	Civil Engineer	3,009	..
XI.			8. In Medals and Dies.		
PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.			Medallist and Medal-maker	21	..
1. In Books.			Mould-maker, Die-engraver and sinker	468	14
Bookseller, Publisher	7,510	923	9. In Watches and Philosophical Instruments.		
Bookbinder	6,875	4,154	Watchmaker	18,778	381
Printer	35,801	222	Philosophical Instrument maker	813	13
Book,—agent, canvasser	19	4	Optician, Spectacle-maker	1,741	85
News,—agent, vendor, Newsroom keeper	1,141	156	Weighing-machine, Scale, Measure,—maker	944	25
Librarian	282	173	10. In Arms.		
2. In Plays (Actors).			Gunsmith, Gun-maker	7,429	215
Theatrical manager, lessee	13	1	Armourer	11	..
Opera and Theatrical agent	5	..	Sword,—cutler, maker	160	..
Officer, Servant at Theatre	72	6	Bayonet,—forger, maker	38	12
Actor, Actress	1,398	643	11. In Machines.		
Dancer, Danseuse	7	135	Engine and Machine maker	48,050	32
3. In Music.			Machine agent and broker	39	..
Musician (not Teacher)	5,752	532	Tool-maker, dealer	4,282	29
Musical Student	15	8	Roller-coverer	36	..
Vocalist	114	256	Heald, Havel,—maker, Heald-knitter	244	564
Pianoforte and other Instrument tuner	197	2	Hackle-maker	247	1
Ballad,—seller, singer (not otherwise returned)	3	..	Reed,—maker, merchant	680	5
Organ-builder	490	1	Card,—maker, cutter	1,047	7
Musical Instrument,—maker, dealer	3,651	41	Flyer-maker	106	..
Music-engraver and printer	138	3	Picker-maker	218	1
Music,—publisher, seller	386	63	Loom-maker	18	..
4. In Pictures and Engravings.			Comb-maker (for manufactures)	154	..
Engraver	5,507	77	Shuttle-maker	541	4
Copperplate-printer	907	..	Doffer-plate maker	15	..
Print-colourer	130	54	Gill maker and presser	25	..
Print,—seller, mounter	213	42	Slay-maker	34	..
Lithographer, Lithographic-printer	1,984	33	Lappet-wheel maker, &c.	12	..
Glass,—enameller, stainer	498	7	Roller-maker and turner	94	..
Artists' colourman,—woman	106	13	12. In Carriages.		
Picture,—cleaner, dealer	288	15	Coachmaker	16,431	159
Globe-maker	25	3	Coach, Carriage,—broker	16	1
Map,—maker, publisher	145	181	Axletree-maker	163	..
Letter,—cutter, maker	88	2	Invalid-chair maker	8	..
Stamp-cutter	12	..	13. In Harness.		
Herald-painter	105	2	Saddler, Harness maker	16,890	693
5. In Carving and Figures.			Whip-maker	1,005	90
Figure and Image maker	356	22	14. In Ships.		
Wood-carver	1,328	13	Shipwright, Shipbuilder	25,194	7
Modeller	575	18	Naval architect	9	..
Wax,—modeller, worker	34	22	Shipsmith	435	1
Coral,—carver, worker	5	..	Block, Oar, Mast,—maker	1,771	7
Jet,—carver, worker	184	..	Ship-rigger	850	..
Composition-mounter	3	..	Ship-chandler	345	27
Artificial Flower-maker	517	2,993	Boat, Barge,—builder	3,609	13
Artist in Hair	60	150	Life-buoy maker	5	..
Animal, Bird,—preserver, Taxidermist	91	3	15. In Houses.		
6. In Shows and Games.			Surveyor	2,891	..
Exhibition (Show),—keeper, servant	291	33	Builder	12,743	75
Contestor, performer at Show	13	2	Carpenter, Joiner	182,546	150
Ventriloquist	2	..	Skylight, Sash, Handrail,—maker	17	..
Equestrian	66	16	Bricklayer	67,928	61
Pedestrian	5	..	Mason, Pavlor	101,391	51
Archery Goods maker	43	2	Slater	7,211	11
Billiard-table,—keeper, marker	259	3	Plasterer	17,957	23
Chess, Backgammon,—Men and Board maker	27	1	Cornice, Moulding,—manufacture	5	..
Bat, Ball,—maker, &c.	243	51	Stenciller	18	5
Shooting Gallery,—keeper, proprietor	7	..	Paper-hanger	1,876	19
Race-course officer	4	..	House-decorator	457	6
Fishing Rod and Tackle, Artificial Fly,—maker	299	73	Writer, Grainer, Ornamental Painter, Decorator	208	..
Toy,—maker, dealer	15,633	876	Painter, Plumber, Glazier	62,421	387
			Oven-maker	10	..
			Building Materials, Fixtures,—dealer	37	..

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XI.—cont.			Class XII.:—Sub-class 2.—cont.		
16. In Implements.			3. In Skins.		
Agricultural Implement and Machine-maker	641	12	Hide, Skin,—merchant, dealer	11	..
Wheelwright	30,138	106	Fellmonger	1,855	15
Millwright	9,941	12	Skinner	2,058	9
Pump-maker	304	2	Leather,—merchant, agent, factor	121	2
17. In Chemicals.			Tanner	8,732	55
Drug,—merchant, broker	143	3	Currier	12,723	197
Drug-grinder	104	3	Leather-dyer	145	..
Manufacturing Chemist, Firework-maker, &c. (Employers and Labourers)	4,408	211	Morocco leather manufacture	64	4
Drysalter	581	6	Leather-japaner	58	..
Wafer-maker	37	13	Leather,—grainer, grounder	5	..
Starch manufacture	413	132	Leather,—embosser, gilder	52	3
Blacking,—maker, dealer	496	75	Leather-lace,—cutter, worker	8	1
Annatto-maker	4	1	Strop, Strap, and Thong,—maker	48	21
Dye, Colour,—manufacture	1,156	188	Grindery dealer	12	8
Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	12,156	808	Leather-pipe maker	41	1
Furniture, Calico,—glazer	19	..	Shot-belt, Powder-flask,—maker	56	14
Hot-presser	200	..	Leather-case, Portmanteau,—maker	332	18
Gunpowder-maker	433	28	Pocket-book, Card-case,—maker	453	29
Cartridge, Rocket,—maker	2	18	Jewel-case maker	123	22
Percussion-cap maker	33	121	Cap-peak maker	6	..
Sulphur manufacture	11	..	Parchment-maker	337	5
Safety Fuzee manufacture	3	46	4. In Feathers and Quills.		
Saltpetre manufacture	7	..	Quill-pen,—maker, dealer	125	39
Vitriol manufacture	327	2	Feather,—dresser, dealer	141	197
Alum manufacture	666	16	Mattress, Bed-tick,—maker	364	138
Blue manufacture	123	7	Powder-puff maker	4	2
Ink-maker	211	12	5. In Hair and Fur.		
Copperas manufacture	79	3	Hair,—merchant, dealer	71	11
Alkali, Soda,—manufacture	803	15	Hair, Bristle,—manufacture	919	1,782
Whiting manufacture	180	11	Brush, Broom,—maker	8,023	1,953
Match,—maker, seller	471	261	Artists' Brush, Hair-pencil,—maker	46	16
Madder,—miller, grinder	7	..	6. In Wool.		
Indigo,—manufacturer, merchant, broker	35	..	Woolstapler	1,888	8
XII.			Wool,—merchant, dealer	166	4
PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING—IN ANIMAL MATTERS.			Wool,—broker, agent	52	..
1. In Animal Food.			Felt manufacture	322	9
Cowkeeper, Milk-seller	11,732	4,794	Woollen Yarn,—manufacture, dealer	397	374
Butter,—merchant, dealer, factor	579	154	Knitter	67	4,436
Cheesemonger	1,678	285	Woollen Cloth manufacture	86,649	51,165
Butcher, Meat Salesman	65,912	1,779	Woollen,—merchant, dealer	40	..
Butcher's Wife	..	26,015	Woollen,—agent, factor	315	..
Tripe,—dealer, dresser	451	251	Cloth,—merchant, salesman, woman	714	47
Provision dealer, curer	7,602	1,737	Clothier	7,039	269
Sausage and Black-pudding maker	35	36	Woollen draper	3,760	39
Poulterer, Game-dealer	2,111	519	Fuller	1,467	2
Egg,—merchant, dealer	303	261	Wool, Woollen,—dyer	1,480	11
Fishmonger, dealer, seller	7,901	2,518	Woollen printer	68	..
Fish-curer	482	448	Woollen-waste dealer	17	..
Oyster,—merchant, dealer, seller	134	15	Worsted manufacture	51,863	52,198
Honey-dealer	7	..	Worsted,—merchant, dealer	62	18
2. In Grease, Bones, Horns, Ivory, Whalebone, Intestines.			Stuff manufacture	3,372	4,118
Gut,—blower, spinner, Catgut-maker	28	12	Stuff merchant	112	..
Musical-string maker	99	52	Bolting-cloth weaver	..	10
Bowstring-maker	8	..	Tartan manufacture	96	149
Goldbeaters'-skin maker	6	36	Damask weaver	97	72
Bladder,—merchant, dealer	3	4	Bunting, Flag,—manufacture	7	36
Manure,—manufacture, dealer	168	20	Girth, Web,—maker, weaver	166	196
Tallow, Grease,—boiler, dealer	110	..	Fringe, Tassel,—manufacture	364	621
Soap-boiler	1,384	9	Braid-maker	128	324
Tallow-chandler	5,062	222	Hand-flowerer	..	3
Wax,—refiner, dealer	147	..	Table-cover maker	42	12
Glue and Size,—maker, dealer	251	64	Berlin Wool,—dealer, worker	91	568
Gelatine, Isinglass,—dealer, manufacture	74	20	Linsey weaver	130	1
Catsmeat,—dealer, vendor	51	9	Flannel manufacture	2,973	1,991
Bone,—gatherer, dealer	214	36	Flannel,—agent, merchant	42	14
Bone,—cutter, worker, turner	379	26	Listing, Baize, Serge,—manufacture	17	34
Bone,—boiler, crusher, calciner	112	..	Blanket, manufacture	1,997	122
Ivory,—cutter, worker, dealer	652	15	Carpet, Rug,—manufacture	9,918	1,539
Haft,—maker, turner	598	3	Carpet dealer, warehouseman, woman	139	8
Horn,—worker, turner, dealer	180	41	Carpet-bag maker	..	109
Tortoiseshell,—dealer, worker	78	2	Woollen-dock,—merchant, dealer	8	..
Shell,—worker, dealer	44	24	Mohair, Angola,—manufacture	..	63
			Mop-maker	51	62
			7. In Silk.		
			Silk,—merchant, dealer	357	18
			Silk,—broker, agent	156	1

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XII.:—Sub-class 7.— <i>cont.</i>			Class XIII.:—Sub-class 2.— <i>cont.</i>		
Silk manufacture	45,169	69,401	Tobacco, Cigar,—merchant, broker	9	..
Silk-glove manufacture	920	750	Tobacco, Snuff,—manufacture	3,791	240
Silk,—dyer, printer	1,834	94	Tobaccoist	3,083	886
Silk-lace maker	2	3	Herb distiller	4	..
Silk-mercer	2,294	185	Perfumer	577	99
Ribbon manufacture	4,913	5,161			
Ribbon,—merchant, dealer	50	1			
Velvet manufacture	125	61	3. In Gums and Resins.		
Fancy Goods manufacture	362	1,654	Pitch, Tar, Resin,—maker	72	..
Fancy Goods dealer	2	528	Oil,—miller, refiner	933	2
Small-ware manufacture	14	3	Oil,—agent, broker, merchant	313	23
Trimming-maker	416	1,093	Oil and Colourman, dealer	1,954	56
Trimming-dealer	135	50	Oil-cake,—maker, dealer	11	..
Embroiderer	61	4,597	Oil-skin,—manufacture, dealer	27	8
Gimp manufacture	196	20	Varnish-maker	200	14
Gauze manufacture	16	32	French-polisher	3,328	966
Conch-lace, maker, weaver	198	151	Turpentine, Naphtha,—manufacture	77	5
Crape manufacture	116	306	Gum manufacture	18	1
			India-rubber,—manufacture, dealer	242	161
			Macintosh, Waterproof Article,—maker, dealer	41	20
			Gutta-percha,—merchant, dealer, manufacture	121	4
			4. In Timber.		
			Timber merchant	4,128	33
			Timber,—broker, agent	241	..
			Timber, Wood,—surveyor, valuer	53	..
			Timber, Wood,—hewer, chopper, bender	181	22
			Wood,—dealer, agent	2,070	317
			Anti-Dry-rot works	6	..
			5. In Bark.		
			Bark,—worker, dealer	32	67
			Cork-merchant	42	7
			Cork-cutter	2,249	51
			6. In Wood.		
			Sawyer	35,420	23
			Fence and Hurdle maker	677	1
			Lath-maker	1,824	8
			Sawdust, Chip,—merchant, dealer	115	103
			7. In Wood Furniture.		
			Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer	36,430	4,467
			Chair-maker	6,031	653
			Sofa-maker	22	..
			Bedstead-maker	597	11
			Billiard-table maker	76	..
			Picture-frame maker	512	2
			Looking-glass-frame maker	34	..
			Furniture-japaner	10	..
			Buhl,—cutter and worker	50	..
			Dressing and Writing Case maker	150	14
			Marqueterie,—inlayer, cutter	6	..
			Furniture-broker	1,896	631
			Chair-letter and Rout-furnisher	45	6
			Turner	8,399	50
			Tunbridge-ware manufacture	87	4
			Curiosy-dealer	41	3
			Bellows-maker	221	4
			Box-maker	1,975	597
			Packing-case maker	480	82
			Hat-box, Band-box, Match-box,—maker	47	451
			Instrument, Razor,—Case maker	21	7
			Cover-maker	10	..
			Blind-maker	454	34
			Peg-maker	41	15
			8. In Wood Utensils.		
			Cooper	20,141	104
			Wine-cooper, Cask-dealer	635	1
			Hoop,—maker, bender	833	2
			Bowl and Wooden-spoon maker	9	..
			9. In Wood Tools.		
			Rule-maker	372	12
			Pencil-maker	250	23
			Penholder-maker	16	11
			Last-maker	625	..
			Mangle-maker	13	..
			Saddle-tree maker	167	5
			Spade tree, handle,—maker	29	..
			Peel-maker	6	..

XIII.

PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING — IN MATTERS DERIVED FROM THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

1. In Vegetable Food.

Corn merchant	6,878	152
Corn,—agent, factor	670	22
Corn-meter	292	..
Miller	36,706	362
Flour-dealer	1,515	398
Mealman, Bran-dealer	311	..
Baker	55,663	6,809
Confectioner	9,047	4,818
Sweetmeat-dealer, Pie-vendor	48	15
Greengrocer, Fruiterer	8,895	5,425
Herbalist	236	78
Fruit and Flower,—hawker, vendor	1,296	931
Potato merchant, dealer	919	58
Watercress,—gatherer, vendor	82	72
Seed merchant, Seedsman, Woman	1,056	100
Oat-weigher, Oat-kiln labourer, Oat-roaster	3	..
Groat manufacture	8	..
Oatmeal-dealer, Farinaceous Food maker	10	68
Bean, Pea,—splitter	3	..
Rice,—merchant, miller	63	..
Macaroni,—manufacture, dealer	6	..
Dulse-dealer	2	3

2. In Drinks and Stimulants.

Hop,—merchant, dealer	464	4
Malster	11,014	136
Yeast (Barm),—maker, dealer	304	126
Brewer	18,312	288
Porter, Ale,—merchant, agent	454	16
Licensed Victualler, Beershop-keeper	37,228	9,433
Licensed Victualler's, Beershop-keeper's Wife	..	26,584
Wine and Spirit merchant	9,622	845
Wine, Spirit-finings,—maker, dealer	2	4
Cider, Spruce,—merchant, dealer	2	19
Distiller, Rectifier	1,473	11
Cordial-maker	20	1
Wine manufacture	8	4
Cellerman,—woman	815	1
Vinegar-maker	126	11
Sauce, Pickle, Catsup,—maker, dealer	64	75
Ginger-beer, Soda-water, Mineral-water,—manufacture	1,004	80
Sugar-broker	103	..
Sugar-refiner	2,720	57
Liquorice-refiner	3	..
Tea,—merchant broker	407	16
Coffee,—merchant, dealer	120	27
Coffee-roaster	245	23
Grocer	68,242	17,671
Chocolate, Cocoa,—manufacture, dealer	93	15
Chicory,—merchant, agent, dealer	51	..
Chicory manufacture	7	19
Italian Warehouseman, woman	73	29
Spice merchant	71	..
Mustard manufacture	205	7

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIII. :—Sub-class 9.— <i>cont.</i>			Class XIII. :—Sub-class 13.— <i>cont.</i>		
Ladder-maker	14	..	Manifold-paper maker	3	..
Frame-maker	1,516	10	Label-maker, Ticket-writer	109	39
Reel-maker	24	2	Paper-ruler	441	59
Bobbin,—maker, turner	1,620	26	Envelope-maker	77	626
Block and Print-cutter	1,520	4	Bill-sticker	301	2
Wood-type cutter	2	..	Paper-box maker	194	994
Press-maker	40	19	Pill-box maker	17	109
Cage and Trap maker	103	3	Paper-bag maker	59	78
Crate-maker	762	..	Gun-wadding maker	..	3
Snuff-box manufacture	77	12	Waste-paper dealer	2	..
10. <i>Cane, Rush, and Straw.</i>			Embossor	81	16
Willow,—cutter, weaver, broker, dyer	124	302	Lamp-shade maker	4	..
Basket-maker	7,813	687	Papier-mâché manufacture. (See Ja-	..	..
Cane,—worker, dresser	269	227	panner)	99	41
Rush,—manufacture, dealer	30	60	Paper-stainer	2,050	128
Sedge merchant	4	..			
Hay and Straw dealer	1,080	19	XIV.		
Chaff-cutter	311	2	PERSONS WORKING AND DEAL-		
Thatcher	6,303	..	ING—IN MINERALS.		
Beehive-maker	39	2	1. <i>In Coal.</i>		
Straw Plait,—merchant, factor, dealer	452	72	Coal-owner	718	118
Straw Plait manufacture	3,920	28,142	Coal,—agent, factor, Colliery agent	2,409	12
11. <i>In Hemp.</i>			Manager, receiver, clerk,—of Coal	..	..
Mat-maker	1,311	380	Mines	17	..
Cocoa-nut-fibre maker	3	..	Colliery,—viewer, inspector	176	..
Hemp,—merchant, dealer	220	2	Coal-miner	216,366	2,649
Hemp manufacture	449	1,247	Coal-mining engineer	4	..
Rope, Cord,—maker	14,249	1,717	Coal-fitter	108	..
Net-maker	298	1,802	Coal-meter	485	..
Carvas,—maker, dealer	1,639	510	Coal,—merchant, dealer	11,517	575
Sailcloth manufacture	3,741	285	Coal-shipper	35	..
Sail-maker	1,214	17	Coal,—heaver, labourer	13,491	933
Tarrauln manufacture	26	..	Jet-miner	11	..
Sacking, Sack, Bag,—maker, weaver	670	665	Patent Fuel and Compressed Steam-	..	..
Tent, Marquee,—maker	29	27	coal manufacture	19	..
Hassock maker	..	2	Coke,—burner, dealer	2,008	112
Floor-cloth manufacture	640	26	Cinder, Culm,—maker, dealer	36	6
Oakum,—worker, dealer	60	55	Peat, Turf,—cutter, dealer	215	29
12. <i>In Flax, Cotton.</i>			Lamplack-maker	55	9
Flax,—merchant, stapler	126	1	Charcoal,—burner, dealer	479	10
Flax, Linen,—manufacture	46,051	52,809	Pit-sinker	22	..
Linen,—merchant, dealer, agent	299	6	Chimney-sweeper	6,641	91
Linen, Flax,—dyer	35	..	Gasworks Service	5,626	4
Thread manufacture	744	2,822	2. <i>In Stone, Clay.</i>		
Weaver (material not stated)	..	3,813	Quarry-owner	73	15
Weaving agent	85	1	Quarry, Stone,—agent	112	..
Tape,—manufacture, dealer	617	904	Stone quarrier	23,331	156
Draper	38,856	6,529	Stone,—cutter, dresser, polisher	3,241	15
Lace manufacture	9,517	54,080	Stone-dredger	60	..
Lace,—dealer, agent	581	287	Stone-waller	39	..
Lace-glove maker	130	40	Stone-merchant	494	22
Cotton, Calico,—merchant, dealer	965	13	Stone-getter	472	..
Cotton,—broker, agent, salesman	582	..	Stone-breaker	39	19
Cotton manufacture	222,612	247,705	Slate quarrier	8,152	2
Packer and Presser (Cotton)	1,999	13	Slate manufacture	188	4
Sewing agent (Cotton)	..	3	Slate,—merchant, dealer, agent	190	8
Manchester warehouseman	1,174	..	Grit-getter	15	..
Cotton Yarn,—dealer, agent	6	..	Hearthstone dealer	5	..
Cotton-waste dealer	197	..	Millstone,—maker, cutter	118	7
Cotton-fent manufacture	47	3	Whetstone, Grindstone,—maker, cutter	71	4
Candle and Lamp,—wick maker	50	121	Sand manufacture	32	23
Lint manufacture	84	594	Sand,—merchant, dealer	391	247
Flock manufacture	69	11	Barytes miner	12	..
Flock-dealer	93	7	Barytes manufacture	8	..
Quilter, Quilt-maker	159	515	Flint-dealer	76	..
Coverlet-maker	496	..	Gun-flint maker	46	..
Plush, Shag,—manufacture	519	34	Limestone,—quarrier, burner	6,164	144
Wadding manufacture	49	27	Lime,—merchant dealer	236	8
Fustian manufacture	3,305	2,206	Chalk,—miller, breaker	85	1
Fustian-dyer	247	..	Plaster, Cement,—manufacture, dealer	530	8
Gingham manufacture	16	12,137	Alabaster,—miner, manufacture	7	5
Muslin manufacture	1,961	16	Marble,—merchant, dealer	31	..
Muslin,—agent, dealer	88	..	Marble mason	1,558	3
Muslin embroiderer	11	2,347	Spar,—manufacture, cutter	..	14
Calico, Cotton,—printer	19,893	6,776	Scagliola, Artificial Stone,—manufac-	139	..
Calico, Cotton,—dyer	4,256	223	ture	..	..
13. <i>In Paper.</i>			Dealer in Fossils	3	..
Paper manufacture	7,610	6,891	Oil-stone manufacture	..	..
Paper,—merchant, dealer	157	7	Clay,—merchant, agent	75	11
Pattern-card maker	203	53	Clay-labourer	1,376	131
Playing-card maker	43	..	Brick,—maker, dealer	29,960	1,208
Stationer	4,374	1,102			

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIV. :—Sub-class 2.— <i>cont.</i>			Class XIV. :—Sub-class 10.— <i>cont.</i>		
Chimney-pot, Earthenware-pipe,— maker	12	..	Tag,—maker, dealer	3	7
Railway contractor	747	..	Tinfoil,—maker, dealer	54	2
Railway labourer	34,356	..	11. In Zinc.		
Platelayer	2,426	..	Zinc,—merchant, agent	10	..
Excavator, Navvie	3,623	..	Zinc manufacture	459	9
Bridge,—contractor, inspector, surveyor	27	..	12. In Lead.		
Road,—contractor, inspector, surveyor	1,161	..	Lead-mine proprietor	20	6
Road labourer	10,902	21	Lead-miner	21,617	913
Crossing-sweeper (not otherwise re- turned)	11	41	Lead manufacture	2,290	44
Gravel,—contractor, merchant	13	..	Lead,—merchant, agent, dealer	250	5
Gravel,—digger, labourer	56	..	Shot,—maker, dealer	25	2
Scavenger and nightman	1,320	2	Lead Pipe, Tube,—maker	468	16
Dust,—collector, sifter, picker	304	44	Pewterer, Pewter-pot maker	280	15
Contractor for sewers, Drainage	43	..	Typographer	1,443	10
Dock contractor	2	..	Manganese miner	125	29
Contractor for Earthwork	7	..	13. In Brass and other Mixed Metals.		
3. In Earthenware.			Mining Company's Secretary and Service	470	..
Earthenware manufacture	25,379	11,133	Metal,—merchant, dealer, broker	49	3
Tobacco-pipe maker	942	..	Metal,—refiner, turner, worker	99	..
Pipe-clay,—vendor, maker	9	3	Bell-founder	25	1
Earthenware and Glass dealer	3,960	1,768	Brass,—manufacture, founder, moulder	11,098	132
China, Glass, and Earthenware mender	13	2	Brasier	4,377	47
4. In Glass.			Brass,—turner, worker, finisher	353	44
Glass manufacture	11,374	631	Locksmith, Bellhanger	6,332	91
Glass-lustre, Chandelier,—maker	9	3	Gasfitter	2,334	9
Glass and Bottle,—merchant, agent, dealer	110	83	White Metal manufacture	625	277
Looking-glass maker	292	19	Button-maker (all branches)	3,041	3,955
Bead,—maker, dealer	45	37	Button,—merchant, dealer	53	7
Glass and Emery Paper maker	102	12	Pin manufacture	439	856
5. In Salt.			Thimble-maker	104	96
Saltworks proprietor	191	2	Hook-and-Eye maker	73	231
Salt manufacture	1,236	29	Chaser	402	10
Salt,—agent, merchant, dealer	399	61	Bronzer	44	156
6. In Water.			Burnisher	62	511
Well-sinker	475	2	Japanner, Lacquerer	1,527	1,286
Waterworks Service	973	..	Gilt-toy maker	..	10
Water,—carrier, dealer	153	44	Metal,—galvanizer, stamper	5	..
Ice-dealer	16	..	Herald-chaser	31	..
7. In Precious Stones.			Brass and Metal Tube maker	7	1
Diamond,—worker, dealer	84	5	Wire,—maker, drawer	1,240	62
Jeweller, Lapidary	359	41	Wire merchant	11	..
Pearl,—cutter, worker	281	80	Wire,—worker, weaver	2,868	198
Seal,—maker, polisher	40	..	Sieve-maker	232	21
8. In Gold and Silver.			Ring-chain maker	86	19
Gold-miner	3	..	Inkstand maker	23	..
Assayer	132	..	Coffin Metal, Furniture,—maker, chaser	12	8
Gold and Silver,—refiner, cutter, worker	304	325	Snuff, Tobacco,—Box maker	18	2
Goldsmith, Silversmith	10,653	589	Clasp, Buckle,—maker	283	97
Goldbeater	709	22	Tray-maker	269	143
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread manu- facture	115	70	Candlestick, Chandelier,—maker	150	14
Gold-pen maker	19	2	Lamp, Lantern,—maker	439	26
Guard chain maker	229	321	Coach-lamp maker	106	3
Water-gilder	50	4	Lamp contractor	48	..
Pencil-case,—maker, gilder	98	7	Bath-maker	15	1
Carver, Gilder	4,873	57	Cock,—maker, founder	208	1
Orris-weaver	16	..	Roasting-jack-maker	68	1
Plated-ware manufacture	132	32	Urn-maker	50	..
Plater	1,454	74	Brass-collar maker	16	..
9. In Copper.			Tea and Coffee Pot maker	26	16
Copper,—master, merchant	50	..	Brass Letter,—cutter, maker	6	..
Copper-miner	18,468	3,918	Stair-rod maker	4	..
Copper-agent	224	..	Door-furniture maker	4	..
Copper manufacture	2,593	47	Metallic-box maker	10	..
Copper-plate,—maker, worker	48	3	Sinker-maker	233	..
Coppersmith	1,803	8	14. In Iron and Steel.		
10. In Tin.			Iron,—master, contractor	370	11
Tin-miner	12,912	2,138	Iron-miner	27,098	910
Tin-manufacture	1,537	406	Iron,—manufacture, moulder, founder	79,442	590
Tin,—agent, dealer	117	..	Iron,—merchant, dealer, agent	1,016	18
Tinman, Tin-worker, Tinker	9,929	168	Whitesmith	9,549	35
Tinplate worker	3,606	67	Blacksmith	112,184	592
Spoon-maker	616	314	Nail manufacture	18,548	9,985
			Iron Tube, Pipe,—founder	37	..
			Iron turner and filer	9	..
			Anchor-smith, Chainsmith	3,761	461
			Anvil-maker	184	..
			Hammer-maker	53	..
			Boiler-maker	7,454	3
			Iron-plate worker	..	..
			Ironmonger	8,701	340
			Saddlers' ironmonger	38	..

Table XXXIV.—Classified Arrangement of Occupations in Great Britain—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Class XIV. :—Sub-class 14.— <i>cont.</i>			Class XIV. :—Sub-class 14.— <i>cont.</i>		
Hardware,—dealer, agent	1,045	127	Skate-maker	2	..
Press-worker	..	113	Shoe-heel and Tip maker	59	28
Handcuff-maker	8	..	Harpoon-maker	3	1
Nit-maker	721	9	—		
Curb-chain maker	61	11	XV.		
Stirrup-maker	133	1	LABOURERS AND OTHERS—		
Spur-maker	144	2	(BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDE-		
Stove, Grate, Range,—maker	587	4	FINED).		
Scuttle-maker	10	..	1. Labourers.		
Fire-iron-maker	258	84	Labourer (branch undefined)		
Pender-maker	441	9	367,472		
Gridiron-maker	17	..	9,079		
Frying-pin-maker	91	1	2. Other Persons of indefinite		
Metal and Iron Bedstead-maker	11	..	Employments.		
Fire-proof Box, Safe,—maker	14	2	Mechanic, Manufacturer, Shopman,		
Tank-maker	19	..	Shopwoman		
Iron-box maker	57	..	Contractor		
Skewer-maker	58	7	Private watchman		
Hollow-ware maker	120	..	Overlooker, Bailiff		
Patent Iron Cask maker	6	..	Apprentice		
Perule-maker	6	1	Traveller (Tramp)		
Bolt-maker	760	7	—		
Key-maker	60	..	XVI.		
Handle-maker	21	2	PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY		
Latch-maker	122	..	NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OF-		
Hinge-maker	761	41	FICE OR OCCUPATION.		
Rivet-maker	116	11	Gentleman, Independent		
Currycomb-maker	51	8	Annuitant		
Vice-maker	226	..	10,856		
Spindle-maker	1,211	17	23,394		
Hammer-maker	45	3	—		
Swivel-maker	11	4	XVII.		
Gas-meter, Retort,—maker	145	4	PERSONS SUPPORTED BY THE COM-		
Screw,—cutter, maker	755	1,436	MUNITY, AND OF NO SPECIFIED		
Iron,—picker, gatherer	..	4	OCCUPATION.		
Iron galvanizer	4	..	1. Living on Income from Voluntary		
Steel manufacture, worker	1,572	65	Sources and Rates.		
Steel merchant	36	..	Pensioner		
File-maker	6,011	311	Dependent on Relatives (not classed		
Steel-trap maker	22	..	elsewhere)		
Steel (knife sharpener), maker	87	..	1,928		
Spring-balance maker	12	..	18,254		
Stay-cask maker	10	..	1,018		
Blade,—maker, forger	2,091	1	6,571		
Cutler	8,185	214	34,294		
Knife-maker	1,601	..	3,814		
Needle manufacture	2,776	1,951	Lunatic of no stated occupation		
Fish-hook maker	297	115	271		
Scissors maker	1,134	290	104		
Awl, Bodkin,—maker	362	16	1,928		
Tuning-fork maker	5	..	18,254		
Shears-maker	31	..	1,018		
Snuffers-maker	204	24	6,571		
Scythe, Sickle,—maker	804	1	34,294		
Phleam (Fleam) maker	9	..	3,814		
Steel-tag maker	6	..	2,216		
Shovel, Spade,—maker	766	2	—		
Small-ware (Steel) manufacture	66	10	2. Prisoners of no specified		
Steel-mill maker	11	..	Occupation.		
Coffee-mill maker	16	..	Prisoner of no stated occupation		
Axe and Auger maker	8	..	1,570		
Mark-maker	36	..	1,087		
Spring, Door-spring,—maker	470	24	730		
Fork-maker	584	122	—		
Razor-maker	1,022	29	3. Vagrants of no specified		
Grinder (branch undefined)	2,095	18	Occupation.		
Corkscrew-maker	75	3	Vagrant in Barns, Tenis, &c.		
Saw,—smith, maker	1,249	57	13,350		
Steel-peu maker	208	1,128	7,691		
			—		
			Persons of no stated Occupations or		
			Conditions, and Persons not returned		
			under the foregoing items		
			76,250		
			208,814		

TABLE XXXV.—FARMERS in GREAT BRITAIN; the ACREAGE of FARMS; and NUMBER of LABOURERS employed.

Size of Farm or Holding in Acres.	Number of Labourers (Men) employed by each of the under-mentioned number of Farmers.																	Total Number of Farms and of Farmers.
	1 Man.	2 Men.	3 Men.	4 Men.	5 Men.	6 Men.	7 Men.	8 Men.	9 Men.	10 Men.	15 Men.	20 Men.	30 Men.	40 Men.	50 Men.	60 Men and upwards.	No Men employed or Number not stated.	
Under 5 Acres	503	138	44	17	5	5	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18237	18975
5-	1488	439	173	57	22	13	4	3	2	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	21152	25299
10-	18180	8746	2760	1186	370	233	98	73	34	107	28	19	5	2	1	1	61182	91025
50-	7351	7368	3604	1730	574	266	119	89	38	80	31	15	6	6	1	1	12236	33515
75-	3434	4334	3038	2007	758	380	149	97	49	94	11	17	3	2	1	1	5784	19759
100-	4501	6911	5809	5501	2633	1754	876	588	334	471	72	43	15	4	6	3	4503	34044
150-	1501	2643	2751	2681	2061	1899	1054	835	511	977	126	39	14	1	2	1	1452	18868
200-	648	1257	1481	1799	1341	1434	951	1050	620	1738	277	88	17	5	1	5	780	13492
250-	211	402	547	735	593	715	509	372	418	1518	403	152	10	6	6	5	309	7111
300-	177	353	405	622	507	645	329	665	468	2570	1076	576	69	12	7	7	343	9031
400-	70	100	115	187	125	175	137	240	151	1095	693	669	121	26	10	4	149	4663
500-	33	49	45	81	51	58	45	67	50	473	380	591	168	41	12	7	97	2248
600-	47	84	67	71	45	64	46	70	30	339	326	754	458	168	84	29	134	2816
1,000 & upwards	22	28	41	60	31	33	21	18	21	70	55	138	142	124	80	108	138	1132
Acres not stated	655	614	356	261	143	107	52	60	39	120	48	51	15	6	2	9	.	2558
Total of Farmers who made returns of all or some of the requisite particulars	38821	33526	21172	17291	9259	7781	4582	4435	2786	9660	3527	3153	1049	403	213	182	128096	285936*

Note.—The Table read vertically from the top shows that 6 Labourers were returned as employed on each of 5 farms or holdings under 5 acres, on each of 13 farms or holdings of 5 and under 10 acres, on each of 333 farms of 10 and under 50 acres, on each of 266 farms of 50 and under 75 acres. Read horizontally, the Table shows that of 34,044 Farmers, each occupying 100 acres and under 150 acres, 4,501 made returns as employing 1 man each, 6,931 as employing 2 men each, 5,809 as employing 3 men each, and so on.

* The number of Farmers appearing in this Table will not agree with the number as returned in the Occupation Tables, the difference being caused partly by the omission of all such Farmers as made no return respecting either the acreage of their farms or number of men employed, and partly by the fact that in the Occupation Tables retired Farmers are referred to their former occupation. On the other hand, a certain number of persons who, besides being engaged in farming, carried on some other business, are here included amongst "Farmers," while in the Tables of Occupations they are referred to that other business, when it appeared to be their chief pursuit. The instances in which trades and professions are carried on by Farmers and other occupiers of land, in addition to the cultivation of the land, are very numerous.

The above numbers are exclusive of women and children also returned as Labourers on farms.

TABLE XXXVI.—FARM HOLDINGS.—NUMBER, SIZE, and PROPORTIONAL NUMBER of each size of FARM HOLDINGS in GREAT BRITAIN.

Size of Farm Holdings.	Number of Farm Holdings.				Of every 1,000 Farm Holdings, the Proportional Numbers of the Size represented in the First Column.			
	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
Acres.								
Total	283,378	223,271	56,150	3,957	.	.	.	.
Under 100 Acres	190,573	142,158	44,469	3,746	672.50	637.60	791.97	946.68
100-	52,912	45,752	7,009	151	186.72	204.92	124.83	38.16
200-	20,603	12,401	2,166	36	72.71	82.42	38.58	9.10
300-	9,031	8,061	961	9	31.87	36.10	17.11	2.27
400-	4,063	3,585	471	7	14.34	16.06	8.39	1.77
500-	2,248	1,971	272	5	7.93	8.83	4.84	1.26
600-	2,816	2,372	442	2	9.94	10.62	7.87	.51
1,000 and upwards	1,132	771	360	1	3.99	3.45	6.41	.25

Note.—The size of 2,558 farms in Great Britain, of 2,047 farms in England and Wales, of 500 farms in Scotland, and 11 farms in the Islands in the British Seas, was not stated.

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE PEOPLE.

TABLE XXXVII.—BIRTH-PLACE OF THE INHABITANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

WHERE BORN.	INHABITANTS OF									
	ENGLAND AND WALES.		I.—LONDON.		II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.		III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.	
	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.
Total of Inhabitants . . .	8,111,012	9,816,597	967,273	1,394,963	741,252	887,734	573,557	660,775	510,262	603,720
Born in Division I.										
London (Middlesex Part) . . .	671,596	613,063	603,630	491,212	21,089	33,350	16,574	22,436	8,240	11,823
" (Surrey Part) . . .	178,405	116,712	166,545	119,744	5,957	7,299	2,053	2,887	1,223	1,608
" (Kent Part) . . .	45,836	42,688	41,442	34,154	2,208	3,506	404	813	454	726
Division II.										
Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan) . .	87,910	112,305	9,235	29,346	75,356	72,453	1,629	4,799	409	1,186
Kent (Extra-Metropolitan) . .	220,687	285,851	12,845	54,942	202,050	211,754	1,097	4,018	1,126	3,127
Sussex	153,740	190,064	5,066	23,089	145,829	157,467	645	2,268	352	1,130
Hampshire	175,260	225,393	5,172	29,302	163,712	174,785	969	4,011	421	1,498
Herkshire	78,476	108,324	4,004	20,465	68,872	69,598	3,231	9,978	213	807
Division III.										
Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan)	55,877	62,574	8,922	22,504	3,772	5,774	41,937	30,751	376	876
Hertfordshire	78,598	102,591	3,879	20,414	769	3,091	72,361	73,210	753	2,477
Buckinghamshire	78,339	104,257	2,816	14,922	1,639	4,846	72,413	78,945	171	637
Oxfordshire	79,722	109,039	2,118	13,774	7,728	12,974	66,517	71,143	127	524
Northamptonshire	99,304	129,212	1,687	8,824	494	1,937	84,536	92,530	203	780
Huntingdonshire	31,189	38,211	498	3,279	1,066	574	29,495	31,123	184	567
Bedfordshire	59,485	68,779	1,240	6,538	294	1,068	56,952	57,944	148	484
Cambridgeshire	87,349	98,542	1,812	9,073	453	1,427	81,689	78,481	1,851	4,541
Division IV.										
Essex	175,468	231,811	10,067	47,670	2,287	7,960	8,127	14,326	153,250	155,176
Suffolk	160,606	223,750	4,226	28,003	949	5,014	4,381	9,459	149,590	173,872
Norfolk	201,906	280,045	3,978	27,888	860	4,482	8,970	74,269	185,056	221,215
Division V.										
Wiltshire	121,403	177,029	2,802	18,398	10,026	20,514	597	2,897	151	709
Dorsetshire	86,711	114,689	1,441	8,826	2,625	8,575	198	889	99	457
Devonshire	254,010	350,509	5,539	31,840	1,942	8,443	487	2,220	232	1,123
Cornwall	174,031	203,952	1,386	8,495	803	2,790	119	549	103	419
Somersetshire	205,547	277,205	4,785	27,691	1,477	6,246	584	2,164	214	892
Division VI.										
Gloucestershire	203,168	253,459	3,906	18,958	1,771	5,109	1,532	4,713	199	673
Herefordshire	52,304	81,738	612	5,865	166	1,019	113	595	80	250
Shropshire	108,078	161,038	611	6,737	165	1,332	178	1,030	46	305
Staffordshire	278,952	290,636	1,449	7,186	396	1,640	466	1,513	171	479
Worcestershire	125,979	152,390	977	6,624	276	1,442	415	1,533	61	293
Warwickshire	204,187	220,491	3,298	12,820	731	2,274	3,449	7,142	204	574
Division VII.										
Leicestershire	108,064	136,479	896	4,972	314	1,319	975	3,192	164	485
Rutlandshire	10,775	15,649	95	925	45	209	210	1,006	32	86
Lincolnshire	190,915	228,594	1,168	9,040	528	1,875	3,483	7,174	618	1,780
Nottinghamshire	121,170	151,095	874	4,811	249	1,084	302	1,041	91	390
Derbyshire	137,209	178,448	722	4,068	200	1,025	283	878	85	312
Division VIII.										
Cheshire	195,266	216,706	658	2,850	304	783	261	567	118	273
Lancashire	854,726	798,480	3,907	11,185	1,113	2,764	761	1,660	425	890
Division IX.										
Yorkshire	816,655	962,373	3,787	20,847	1,137	4,697	896	2,922	635	1,872
Division X.										
Durham	168,754	157,219	814	4,945	354	1,186	149	526	123	407
Northumberland	133,914	160,657	940	5,780	289	1,176	105	507	131	469
Cumberland	87,305	114,490	298	2,552	91	520	52	304	38	175
Westmoreland	27,504	40,189	157	1,076	35	204	30	131	12	70
Division XI.										
Monmouthshire	64,772	54,245	331	1,631	116	361	48	159	23	65
Glamorganshire	91,871	81,249	250	1,328	113	344	52	110	24	73
Cardiganshire	56,992	75,690	112	847	29	161	12	84	8	37
Pembrokeshire	46,138	58,814	195	1,326	154	558	35	123	26	74
Cardiganshire	34,174	45,907	121	1,367	20	97	15	44	1	15
Brecknockshire	25,861	31,909	86	671	55	133	22	68	4	18
Radnorshire	12,916	19,096	57	686	13	94	16	67	3	32
Montgomeryshire	32,389	44,659	145	1,448	24	233	15	141	7	57
Flintshire	31,076	40,909	65	449	20	97	23	78	11	25
Denbighshire	41,114	59,608	93	740	28	166	24	111	14	45
Merionethshire	18,069	25,445	39	345	8	62	1	33	1	10
Carnarvonshire	40,703	47,422	65	386	34	125	8	36	12	19
Anglesey	25,720	35,731	58	206	31	116	13	27	12	20
Wales (County not stated) . .	3,031	14,941	529	3,995	111	468	53	208	30	108
England (County not stated) . .	97	166								
Scotland	25,107	104,980	3,914	26,487	1,319	6,249	509	2,601	313	1,685
Islands in the British Seas . .	3,631	10,122	568	1,643	541	772	90	188	49	115
Ireland	133,371	386,588	20,006	88,542	4,679	14,725	1,400	5,523	713	3,387
British Colonies and East Indies	14,480	19,208	4,472	6,664	2,750	2,583	925	962	514	593
Foreign Parts :										
British Subjects	3,839	7,580	970	2,712	691	1,045	249	269	100	217
Foreign Subjects	10,342	39,947	4,304	21,366	936	2,908	366	865	148	589
Born at Sea	657	2,101	179	526	119	252	36	71	30	59

The Table is read thus :—In England and Wales, of the 8,111,012 inhabitants under 20 years of age, 671,596 were born in of Surrey, &c.; and of the 9,816,597 inhabitants aged 20 years and upwards, 613,063 were born in London (Middlesex Part), adopted for the weekly tables of mortality is referred to.

TABLE XXXVII.—BIRTH-PLACE of the INHABITANTS of ENGLAND and WALES—*continued.*

INHABITANTS OF													
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.		VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.		IX.—YORK-SHIRE.		X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.		XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.	
Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.	Under 20 Years.	20 Years & upwards.
825,267	978,024	972,543	1,160,387	559,859	654,679	1,138,997	1,351,830	827,102	961,945	447,666	521,460	547,234	641,680
4,961 658 385	9,951 1,143 725	6,475 656 229	14,979 1,359 695	2,209 252 143	5,460 539 351	3,478 442 196	11,246 954 603	2,233 298 171	6,128 576 584	1,434 165 132	3,511 336 292	1,273 156 72	2,967 287 179
355 974 612 2,988 989	1,152 2,606 1,541 8,129 3,091	337 654 399 718 648	1,293 2,496 1,481 2,658 2,361	149 349 220 225 117	524 1,272 594 932 462	160 598 212 438 150	597 2,282 891 1,754 614	134 2,282 175 187 112	422 1,473 556 802 403	63 266 435 161 42	241 1,029 527 736 178	103 243 105 269 98	292 761 420 786 367
173 188 183 359 122 27 51 93	455 539 634 1,074 549 140 228 331	303 246 522 2,166 7,790 86 243 212	942 789 2,078 7,357 7,790 315 728 642	86 167 222 126 8,114 618 297 841	314 565 678 572 14,159 1,563 926 2,656	130 103 166 115 353 44 104 126	368 403 793 677 1,230 242 404 483	72 79 101 115 352 85 292 188	230 325 379 417 1,053 284 292 614	48 27 22 38 39 18 34 49	167 127 129 154 156 75 84 165	58 26 64 113 51 8 19 35	193 151 216 373 214 49 83 129
332 249 257	1,211 956 1,136	409 264 363	1,590 1,467 1,633	268 265 917	998 1,208 3,677	283 288 316	1,149 1,660 1,622	218 311 817	837 1,170 2,559	149 116 302	529 593 1,124	78 57 70	365 348 440
105,582 81,465 241,000 169,816 188,067	119,768 92,312 287,031 185,477 206,384	3,119 361 1,825 337 5,948	10,075 1,533 8,317 1,471 20,105	120 81 231 72 240	520 319 979 266 9,477	167 129 660 317 618	873 660 3,410 1,361 2,264	129 64 379 92 329	582 342 1,457 369 1,042	29 54 150 89 129	201 206 678 354 468	679 214 1,575 897 3,156	2,492 590 5,011 2,401 8,785
13,234 145 92 326 893 223 441	20,311 760 585 99,764 264,260 959 1,095	160,392 43,581 99,764 131,154 248,511 122,456 190,328	180,986 59,496 131,154 3,743 248,511 136,135 182,691	387 67 133 3,743 281 2,776	1,330 326 794 8,560 870 2,293	913 128 2,270 6,173 520 1,580	2,830 720 11,658 17,244 2,024 4,439	386 52 259 941 404 940	1,123 235 1,068 2,442 1,073 2,023	120 11 80 441 61 147	358 118 337 872 273 352	11,328 7,349 4,460 586 305 293	17,048 12,354 8,038 1,776 1,164 788
112 18 124 114 133	501 65 663 439 383	3,798 66 446 1,142 10,892	10,051 266 1,703 2,912 17,962	100,444 10,247 175,248 116,412 114,646	111,371 12,786 183,194 126,073 121,520	479 27 659 1,118 4,997	2,016 121 2,795 3,923 19,367	704 26 8,160 2,716 4,985	1,853 144 19,292 9,786 12,051	98 9 214 105 204	314 45 840 426 570	80 16 47 190 292	203 16 338 47 292
140 606	343 1,398	3,750 4,712	10,016 8,079	3,007 2,792	4,465 4,773	183,312 819,844	191,363 734,060	1,346 13,905	2,501 22,641	259 4,109	478 8,111	2,111 2,552	3,067 2,883
579	1,902	2,218	6,079	8,291	17,068	20,423	65,103	762,670	808,699	15,743	32,267	276	917
102 117 70 16	408 565 261 108	346 239 187 72	737 888 758 276	281 177 78 49	641 560 399 238	719 608 2,748 2,181	2,193 2,291 13,671 8,713	3,135 946 426 807	6,498 2,503 1,699 2,398	162,600 130,258 83,238 24,185	139,399 145,621 91,823 20,863	131 84 79 20	279 295 328 112
618 516 60 202 59 57 5 13 23 14 7 28 14 270	841 658 221 676 95 137 55 91 52 75 17 84 43 372	1,695 563 146 208 74 285 615 1,998 2,367 2,602 90 64 28 539	3,819 1,454 687 1,139 373 852 2,712 5,792 3,201 4,498 502 178 113 1,909	26 29 9 14 4 3 27 8 22 14 2 26 8 56	72 68 41 51 21 30 27 72 99 74 14 31 20 163	111 156 74 147 87 19 28 330 4,838 1,707 212 619 483 1,272	343 388 260 702 435 77 96 1,850 11,404 8,271 1,135 2,817 3,294 7,199	41 44 9 12 12 9 2 17 38 35 5 23 16 63	119 69 20 57 35 30 19 100 107 147 30 57 31 234	84 65 19 28 16 21 12 2 183 31 4 11 7 108	101 122 61 72 45 15 12 29 292 91 17 38 16 287	61,679 90,059 56,514 45,117 32,766 25,300 12,170 29,830 25,486 38,552 17,701 39,813 25,050 97	46,732 78,609 73,271 54,056 43,380 29,876 15,206 34,846 25,103 45,288 23,281 43,651 31,847 166
581 870 2,505 1,978	2,914 867 7,823 2,217	1,346 419 9,768 1,179	5,290 419 29,746 1,629	471 53 2,767 299	2,156 153 7,997 539	6,443 4,939 60,053 1,159	24,618 4,939 154,265 2,132	1,704 102 13,584 594	6,243 346 30,098 892	8,058 180 12,356 338	24,976 416 29,284 605	949 444 5,540 252	1,759 224 15,198 462
459 417 73	744 1,544 186	292 857 39	532 2,424 220	210 403 20	261 811 128	417 1,561 79	852 5,198 321	185 536 34	466 1,756 164	124 448 20	318 1,407 107	143 366 28	162 1,079 67

London (Middlesex Part), 178,405 in London (Surrey Part), 45,836 in London (Kent Part), 87,930 in the Extra-Metropolitan Part 136,732 in London (Surrey Part), 42,688 in London (Kent Part), &c. Throughout the series of tables, London within the limits

TABLE XLII.—NUMBER of the BLIND, the DEAF-AND-DUMB, IN-DOOR PAUPERS, PRISONERS, LUNATICS in ASYLUMS, and PATIENTS in HOSPITALS, in GREAT BRITAIN.

Counties.*	Blind.	Deaf-and-Dumb.	Inmates of				Counties.*	Blind.	Deaf-and-Dumb.	Inmates of			
			Workhouses.	Prisons.	Lunatic Asylums.	Hospitals.				Workhouses.	Prisons.	Lunatic Asylums.	Hospitals.
GREAT BRITAIN	21,487	12,553	112,704	26,855	18,803	9,876	VIII.—NORTH-WEST-ERN COUNTIES.						
ENGLAND AND WALES	18,106	10,314	126,428	23,768	16,426	8,617	Cheshire	348	226	1,490	557	241	103
SCOTLAND	3,010	2,155	5,418	2,993	2,351	1,192	Lancashire	1,790	1,011	10,606	2,741	1,459	470
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	171	84	778	94	24	67	IX.—YORKSHIRE.						
ENGLAND AND WALES.							West Riding	1,089	817	3,440	966	621	370
DIVISION I.							East Riding	316	114	1,116	417	790	130
LONDON	2,305	1,325	22,999	6,188	4,161	3,273	North Riding	262	111	844	210	.	.
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.							X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.						
Surrey (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	172	104	3,517	72	16	47	Durham	354	166	1,122	226	418	33
Kent (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	414	207	5,913	676	522	128	Northumberland	335	167	1,377	215	77	184
Sussex	310	205	3,959	277	69	191	Cumberland	193	102	1,371	120	.	36
Hampshire	402	201	4,310	2,076	180	121	Westmoreland	50	36	405	33	.	.
Berkshire	194	119	2,358	227	356	82	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.						
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.							Monmouthshire	194	77	711	74	.	.
Middlesex (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	142	68	1,910	.	1,318	.	South Wales	744	427	1,667	274	202	77
Hertfordshire	189	91	1,915	105	16	52	North Wales	405	267	1,368	156	133	21
Buckinghamshire	137	89	1,292	147	.	25	SCOTLAND.						
Oxfordshire	174	84	1,662	191	107	127	SOUTHERN COUNTIES.						
Northamptonshire	218	117	1,543	214	291	117	Dumfriesshire	80	43	40	72	193	37
Huntingdonshire	61	20	662	62	9	9	Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	41	39	14	19	.	.
Bedfordshire	90	74	991	131	283	91	Wigtownshire	48	25	.	31	.	.
Cambridgeshire	170	104	2,044	248	.	84	Ayrshire	173	113	82	84	.	2
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							Buteshire	20	19	.	5	.	.
Essex	333	231	4,387	329	80	79	Renfrewshire	138	107	552	128	97	41
Suffolk	374	195	4,503	399	266	95	Dumbarshire	33	27	.	24	.	.
Norfolk	548	243	4,082	410	424	190	Lanarkshire	461	312	2,168	807	422	309
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.							Stirlingshire	69	49	183	100	.	.
Wiltshire	292	169	2,738	214	641	86	Linlithgowshire	27	18	.	18	.	.
Dorsetshire	233	126	1,422	929	167	41	Edinburghshire	346	268	1,597	560	851	417
Devonshire	778	406	4,001	795	498	269	Peebles-shire	8	10	.	4	.	.
Cornwall	490	279	1,985	114	231	32	Belkirkshire	8	5	.	7	.	.
Somersetshire	587	315	3,721	593	530	259	Roxburghshire	34	37	.	35	.	.
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.							Berwickshire	25	17	.	20	.	.
Gloucestershire	570	268	3,637	424	648	508	Haddingtonshire	30	29	.	40	.	6
Herefordshire	149	94	815	126	91	55	Fife-shire	131	85	213	63	.	.
Shropshire	299	164	1,597	180	257	89	Kinross-shire	12	6	.	1	.	.
Staffordshire	583	339	2,636	567	340	200	Clackmannanshire	17	16	.	13	.	.
Worcestershire	289	223	1,467	223	99	96	NORTHERN COUNTIES.						
Warwickshire	463	237	2,088	651	382	360	Perthshire	135	114	50	491	167	57
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.							Forfarshire	143	159	123	253	360	111
Leicestershire	222	120	1,217	235	236	117	Kincardineshire	24	21	.	21	.	.
Rutlandshire	28	14	191	25	.	.	Aberdeenshire	260	188	349	87	232	139
Lincolnshire	382	214	3,162	458	134	75	Banffshire	57	34	.	20	.	.
Nottinghamshire	314	141	1,141	216	228	118	Elginshire	43	23	.	14	31	28
Derbyshire	237	205	929	215	.	77	Nairnshire	20	10	.	3	.	7
							Inverness-shire	148	71	35	34	.	23
							Argyllshire	116	87	.	19	.	.
							Ross & Cromartyshire	121	89	32	7	.	.
							Sutherlandshire	60	31	.	2	.	.
							Caithness-shire	63	32	.	5	.	.
							Orkney and Shetland	117	71	.	4	.	8

* The numbers are stated for the Registration Counties in England, and for the Counties proper in Scotland.

TABLE XLIII.—ENGLAND AND WALES. OCCUPATIONS OF BLIND PERSONS, OF IN-DOOR PAUPERS, PRISONERS, AND LUNATICS IN ASYLUMS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.		OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.									Music-master, Mistress	61	6	.	3	5	.	3	7
1. Peers (not otherwise returned)	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Drawing-master	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Civil Servants	7	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	Teacher of Dancing,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Post Office	13	3	14	3	27	1	10	.	Gymnastics	9	13	1	1	2	.	5	4
Inland Revenue	7	.	6	.	5	.	14	.	General Teacher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Customs	9	.	10	.	2	.	9	.	CLASS VI.								
Artificers in H.M.'s Dockyards	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1. Innkeeper	23	11	23	7	14	.	7	7
Queen's Coachman	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Lodging-house keeper	14	14	3	32	6	8	.	8
2. Magistrate	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Coffee-house, Eating-house keeper	2	.	2	.	4	1	.	1
Police	2	.	8	.	8	.	12	.	Cook (not Domestic Servant)	.	.	4	.	8	.	1	.
County, Local, Officer (not otherwise distinguished)	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Bath Attendant	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Town Crier and Bellman	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2. Domestic Servant	38	294	657	13679	215	795	98	1497
Fireman	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Midwife	.	57	.	13	.	133	.	116
Union Relieving Officer	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Charwoman	.	.	1956	.	1	.	.	.
Master and Mistress of Workhouse	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	Undertaker	1	.	4	.	50	.	13	.
Officer of Local Board	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3. Hairdresser	6	1	97	.	29	38	4	12
Sheriff's Officer	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Hatter	12	2	136	.	29	38	4	12
3. East India Service	11	.	1	.	4	.	114	.	Straw Hat and Bonnet maker	.	1	3	44	3	10	3	17
CLASS II.									Capmaker, dealer	1	1	.	21	3	4	.	4
1. Army Officer	11	.	3	.	8	.	48	.	Stockmaker	.	.	12	13	2	2	.	7
Soldier	21	.	211	.	153	.	96	.	Furrier	.	1	12	13	2	2	.	10
Chelsea Pensioner	438	.	.	.	5	.	12	.	Tailor	86	9	762	171	454	33	168	10
2. Navy Officer	13	.	.	.	3	.	19	.	Bonnetmaker	.	4	.	.	7	.	11	.
Seaman, R.N.	2	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	Clothes-dealer, Out-fitter	2	.	.	8	5	3	.	1
Marine	.	.	6	.	3	.	7	.	Army Clothier	.	.	.	5	2	1	.	.
Greenwich Pensioner	69	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Shawl manufacturer	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.
CLASS III.									Milliner	.	41	.	365	1	91	.	200
1. Clergyman	17	.	.	.	3	.	65	.	Seamstress	.	48	.	1758	.	98	.	222
Dissenting Minister	13	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	Cotton-band-maker	2	.	12	56	1	16	2	15
Missionary Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Staymaker	5	.	10	4	4	1	8	.
Roman Catholic Priest	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Hosier, Haberdasher	.	5	.	2	5	1	1	1
Theological Student	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Brace and Belt maker	.	.	2	5	1	1	1	1
2. Barrister	1	.	1	.	10	.	13	.	Hose (Stocking) manufacturer	1	10	167	56	90	5	35	36
Solicitor, Attorney	4	.	7	.	29	.	47	.	Glover (material not suited)	4	11	16	83	4	15	4	12
Law Student	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	Laundry-keeper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. Physician	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	Mangier, Washer-woman	9	121	1	1711	.	128	.	100
Surgeon, Apothecary	11	.	7	.	20	.	39	.	Shoemaker	182	11	1498	252	749	28	284	31
Medical Student, Assistant	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	Patten, Clog, maker	2	.	7	.	21	.	4	.
Dentist	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	Umbrella, Parasol, Stick maker	.	1	13	3	20	3	1	4
Corn Cutter	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Rag-gatherer, Dealer	4	1	3	6	9	1	.	2
4. Parish Clerk, Clerk to Church	5	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	CLASS VII.								
Sexton, Grave-digger	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	1. House Proprietor	63	60	.	1	2	.	7	10
Sextoness	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	Merchant	11	.	1	.	15	.	40	.
Beadle	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Banker	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Pew-opener	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Stock, Share, Bill, broker	2	.	.	.	3	.	8	.
5. Officer of Law Court	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Ship-agent	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.
Law Clerk	4	.	35	.	21	.	28	.	Broker	3	.	3	.	6	.	3	.
Law Stationer	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	Agent, Factor	3	.	3	.	23	.	6	.
6. Druggist	5	.	26	1	30	.	41	1	Custom House, Agent, Broker	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Surgical Instrument-maker	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Actuary	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLASS IV.									Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer	4	.	3	.	10	.	3	.
1. Author	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	House Agent	2	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Editor, Writer	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	Accountant	3	.	15	.	13	.	6	.
Reporter, Shorthand Writer	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Commercial Clerk	8	.	118	.	147	.	121	.
Bachelor of Arts	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Commercial Traveller	9	.	11	.	24	.	10	.
2. Painter (Artist)	4	.	10	.	7	.	9	1	Debt Collector	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Architect	1	.	.	.	6	.	9	.	Pawnbroker	2	.	6	.	8	.	8	.
Sculptor	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	Salesman, Saleswoman	.	3	.	2	2	1	1	.
3. Scientific Persons	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Marine Store-dealer	3	.	1	3	10	1	.	1
4. Professor of Mathematics	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	General Dealer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Schoolmaster, Mistress	14	19	82	75	21	2	45	50	Huckster, Higgler	18	2	37	42	64	2	9	8
Governess	.	2	.	16	.	3	.	95	Hawker, Pedlar	46	13	149	376	294	187	55	16
Professor, Teacher of Languages	.	.	1	1	4	.	3	.	Shopkeeper (branch undefined)	28	18	26	84	32	4	20	21
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bazaar keeper	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
CLASS VIII.									CLASS VIII.								
									1. Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	4	.	11	.	27	.	3	.

Table XLIII.—England and Wales. Occupations of Blind Persons, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Railway Officer, Clerk, Station-master . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
Railway Porter, Gate-keeper	1	.	2	.	5	.	2	.
Railway Police	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
2. Toll Collector	2	.	6	1	2	.	.	.
Carman, Carrier, Drayman	48	.	139	.	106	.	16	.
Coach and Cab owner	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Livery-stable Keeper	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Coachman (not domestic servant), Guard, Postboy . . .	15	.	180	.	7	.	26	.
Cabman	.	.	29	.	39	.	2	.
Donkey-driver	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Waterman at cab and Wheel chair, Proprietor, Drawer . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. Canal and Inland Navigation, Service Lighterman	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Boat and Bargeman	19	.	224	.	220	2	28	.
Boat and Barge owner	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4. Shipowner	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Seaman	109	.	976	.	562	.	147	.
Pilot	.	.	5	.	4	.	2	.
Harbour, Dock, Service, Dock Labourer . . .	5	.	63	.	304	.	5	.
Wharfinger	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Steam Navigation Service	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Steward, Stewardess (Ship)	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.
Lumper, Stevedore	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
5. Warehouseman, Woman	1	.	12	5	19	.	11	2
Storekeeper	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Packer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
6. Messenger, Porter, (not Government) Errand-boy	25	.	220	4	225	.	46	2
Marketwoman	.	.	.	46	.	6	.	3
CLASS IX.								
1. Land Proprietor	90	46	.	.	.	.	9	3
Farmer	347	58	195	5	118	1	182	3
Grazier	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Farm Bailiff	2	.	7	.	3	.	3	.
Agricultural Labourer (out-door)	740	48	887	1201	2909	72	328	40
Shepherd	10	.	11	.	8	.	1	.
Land Surveyor	1	.	1	.	4	.	4	.
Land Estate Agent	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Teazle-grower	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Colonial Planter	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
2. Woodman	9	.	26	.	8	.	6	.
3. Gardener	42	.	541	60	153	.	74	.
Nurseryman	2	.	5	.	3	.	1	.
CLASS X.								
1. Horse-dealer, Breaker, Clipper	6	.	16	.	29	.	2	.
Groom (not domestic servant), Horse-keeper, Jockey . . .	18	.	300	.	167	.	34	.
Farrier, Veterinary Surgeon	1	.	36	.	16	.	5	.
Castrator	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cattle, Sheep, dealer, salesman	2	.	10	.	14	.	3	.
Drover	2	.	54	.	22	.	1	.
Pig-merchant, dealer	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.
Huntsman, Whipper-in	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Gamekeeper	2	.	19	.	5	.	4	.
Animal, Bird, Poultry—dealer, keeper . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vermin-destroyer	2	.	7	.	2	.	.	.
Fisherman, Woman	18	.	163	.	55	2	16	2
CLASS XI.								
1. Bookseller, Publisher	9	1	14	26	5	.	8	1
Bookbinder	2	.	33	.	28	4	7	3
Printer	7	.	91	2	70	.	23	.
News Agent, Vendor	1	.	3	.	1	.	3	.
2. Actor, Actress	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	4
3. Musician (not Teacher)	300	21	38	5	12	.	12	3
Organist	54	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pianoforte and other Instrument Tuner	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Musical Instrument maker, dealer	3	.	5	.	7	.	2	.
Music Engraver and Printer	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
4. Engraver	2	.	14	.	12	.	7	.
Copper-plate Printer	1	.	6	.	1	.	1	.
Print-seller, Mounter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lithographer, Lithographic Printer	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Artists' Colourman	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Picture-cleaner, dealer	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.
Map and Globe maker, Publisher	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1
5. Figure and Image maker	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Wood carver	.	.	1	.	3	.	4	.
Artificial Flower-maker	1	1	.	14	3	3	.	1
Artist in Hair	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Animal, Bird,—preserver, taxidermist	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
6. Performer at Show, Equestrian	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
Stump-maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Skittle-maker	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fishing-rod and Tackle-maker	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Toy,—maker, dealer	1	.	1	5	6	1	3	1
7. Pattern Designer	.	.	8	.	.	.	5	.
Civil Engineer	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
8. Mould-maker, Die-engraver, Sinker	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
9. Watchmaker	14	.	82	1	41	.	25	1
Philosophical Instrument-maker	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.
Optician, Spectacle-maker	2	1	7	.	9	.	1	.
Weighing-machine-maker	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.
Brass rule-maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
10. Gunsmith	6	.	42	1	53	1	10	.
Sword, Bayonet—maker	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
11. Engine, Machine,—maker	14	.	58	.	71	.	30	.
Tool-maker	2	1	10	.	6	.	2	.
Reed, Shuttle, maker	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.
12. Coachmaker and Dealer	11	.	75	.	33	1	14	.
13. Saddler, Harness-maker	11	.	65	1	36	.	18	1
Whipmaker	.	.	8	.	2	.	2	.
14. Shipwright, Ship-builder	18	.	123	.	28	.	21	.
Block, Oar, Mast—maker	4	.	6	.	4	.	2	.
Ship-rigger	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
Ship-chandler	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Hat, Barge—builder	3	.	15	.	7	.	2	.
15. Surveyor	.	.	4	.	6	.	6	.
Builder	7	.	6	.	20	.	5	.
Carpenter, Joiner	100	1	781	.	307	.	129	.
Pricklayer	57	.	612	1	342	.	50	.
Mason, Pavior	52	.	243	.	200	.	44	.
Slater	1	.	22	.	19	.	3	.
Plasterer	9	.	115	.	102	.	14	.
Paper-hanger	1	.	7	.	11	.	.	.
House Decorator, Painter	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Glazier	24	.	285	.	286	.	60	.
16. Agricultural Implement and Machine maker	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Wheelwright	29	2	105	.	42	.	17	.
Millwright	5	.	31	.	14	.	8	.

Table XLIII.—England and Wales. Occupations of Blind Persons, &c.—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.		OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pump-maker	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	Carpet-bag manuf.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
17. Drug-merchant	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Mop-maker	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Manufacturing-chemist	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	Felt manufacture	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Drysalter	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	Knitter	14	69	.	44	2	5	.	1
Wafer-maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7. Silk,—merchant, broker	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Starch manufacture	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Silk manufacture	10	9	121	210	91	21	16	28
Blacking,—maker, dealer	9	.	2	.	4	.	1	.	Silk-dyer	1	.	4	.	1	1	4	1
Dye, Colour, manufacture	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Silk-merc.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	11	.	81	3	48	2	14	3	Ribbon manufacture	4	4	27	41	8	2	7	3
Percussion-cap-maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Velvet manufacture	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Alum manufacture	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fancy Goods, Small Ware,—manufacture	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	1
Ink-maker	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Trimming-maker	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.
Whiting manufac ure	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Embroiderer	1	1	.	13	.	3	.	3
Match,—maker, seller	2	1	.	1	4	1	.	.	Gimp manufacture	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
Indigo manufacture	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Coach-lace,—maker, weaver	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1
Black Lead manufacture	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	Crape manufacture	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1
White Lead manufacture	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.									
CLASS XII.																	
1. Cowkeeper, Milk-seller	11	5	36	64	12	9	4	6	1. Corn-merchant	1	.	2	.	14	.	7	.
Cheesemonger	1	.	12	3	13	.	2	.	Corn,—meter, porter	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Butcher, Meat-salesman	52	2	247	3	222	.	73	1	Miller, Flour-dealer	21	2	113	.	51	.	19	2
Pork-butcher	2	.	3	.	3	.	2	.	Baker	40	4	306	14	210	.	61	1
Tripe,—dealer, dresser	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	Confectioner	7	3	31	7	19	7	2	4
Provision-curer	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Greengrocer	13	3	29	54	25	11	5	12
Provision-dealer	.	5	2	.	9	.	1	.	Herbalist	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Poulterer, Game-dealer	3	.	4	1	11	.	1	.	Fruit and Flower,—hawker, vender	3	1	.	.	3	2	.	.
Egg-merchant, dealer	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Waterress,—gatherer, vender	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.
Fishmonger,—dealer, seller	16	2	28	31	23	.	12	1	Seedsman	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
2. Soap-boiler	2	.	6	.	5	.	2	.	2. Hop,—dealer, dresser	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Tallow chandler	5	.	30	.	14	.	3	.	Malster	8	.	42	.	20	.	12	1
Bone,—gatherer, dealer	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	Brewer	6	.	51	.	21	.	7	.
Bone,—cutter, worker, turner	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	Porter, Ale,—merchant, agent	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Bone-crusher	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Licensed Victualler, Beershop-keeper	37	13	47	24	53	1	21	8
Ivory-worker	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	Wine and Spirit merchant	6	.	3	.	9	.	7	.
Horn,—worker, turner, dealer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Distiller, Rectifier	2	.	1	.	2	.	2	.
Comb-maker	.	.	9	1	13	1	1	.	Cellarman	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Howstring-maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sauce, Pickle, Vinegar,—maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
3. Fellmonger	.	.	18	.	4	.	4	.	Ginger Beer, Soda Water,—manufact.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Skinner	3	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	Sugar-broker	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tanner	1	.	74	.	20	.	13	.	Sugar-refiner, boiler	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	.
Carrier	7	.	92	1	32	.	17	.	Ten,—merchant, broker	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Shot-belt, Strap-maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Coffee-roaster	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Pocket-book, Jewel-case,—maker	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	Grocer	56	13	74	10	69	2	58	1
Parchment-maker, Vellum-binder	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	Spice Merchant	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4. Quill-pen,—maker, dealer	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	Tobacco, Snuff,—manufacture	2	.	.	1	12	.	4	.
Feather,—dresser, dealer, dyer	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	Tobaccoist	1	1	20	3	10	.	5	4
Mattress, Bed-tick,—maker	2	.	2	3	2	.	1	.	Perfumer	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
5. Hair manufacture	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3. Tar-merchant	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brush, Broom,—maker	13	.	35	11	48	5	6	1	Oil,—miller, refiner	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
6. Woostapler, Woollen-agent	4	.	3	.	10	.	2	.	Oil and Colourman	.	.	7	.	5	.	1	.
Woollen Cloth manufacture	46	16	286	95	120	4	72	10	French-polisher	.	.	11	5	33	.	2	1
Clothier	2	3	30	6	10	.	5	.	India-rubber,—manufacture, dealer	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Woollen-draper	.	.	6	.	4	.	3	.	4. Timber merchant	3	.	.	.	7	1	4	.
Wool, Woollen,—dyer	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	Wood,—dealer, agent	.	.	1	.	17	.	1	.
Worsted manufacture	6	4	29	38	20	5	5	4	5. Bark,—worker, dealer	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Girth-web,—maker, weaver	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	Cork-cutter	.	.	15	2	5	.	1	.
Fringe, Tassel,—manufacture	.	.	2	4	1	1	.	.	6. Sawyer	22	.	299	.	139	.	26	.
Flannel, Blanket,—manufacture	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Fence and Hurdle maker	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Carpet, Rug,—manuf.	8	.	38	6	21	.	1	.	Lath-maker	.	.	7	5	1	.	2	.
									7. Cabinet-maker, upholsterer	11	5	142	36	95	2	34	1
									Chair and Bedstead maker	19	.	50	4	35	.	9	.
									Picture-frame maker	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
									Furniture-broker	.	3	2	4	1	.	1	.
									Turner	10	.	38	2	32	.	12	.
									Box-makers	1	.	7	.	9	1	1	2
									Blind-maker	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
									8. Cooper, Cask-dealer	33	.	133	.	43	.	21	.

Table XLIII.—England and Wales. Occupations of Blind Persons, &c.—*continued*.

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hoop-maker, bender	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
9. Rule-maker,	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
Pencil-maker,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Last-maker,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Wig-block-maker, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Mangle-maker,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Saddle-tree-maker, . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Spade-tree, Handle-maker,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Frame-maker,	1	.	11	.	2	.	1	.
Bobbin-maker, turner	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Block and Print Cutter,	.	.	16	.	5	.	2	1
Press-maker,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cage and Trap maker	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crate-maker,	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.
Spile, Skewer, Peg, maker,	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.
10. Willow, — cutter, weaver, broker, dyer	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Basket-maker,	379	52	46	7	22	3	8	.
Cane, — worker, dresser	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Hay and Straw dealer	2	.	.	.	4	.	1	.
Chaff-cutter,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Thatcher,	7	.	30	.	6	.	5	.
Beehive-maker,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Straw-plait manufacture,	5	6	4	167	.	4	.	13
11. Mat-maker,	88	1	9	8	17	4	2	.
Hemp Manufacture, . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Rope-maker,	26	5	89	15	65	2	13	4
Net-maker,	4	1	.	.	1	.	1	.
Canvas, Sailcloth, — maker, dealer,	.	.	6	1	6	.	1	.
Sailmaker,	1	.	12	.	19	.	6	.
Sacking, Sack, Bag, — maker,	4	1	7	13	6	1	1	.
Floor-cloth Manufacture,	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
12. Flax Linen manufacture,	10	.	94	33	39	3	5	1
Thread manufacture, . .	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	1
Draper,	11	1	55	2	60	.	55	1
Lace manufacture, . .	4	21	15	369	19	12	10	51
Lace, — dealer, agent, .	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	.
Cotton, — merchant, dealer,	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Cotton manufacture, . .	24	13	591	828	332	106	60	74
Packer and Presser (Cotton),	.	.	6	.	10	.	2	.
Weaver (branch not stated),	112	55	512	452	193	64	91	67
Postian Lint manuf., . .	1	.	.	24	8	2	2	1
Mulin manufacture, . .	1	.	25	5	.	.	.	.
Calico, Cotton, printer	5	.	30	3	13	.	8	1
Calico, Cotton, dyer, . .	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.
Frame-work-knitter, . .	.	.	.	.	13	.	3	.
13. Paper manufacture, . .	6	.	57	14	12	.	3	3
Card-maker,	.	.	5	.	3	.	1	1
Stationer,	3	1	5	4	5	1	8	.
Paper-ruler,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Envelope-maker,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Fill-box maker, and Paper-box maker,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Embossor, Label maker,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Paper-stainer,	.	.	15	1	16	.	1	.
CLASS XIV.								
1. Coal-owner,	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Coal-agent,	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Coal-miner,	180	.	329	31	464	1	72	.
Coal, — merchant, dealer,	24	1	6	2	5	.	8	.
Coal-heaver, labourer	15	.	58	.	34	.	6	.
Coke, — burner, dealer,	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Chimney-sweeper, . . .	1	.	1	.	4	.	1	.
Gasworks service, . . .	5	.	58	.	114	.	2	.
Mineral surveyor, . . .	1	.	16	.	10	.	.	.
2. Stone-quarrier, . . .	26	.	12	.	23	.	3	.
Stone, — cutter, breaker	4	.	9	.	15	1	2	.
Slate-quarrier,	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Whetstone-maker, . . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Sand, — dealer, carrier	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	1
Gun-flint maker,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Limestone, — quarrier, burner,	13	.	12	2	8	.	4	.
Lime, — merchant, dealer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cement, — manufacture, dealer,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Marble mason,	1	.	5	.	4	.	1	.
Clay, — merchant, agent,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brick and Tile maker	15	1	164	14	147	2	14	.
Railway contractor	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Railway labourer, . . .	4	.	80	.	101	.	10	.
Plate-layer,	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.
Navvie,	5	.	14	.	36	.	1	.
Road surveyor,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Road labourer,	5	.	30	.	3	.	1	.
Crossing-sweeper, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scavenger and Night-man,	1	.	14	.	2	.	2	.
Dust, — collector, sifter, picker,	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Contractor,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. Earthenware manufacture,	5	.	71	22	80	6	14	3
Tobacco-pipe maker	1	1	15	5	11	.	4	.
Earthenware and Glass dealer,	7	1	.	1	.	.	1	1
4. Glass manufacture, . .	5	.	48	1	26	.	7	.
Bottle-dealer,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Looking-glass maker	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Plate-glass maker, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Bead-maker,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pearl Button-maker, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Emery-paper maker, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
5. Salt manufacture, . . .	3	.	.	1	7	.	.	.
Salt-merchant,	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
6. Well-sinker,	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
Waterworks Service, . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Water-carrier,	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7. Diamond dealer, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Lapidary,	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.
Pearl, — cutter, worker	.	.	.	2	11	2	.	.
Shell-dealer,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8. Goldsmith, Silversmith,	5	.	45	.	32	.	14	.
Goldbeater,	.	.	5	.	4	1	1	1
Gold and Silver Lace manufacture,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Guard-chain maker, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Carver, Gilder,	.	.	22	.	11	.	6	.
Plater,	.	.	3	1	1	.	4	.
9. Copper-miner,	50	.	1	.	9	3	13	5
Copper manufacture, . .	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Coppersmith,	1	.	5	.	4	.	1	.
10. Tin-miner,	3	.	41	51	3	.	.	.
Tin manufacture,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tinman, Tin-worker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tinker,	8	.	51	.	35	.	8	.
Tin-plate-worker,	1	.	15	.	15	.	.	.
Spoon-maker,	1	.	.	1	4	2	.	.
11. Zinc manufacture, . .	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
12. Lead-miner, manof., .	15	.	15	.	5	.	1	.
Lead Pipe, Tube-maker,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Pewterer, Pewter-pot-maker,	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Typefounder,	.	.	2	.	8	.	1	.
13. Brass manufacture, — founder, moulder,	1	.	30	1	59	1	7	.
Brazier,	2	.	22	.	26	.	4	.
Locksmith, Bell-hanger,	9	.	60	.	31	1	9	.
Gasfitter,	1	.	10	.	16	.	1	.
White Metal manufacture,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Button-maker,	.	1	8	9	10	8	.	1
Pin manufacture,	.	.	3	8	5	.	1	2
Thimble-maker,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.
Hook-and-Eye maker	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Chaser, Burnisher, . . .	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.
Japanner, Lacquerer, . .	3	.	1	4	6	.	.	.
Wire-worker, weaver	6	.	14	2	13	2	6	1
Sieve-maker,	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Candlestick, Snuffers-maker,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Croet, Inkstand-maker,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.

Table XLIII.—England and Wales. Occupations of Blind Persons, &c.—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.		OCCUPATIONS.	Blind.		Paupers in Work-houses.		Prison-ers.		Lunatics in Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lamp, Lantern-maker	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	Grinder (branch un-	.	.	9	.	20	.	1	.
14. Iron-miner	5	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	Saw-maker	1	.	5	.	3	.	.	.
Iron,—manufacture,									Steel-pen, Steel-toy								
moulder, founder	13	.	76	.	164	.	27	.	—maker	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Whitesmith	6	.	73	.	25	.	14	.	CLASS XV.								
Blacksmith	84	1	512	.	326	.	20	.	1. Labourer (branch	440	11	6980	393	4787	122	1108	106
Nail manufacture	14	5	95	37	43	3	9	4	undefined)								
Anchorsmith, Chain-									2. Mechanic, Manufac-								
smith	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	turer, Shopman,								
Boiler-maker	1	.	11	.	31	.	2	.	Shopwoman (branch								
Ironmonger	4	.	13	.	7	.	6	.	undefined)	9	.	20	4	30	.	28	3
Bit-maker	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	CLASS XVI.								
Curb-chain, Spur-									Gentleman, Gentle-								
maker	.	.	4	1	7	.	.	.	woman—Indepen-								
Stove, Fender, Fire-	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	dent	31	35	.	.	86	3	220	309
Iron—maker	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Annuitant	274	586	.	.	13	3	74	75
Skewer, Kettle-maker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	CLASS XVII.								
Hinge-maker	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1. Dependent on Re-								
Currycomb-maker	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	latives (not classed								
Vice-maker	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	elsewhere)	6	15	.	.	.	.	8	15
Spindle-maker	.	.	2	.	6	.	1	.	Lunatic (of no stated							1803	5193
Screw,—cutter, maker	2	.	4	7	4	6	1	.	occupation)	23	46	.	.	.	.	.	.
Steel,—manufacture,									Alms-person							.	.
worker	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	Pauper (of no stated							.	.
File-maker	3	.	14	.	19	.	8	.	occupation)	885	1391	31252	36587	.	.	.	.
Blade,—maker, forger	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2. Prisoner (of no stated	.	.	.	.	980	1193	.	.
Cutler	10	.	43	3	58	.	9	.	occupation)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Needle manufacture	.	2	9	2	7	.	.	.	3. Vagrant, in barns,	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fish-hook maker	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	tents, &c.			.	.	.	.	.	.
Scissors-maker	.	.	5	4	3	.	.	.	Blind Persons of no	2500	5174	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buckle-maker	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	stated occupations			.	.	.	.	.	.
Shovel, Sickle—maker	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.				.	.	.	.	.	.
Spring-maker	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.				.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE XLIV.—PROPORTION OF POPULATION to the BLIND and to the DEAF-AND-DUMB in Great Britain, 1851.

	Blind.	Deaf-and-Dumb.		Blind.	Deaf-and-Dumb.
	Population living to 1 Blind Person.	Population living to 1 Deaf-and-Dumb Person.		Population living to 1 Blind Person.	Population living to 1 Deaf-and-Dumb Person.
GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	975	1,670	VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		
ENGLAND AND WALES	979	1,738	22. Gloucestershire	736	1,565
SCOTLAND	900	1,340	23. Herefordshire	665	1,054
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	837	1,704	24. Shropshire	819	1,493
ENGLAND AND WALES.			25. Staffordshire	1,082	1,860
I.—LONDON	1,025	1,783	26. Worcestershire	895	1,160
Registration Counties.			27. Warwickshire	1,037	2,026
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.			VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.		
1. Surrey (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	1,177	1,947	28. Leicestershire	1,058	1,958
2. Kent (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	1,172	2,343	29. Rutlandshire	869	1,714
3. Sussex	1,029	1,697	30. Lincolnshire	1,048	1,870
4. Hampshire	1,000	2,000	31. Nottinghamshire	938	2,088
5. Berkshire	1,027	1,674	32. Derbyshire	1,100	1,272
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.			VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.		
6. Middlesex (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	1,061	2,215	33. Cheshire	1,228	1,874
7. Hertfordshire	920	1,871	34. Lancashire	1,155	2,045
8. Buckinghamshire	1,049	1,614	IX.—YORKSHIRE.		
9. Oxfordshire	978	2,027	35. West Riding	1,231	1,640
10. Northamptonshire	981	1,828	36. East Riding (<i>with York</i>)	805	2,231
11. Huntingdonshire	989	3,016	37. North Riding	743	1,754
12. Bedfordshire	1,442	1,754	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.		
13. Cambridgeshire	1,129	1,845	38. Durham	1,163	2,480
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.			39. Northumberland	906	1,818
14. Essex	1,033	1,490	40. Cumberland	1,013	1,917
15. Suffolk	899	1,724	41. Westmoreland	1,168	1,622
16. Norfolk	791	1,785	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.		
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.			42. Monmouthshire	913	2,300
17. Wiltshire	825	1,426	43. South Wales	816	1,423
18. Dorsetshire	760	1,406	44. North Wales	870	1,514
19. Devonshire	736	1,410	SCOTLAND.		
20. Cornwall	728	1,278	SOUTHERN COUNTIES	1,065	1,480
21. Somersetshire	777	1,448	NORTHERN COUNTIES	823	1,156

The Table shows, that in Great Britain the proportion of the Population to 1 Blind and to 1 Deaf-and-Dumb person, was 975 and 1,670 respectively; in England and Wales, 979 and 1,738 respectively; and so on.

TABLE XLV.—PROPORTION OF PAUPERS in WORKHOUSES, PRISONERS, LUNATICS in ASYLUMS, and PATIENTS in HOSPITALS, to the MALE and FEMALE POPULATION in GREAT BRITAIN, 1851.

	To every 10,000 living, the Proportion of							
	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.
GREAT BRITAIN AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS . . .	65·4	22·0	8·8	5·4	61·3	4·1	9·1	4·1
ENGLAND AND WALES . . .	73·2	23·3	8·9	5·5	68·0	3·7	9·4	4·1
SCOTLAND	16·0	14·2	8·8	4·8	21·4	6·9	7·6	3·5
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	58·5	11·7	1·0	3·9	50·7	2·1	2·2	5·4
ENGLAND AND WALES.								
<i>Divisions.</i>								
I.—LONDON	89·5	45·7	16·7	16·1	104·3	9·0	18·4	12·7
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES	113·3	38·7	6·2	3·9	113·1	2·4	7·8	3·1
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES	109·4	17·0	15·3	4·4	84·6	1·3	16·1	3·8
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES . . .	132·1	19·4	6·7	3·6	101·3	1·7	7·1	2·9
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES	77·9	27·9	11·2	4·5	75·9	2·4	11·6	3·1
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES	58·5	17·9	8·5	7·2	56·5	2·7	8·5	5·1
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES	62·0	17·4	4·7	3·6	50·7	1·7	5·1	2·8
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES	50·6	20·3	7·0	3·0	46·6	6·5	6·7	1·6
IX.—YORKSHIRE	32·1	16·1	7·6	3·5	28·5	2·0	8·1	2·1
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES . . .	43·6	9·8	5·5	3·5	44·6	2·5	4·7	1·7
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	31·6	6·8	2·9	1·1	31·4	1·7	2·7	·5
SCOTLAND.								
SOUTHERN COUNTIES	22·4	17·9	9·1	5·3	30·7	8·8	8·1	3·8
NORTHERN COUNTIES	4·9	14·8	8·2	3·9	6·0	3·7	6·6	3·2
ENGLAND AND WALES.								
<i>Registration Counties.</i>								
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.								
1. Surrey (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>) . .	195·4	5·6	·6	2·7	152·3	1·6	1·0	2·0
2. Kent (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>) . . .	114·4	24·2	9·2	2·4	109·4	3·7	11·4	2·8
3. Sussex	110·5	13·5	2·3	6·6	103·1	3·0	1·7	4·7
4. Hampshire	110·5	102·5	4·3	3·6	103·9	1·1	4·6	2·4
5. Berkshire	118·9	21·3	14·9	4·7	117·5	1·5	20·9	3·5
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
6. Middlesex (<i>Extra-Metropolitan</i>)	142·9	· .	79·1	· .	111·5	· .	85·2	· .
7. Hertfordshire	133·6	11·6	1·2	3·4	86·9	·6	·7	2·6
8. Buckinghamshire	95·3	19·9	· .	2·4	84·7	·8	· .	1·1
9. Oxfordshire	99·0	20·0	6·0	7·9	89·1	2·4	6·6	7·0
10. Northamptonshire	75·1	20·2	14·1	5·9	69·2	1·7	13·3	5·0
11. Huntingdonshire	126·9	19·0	· .	1·3	92·8	1·7	· .	1·7
12. Bedfordshire	94·7	20·0	22·9	6·7	59·3	·9	20·8	7·3
13. Cambridgeshire	124·1	23·7	· .	4·9	89·0	2·2	· .	3·8
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.								
14. Essex	146·6	17·1	3·0	2·7	108·2	2·0	1·7	1·9
15. Suffolk	153·4	22·1	7·3	2·6	115·1	1·9	8·5	3·1
16. Norfolk	103·3	19·1	9·4	5·2	85·4	1·3	10·1	3·6
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.								
17. Wiltshire	118·6	16·0	26·8	3·8	108·8	2·0	26·4	3·4
18. Dorsetshire	81·1	107·0	8·3	2·6	79·5	1·2	10·5	2·1
19. Devonshire	72·7	26·2	8·3	5·6	67·4	2·7	9·1	3·9
20. Cornwall	44·1	5·3	6·4	1·1	66·4	1·2	6·1	·7
21. Somersetshire	87·8	23·3	31·3	7·1	75·9	3·6	11·9	4·4
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
22. Gloucestershire	86·3	19·2	15·3	14·6	87·1	1·9	15·6	9·9
23. Herefordshire	79·9	21·3	8·2	7·2	84·6	4·1	10·1	3·9
24. Shropshire	67·4	12·7	10·5	4·3	63·1	2·0	10·4	3·0
25. Staffordshire	42·8	15·9	6·0	3·7	41·5	1·8	4·7	2·6
26. Worcestershire	59·9	14·8	3·6	4·5	53·6	2·7	4·0	3·0
27. Warwickshire	46·6	22·9	7·9	8·8	40·4	4·5	8·0	6·3

The Table may be read thus :—To every 10,000 Males living in Great Britain, there were 65·4 Paupers in Workhouses; 22 Prisoners; 8·8 Lunatics in Asylums; and 5·4 Patients in Hospitals.

Table XLV.—Proportion of Paupers in Workhouses, Prisoners, Lunatics, &c.—*continued.*

	To every 10,000 living, the Proportion of							
	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Lunatics.	Patients in Hospitals.
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
28. Leicestershire	58·3	18·5	8·7	5·8	45·5	1·8	11·3	4·2
29. Rutlandshire	96·9	19·5	·	·	60·1	·8	·	·
30. Lincolnshire	86·7	20·4	3·3	2·3	71·2	2·4	3·4	1·5
31. Nottinghamshire	49·6	14·0	8·2	4·6	41·7	·9	7·3	3·4
32. Derbyshire	37·5	15·2	·	2·7	33·8	1·4	·	3·2
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.								
33. Cheshire	39·0	21·6	5·4	3·2	31·5	5·0	6·0	1·7
34. Lancashire	53·0	20·1	7·3	3·0	49·6	6·8	6·8	1·6
IX.—YORKSHIRE.								
35. West Riding	27·6	13·4	4·4	3·4	23·7	1·1	4·9	2·1
36. East Riding (with York)	47·4	30·3	30·9	6·6	42·0	4·6	31·2	3·7
37. North Riding	43·7	16·5	·	·	43·1	5·2	·	·
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.								
38. Durham	27·8	9·2	10·8	1·3	26·7	1·8	9·5	·3
39. Northumberland	43·3	11·4	2·8	8·3	47·3	2·9	2·3	3·9
40. Cumberland	69·5	8·6	·	2·2	70·7	3·7	·	1·5
41. Westmoreland	72·1	9·6	·	·	66·7	1·7	·	·
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.								
42. Monmouthshire	38·7	5·6	·	·	41·7	2·6	·	·
43. South Wales	27·4	7·3	3·7	1·7	27·5	1·8	2·9	·8
44. North Wales	34·7	6·7	3·0	·8	33·0	1·1	3·5	·8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

TABLE XLVI.—ARMY, NAVY, and MARINES. NUMBERS and AGES of EFFECTIVES serving at HOME and ABROAD, on March 31st, 1851.

Army, Navy, and Marines.	All Ages.	Under 15 Years.	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65 and upwards
Total of Effectives*	178,773	879	17,351	62,364	48,282	28,382	13,399	5,216	1,586	653	362	172	127
Army	142,870	310	12,015	52,328	39,725	23,064	10,603	3,545	673	244	172	96	95
Navy	24,903	526	4,699	6,574	5,567	3,233	1,750	1,226	758	332	150	60	28
Marines	11,000	43	637	3,462	2,990	2,085	1,046	445	155	77	40	16	4

TABLE XLVII.—ARMY, NAVY, and MARINES.—NON-EFFECTIVES. NUMBER of OFFICERS on HALF-PAY, and PENSIONERS, on March 31st, 1851.

Army, Navy, and Marines.	Total.	Resident in					
		England.	Scotland.	Channel Islands.	Ireland.	India and the Colonies.	Foreign Parts.
Total	83,797	53,324	9,124	948	19,612	417	372
Army	63,305	35,379	8,293	714	18,543	183	193
Navy	14,606	12,441	674	201	905	220	165
Marines	5,886	5,504	157	33	164	14	14

* The number of Effectives here stated, from returns furnished by the commanding officers of the several regiments of the Army, and by the captains or other officers in command of Her Majesty's ships, is exclusive of all who were absent from their regiments or ships on March 31st, 1851. The Militia, the East India Company's Army and Navy, the Discovery Ships in the Arctic Seas (and a few others in distant parts of the world), as well as the officers on the staff of the Army not serving with their regiments, are also not included. The Army of the East India Company contained, besides the native troops, 22,894 European officers and men.

EAST INDIA SERVICE.

TABLE LV.—EUROPEANS in the SERVICE of the EAST INDIA COMPANY (with their FAMILIES) in the THREE PRESIDENCIES of INDIA on March 31st, 1851.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
In the Three Presidencies	39,631	28,526	11,105
BENGAL.			
Civil Service and Families	858	573	285
Military and Families	11,962	9,081	2,881
Indian Navy and Pilots, and Families . .	503	331	172
Uncovenanted Service and Families . .	2,304	1,313	991
	15,628	11,298	4,330
BOMBAY.			
Civil Service and Families	614	368	246
Military and Families	6,993	5,438	1,555
Indian Navy and Families	1,524	1,437	87
Uncovenanted Service and Families . .	1,537	929	608
	10,668	8,172	2,496
MADRAS.			
Civil Service and Families	565	309	256
Military and Families	12,762	8,740	4,022
Indian Navy	8	7	1
	13,335	9,056	4,279

THE LEGISLATURE.

TABLE LVI.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—AGES of the PEERS of PARLIAMENT (Spiritual and Temporal) in 1851.

Age last Birthday.	Number of Peers.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Peers.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Peers.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Peers.
TOTAL . .	453	35	2	55	10	75	6
		36	4	56	12	76	1
		37	1	57	6	77	9
		38	9	58	10	78	4
		39	11	59	15	79	6
21	3	40	4	60	12	80	5
22	3	41	9	61	4	81	3
23	2	42	7	62	12	82	7
24	4	43	5	63	11	83	6
		44	6	64	11	84	2
25	2	45	8	65	7	85	1
26	3	46	7	66	10	86	1
27	3	47	9	67	14	87	4
28	1	48	13	68	7	88	1
29	1	49	8	69	5	89	1
30	2	50	11	70	9		
31	1	51	15	71	9		
32	6	52	10	72	8		440
33	7	53	15	73	5		
34	3	54	11	74	6	Minors . .	13

Note.—The ages of the Peers have been obtained from Lodge's *Peerage*, and Dod's *Parliamentary Companion*.

TABLE LVII.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AGES of the MEMBERS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1851.

Age last Birthday.	Number of Members.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Members.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Members.	Age last Birthday.	Number of Members.
TOTAL . .	650	35	19	50	23	65	10
		36	11	51	23	66	8
		37	12	52	22	67	6
		38	16	53	18	68	6
		39	15	54	18	69	6
24	1	40	17	55	17	70	6
25	5	41	15	56	16	71	3
26	6	42	14	57	15	72	2
27	10	43	15	58	14	73	3
28	6	44	19	59	15	74	3
29	6						
30	8	45	20	60	13	75	2
31	15	46	19	61	14	76	2
32	16	47	21	62	12	77	2
33	8	48	22	63	8		
34	11	49	25	64	10		

Note.—The ages of the Members of the House of Commons have been obtained chiefly from Dod's *Parliamentary Companion* for 1851.

* Including 15 Peers' eldest sons, 4 younger sons of Peers, and 1 Baronet.

† Including 18 eldest sons or heirs-presumptive of Peers, 11 younger sons of Peers, and 2 Baronets.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, ETC., IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

BEDFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.				POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	24,478	Houses { Uninhabited	661	1801	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.	
Males	99,941	{ Building	127	1811	1811 & 1821	11	
Females	64,537			1821	1821 & 1831	20	
				1831	1831 & 1841	14	
				1841	1841 & 1851	13	
				1841	1841 & 1851	16	
Area	{ In Square Miles	462	To a Square Mile	1841	In 50 years	96	
	{ In Statute Acres	295,482	{ 53 houses		Annual rate	1.36	
The County returns 2 Members to Parliament; the Borough of Bedford, 2; Total 4.							
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 £566,029.							
PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.							
Amphill (par.)	1,961	Dunstable	3,369	Luton		10,648	
Bedford (M. & F.)	11,593	Leighton Buzzard	4,405	Woburn (twnr.)		2,049	
Biggleswade	1,536						
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP							
{ Belonging to Church of England :—Places of Worship 133 ; Sittings 43,842							
{ Other Denominations " 194 ; " 45,819							
{ Day Schools 271 ; Day Scholars 13,003							
{ Sunday Schools 243 ; Sunday Scholars 24,753							
{ Educator " "							

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 129,805).

OCCUPATIONS.			Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—			BORN IN BIRTH-PLACE.		
	M.	F.	Chief Manufactures.					Persons.
			M.	F.				
Bakers	577	29			Bedfordshire		98,359	
Blacksmiths	543	7	Lace	32	5,734	Other Counties of England		
Bricklayers	706		Straw-plait	2,590	10,554	Wales	30,963	
Butchers	593					Scotland	228	
Coopers	1,067	7				Ireland	328	
Carpenters, Joiners .	1,607					Colonies and Foreign Parts	327	
Clergymen	149							
Drummers and Mercers	215		BLIND, &c.					
Drummers	141	116	Blind	44	46			
Farm Labourers . . .	13,380	316	Deaf and Dumb . .	34				
Groomers	147	826	Paupers in Work-					
Hatters	170	107	houses	592	399			
Masons	170		Prisoners	118	6			
Millwrights	120		Luetic in Asylums .	143	140			
Physicians & Surgeons	84	—						
Physicians, Domestic	748	3,202						
Shoemakers	1,235	182						
Solicitors	40	—						
Tailors	666	5						

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	
Persons aged 20 years and upwards	
Unmarried { Bachelors	7,216
Spinners	9,466
Husbands	21,709
Married { Wives	21,867
Widowers	2,580
Widowed { Widows	4,168

In 1851:—	
BIRTHS, 2,487; MARRIAGES, 943;	

Note.—The letters after the names of the Principal Towns refer to the limits for which the Population is stated, thus :—(M.) *Municipal limits*; (M. & P.) *Municipal and Parliamentary limits*; (P.) *Parliamentary limits*; (W. & P.) *Municipal and Parliamentary limits*, co-extensive; (Par.) *Parish*; (Tp.) *Township*. When no letters are appended, the Population is that of the Town proper. The Statistics of Religious Worship include estimates for defective Returns.

BERKS.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons, 170,065	Houses {	1801-41.	1801	110,480	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.
Males, 84,927	Uninhabited {	1811	119,450	1811	1811	7
Females, 85,138	Building {	1821	132,659	1821	1811	11
		1831	146,324	1831	1841	10
		1841	161,759	1841	1851	5
Area. { In Square Miles 705	To a Square { 40 persons.					
{ In Statute Acres 451,040	Mile . . { 24 houses.					
The County returns { Members to Parliament; Abington 1, Reading 2, Wallingford 1, Windsor 2; Total 9.	Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1.					£977,386.
PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.						
Abington (M. & P.)	5,994	Newbury (M.)	6,374	Wantage		2,951
Farringdon, Great	2,455	Reading (M. & P.)	21,450	Windsor (M. & P.)		9,595
Wallingford	2,355	Wallingford, {	2,819	Wokingham		2,572
Widenedale (M.)	3,607	Wallingford, {	8,604			
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England :- Places of Worship 206; Sittings 69,868						
				Other Denominations	229;	41,949
EDUCATION { Day Schools 507; Day Scholars 22,649						
				Sunday Schools 245; Sunday Scholars 18,972		

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 199,224).

OCCUPATIONS.		Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—	
	<i>Chief Manufacturers.</i>		
	M.	F.	
Bakers	1,021	54	
Blacksmiths	1,071	11	
Bricklayers	1,211	174	
Bricklayers	580	107	
Carpenters, Joiners	1,851	—	
Clergymen	112	—	
Drapers and Mercers	416	39	
Farmers	2,006	160	
Farmer Labourers	35,978	4,156	
Grocers	801	11	
Maçons	401	—	
Physicians & Surgeons	175	—	
Shoemakers, Domestic	2,280	9,163	
Shoemakers	2,139	354	
Solicitors	104	—	
Tailors	111	416	

**In 1851 :—BIRTHS, 6,216;
DEATHS, 3,998; MARRIAGES, 1,316.**

BUCKINGHAM.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-1841.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	163,723	Inhabited	31,106	Between 1801 & 1811	9
Males	81,074	Uninhabited	1,706	1811	14
Females	82,649	Building	98	1821	14
				1831	9
				1841	5
				1851	51
Area	{ In Square Miles 730	To a Square	224 persons.	In 50 years	51
	{ In Statute Acres 466,932	Mile	46 houses.	Annual rate	1.83
The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Aylesbury, 2; Buckingham, 2; Chipping Wycombe, 2; Great Marlow, 2; Total 11.					
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £875,350.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Aylesham	2,093	Chesham	2,496	Great Marlow (r.)	6,523
Aylesbury (r.)	26,794	Chipping or High Wycombe	3,368	Newport Pagnell	3,312
Buckingham { (M.)	4,020	{ (F.)	7,179		
{ (P.)	8,069				

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England :—Places of Worship 67,247		Other Denominations	
{ Day Schools		{ Day Scholars	
{ Sunday Schools 352; Sunday Scholars 26,085		{	

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 143,655).

OCCUPATIONS.		BIRTH-PLACE.	
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—		Born in—	
		Buckinghamshire	
		Other Counties of England	
		Scotland	
		Ireland	
		Colonies and Foreign Parts	
		Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	
		Unmarried { Bachelors	
		{ Spinners	
		Married { Husbands	
		{ Wives	
		Widowed	
		In 1851 :—Births, 4,916; Deaths, 2,979; Marriages, 941.	

CAMBRIDGE.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	185,403	Inhabited	37,326	Between 1801 & 1811	13
Males	92,699	Uninhabited	1,699	1811	21
Females	92,705	Building	195	1821	18
				1831	14
				1841	13
				1851	107
Area	{ In Square Miles 818	To a Square	226 persons.	In 50 years	107
	{ In Statute Acres 523,861	Mile	45 houses.	Annual rate	1.47
The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Cambridge Borough, 2; and Cambridge University, 2; Total, 7.					
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,338,314.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Cambridge (M. and F.)	27,815	March	4,171	Upwell	2,091
Chatteris (par.)	3,758	Newmarket	3,356	Whittlesey	5,472
Ely	6,176	Soham	2,756	Wisbeach (M.)	10,594

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England :—Places of Worship 176; Sitting 59,703		Other Denominations	
{ Day Schools		{ Day Scholars	
{ Sunday Schools 280; Sunday Scholars . 24,006		{	

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 191,894).

OCCUPATIONS.		BIRTH-PLACE.	
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—		Born in—	
		Cambridgeshire	
		Other Counties of England	
		Scotland	
		Ireland	
		Colonies and Foreign Parts	
		Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	
		Unmarried { Bachelors	
		{ Spinners	
		Married { Husbands	
		{ Wives	
		Widowed	
		In 1851 :—Births, 6,581; Deaths, 3,896; Marriages, 1,199.	

CHESTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION,		INCREASE OF POPULATION,	
		1801-41.		Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.
Persons 455,725	Houses { Uninhabited . . . 85,260	1801 192,305		1811 181	18
Males 222,386	{ Inhabited . . . 421,412	1811 227,011		1821 181	19
Females 233,339	{ Building . . . 645	1821 270,098		1831 181	24
		1831 334,391		1841 181	18
		1841 395,660		1841 181	15
				In 30 years 137	
				Annual rate 1.74	

To a Square 412 persons.
Mile 77 houses.

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division ; Chester 2, Macclesfield 2, and Stockport 2 ; Total 10.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . £2,062,283.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

[illegible]

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . 1,037; Day Scholars . . 53,085
 { Sunday Schools 545; Sunday Scholars 71,270

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 423,526).

OCCUPATIONS.			Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Occupations:—		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Makers	716	94	Engine, Machine, &		
Blacksmiths	2,010		Boiler-making . . .	1,565	186
Bricklayers	1,715		Fuskin	267	200
Butchers	1,407	58	Iron	531	
Carpenters, Joiners . .	3,919	—	Nail	200	2
Clergymen	314	—	Ribbon	164	28
Drapers and Mercers .	742	11	Salt	1,241	
Farmers	6,185	89	Ship-building . . .	424	
Farm Labourers . . .	21,475	1,812	Silk	10,171	560
Grocers	1,262	215	Soap-boiling . . .	149	
Masons	1,755		Stone-quarrying . .	493	
Physicians & Surgeons .	1,280				
Servants, Domestic . .	1,807	18,809			
Shoemakers	5,517	709	BLIND, &c.		
Soldiers	225	27	Blind	184	161
Tailors	2,565	21	Deaf and Dumb . .	118	108
			Paupers in Work-		
			houses		683
<i>Chief Manufactures & Products.</i>			Prisoners	448	109
Coal-mining	2,618	21	Lunatics in Asylums	112	129
Cotton	14,085	15,626			

CORNWALL.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.		Per Cent.
Persons 355,558	{ Uninhabited . 67,987 Houses { Inhabited . 4,544 Building . . . 347		1801 192,281	Between 1801 & 1811	1811 182,181	1811 18	
Males 171,676			1811 220,525	1811 & 1821	1821 181,151	1821 15	
Females 183,922			1821 261,045	1821 & 1831	1831 184,151	1831 14	
			1831 301,306	1831 & 1841	1841 185,151	1841 4	
			1841 342,159	1841 & 1851			
				In 50 years		84	
				Annual rate		1.73	
Area . . { In Square Miles 1,365			To a Square, 129 persons.				
{ In Statute Acres 873,600			Mile 50 houses.				

The County is divided into Eastern and Western Divisions for returning Members to Parliament, 2 Members being returned for each. The following Boroughs also return Members to Parliament, viz.—Bodmin 2, Launceston 1, and Liskeard 1, in the Eastern Division; Helston 1, Penryn and Falmouth 2, St. Ives 1, Truro 2, in the Western Division; Total 14.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 £51,349,959.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.				
Bodmin	{ p. . . 4,137 " . . . 6,327	Helston . . . { p. . . 3,755 " . . . 7,128	Penryn (n.) . . . { p. . . 3,959 " . . . 7,969	St. Columb Major (par.) . . . 2,930
Camborne	{ p. . . 6,547 " . . . 6,547	Launceston . . . { p. . . 3,797 " . . . 6,005	Penryn & Fal- mouth (n.) . . . { p. . . 3,716 " . . . 9,214	St. Germans (par.) . . . 2,967
Cannelford (Lante- glos par.) . . . { p. . . 1,740 " . . . 4,953	Launceston . . . { p. . . 3,797 " . . . 6,005	Penryn & Fal- mouth (n.) . . . { p. . . 3,716 " . . . 9,214	St. Ives . . . 9,872	Truro (n. & p.) . . . 20,733
Falmouth (n.) . . . { p. . . 1,740 " . . . 4,953	Launceston . . . { p. . . 3,797 " . . . 6,005	Penryn & Fal- mouth (n.) . . . { p. . . 3,716 " . . . 9,214	St. Austell . . . 3,404	Truro (n. & p.) . . . 20,733

Parish (par.) . 2,224
 { Belonging to Church of England :—Places of Worship 265 ; Seats 102,341
 Dissenters 2,000

(Sunday Schools 635; Sunday Scholars 38,003

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 356, 641).		
OCCUPATIONS.		
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
	<i>Chief Manufacturers & Products.</i>	
Bakers	303	112
Blacksmiths	2,964	4
Bricklayers	13	17
Butchers	753	336
Carpenters, Joiners	3,336	277
Clergymen	277	466
Drapers	532	518
Farmers & Mesons	7,547	518
Grocers	21,010	5,596
Labourers	2,101	668
Masons	3,180	—
Physicians & Surgeons	10	—
Servants, Domestic	1,035	618
Shoemakers	3,833	282
Solicitors	146	—
Tailors	1,494	92

DORSET.

[illegible]

DEVON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons, 567,958	Inhabited, 96,387	Houses { Uninhabited 6,014 Building . 751	1801 1801	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.	
Males, 269,583	1811 1811		1811 1811	1811 1811		
Females, 297,515	1821 1821		1821 1821	1821 1821		
	1831 1831		1831 1831	1831 1831		
	1841 1841	1841 1841	1841 1841	1841 1841	1841 1841	
	1851 1851	1851 1851	1851 1851	1851 1851	1851 1851	
	1861 1861	1861 1861	1861 1861	1861 1861	1861 1861	
	1871 1871	1871 1871	1871 1871	1871 1871	1871 1871	
	1881 1881	1881 1881	1881 1881	1881 1881	1881 1881	
	1891 1891	1891 1891	1891 1891	1891 1891	1891 1891	
	1901 1901	1901 1901	1901 1901	1901 1901	1901 1901	
	1911 1911	1911 1911	1911 1911	1911 1911	1911 1911	
	1921 1921	1921 1921	1921 1921	1921 1921	1921 1921	
	1931 1931	1931 1931	1931 1931	1931 1931	1931 1931	
	1941 1941	1941 1941	1941 1941	1941 1941	1941 1941	
	1951 1951	1951 1951	1951 1951	1951 1951	1951 1951	
	1961 1961	1961 1961	1961 1961	1961 1961	1961 1961	
	1971 1971	1971 1971	1971 1971	1971 1971	1971 1971	
	1981 1981	1981 1981	1981 1981	1981 1981	1981 1981	
	1991 1991	1991 1991	1991 1991	1991 1991	1991 1991	
	2001 2001	2001 2001	2001 2001	2001 2001	2001 2001	
	2011 2011	2011 2011	2011 2011	2011 2011	2011 2011	
	2021 2021	2021 2021	2021 2021	2021 2021	2021 2021	
	2031 2031	2031 2031	2031 2031	2031 2031	2031 2031	
	2041 2041	2041 2041	2041 2041	2041 2041	2041 2041	
	2051 2051	2051 2051	2051 2051	2051 2051	2051 2051	
	2061 2061	2061 2061	2061 2061	2061 2061	2061 2061	
	2071 2071	2071 2071	2071 2071	2071 2071	2071 2071	
	2081 2081	2081 2081	2081 2081	2081 2081	2081 2081	
	2091 2091	2091 2091	2091 2091	2091 2091	2091 2091	
	2101 2101	2101 2101	2101 2101	2101 2101	2101 2101	
	2111 2111	2111 2111	2111 2111	2111 2111	2111 2111	
	2121 2121	2121 2121	2121 2121	2121 2121	2121 2121	
	2131 2131	2131 2131	2131 2131	2131 2131	2131 2131	
	2141 2141	2141 2141	2141 2141	2141 2141	2141 2141	
	2151 2151	2151 2151	2151 2151	2151 2151	2151 2151	
	2161 2161	2161 2161	2161 2161	2161 2		

**REGISTRATION COU
OCCUPATIONS.**

in 1851 . . . 572,330).

REGISTER
0000

in 1851 . . 177,095).

HAMPSHIRE.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . . 405,170	Houses {	Inhabited . . . 75,218	1801-41	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 12	Per Cent.	
Males . . . 202,014		Uninhabited . . . 5,541	1811 . . . 210,790			
Females 203,156		Building . . . 613	1821 . . . 240,514			
			1831 . . . 282,807	1831 . . . 1821 . . . 17		
			1841 . . . 313,076	1841 . . . 1831 . . . 12		
			1851 . . . 354,682	1851 . . . 1841 . . . 12		
				1851 . . . 1851 . . . 12		
				In 50 years 82		
				Annual rate 1.22		
Area - { In Square Miles . 1,672			To a Square { 240 persons.			
In Statute Acres . 1,070,216			Mile 45 houses.			
The County returns 5 Members to Parliament; viz, 2 for the Northern Division, 2 for the Southern Division, and 1 for the Isle of Wight; Andover 2, Petersfield 1, Winchester 2, Christchurch 1, Lyvington 2, Portsmouth 2, Southampton 2, and Newport 2; Total 19.						

The County returns 5 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division, and 1 for the Isle of Wight; and 2 for the Southern Division, viz., 1 for the Isle of Wight, and 1 for the Isle of Wight; and 2 for the Southern Division, viz., 1 for the Isle of Wight, and 1 for the Isle of Wight.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,820,316.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alton		Portsmouth (M. & P.) . . . 71,060	
Andover		Romey (M.) 2,060	
Basingstoke (M.)		Southampton (M. & P.) . . . 35,305	
Christchurch (P.)		Vintnor 2,569	
Cove, West		Winchester (M. & P.) . . . 13,704	
Fareham		Places of Worship 389; Sittings 150,800	
Religious Worship {		Belonging to Church of England :—	
Day Schools . . . 1,508		Other Denominations . . . 429	
Sunday Schools . . 376		Sunday Scholars . . 57,960	
Total 19		Total 19 87,483	

GLOUCESTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.		Per Cent.
Persons . 458,805	{	Inhabited . . 86,159	1801	1801-41	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 14	1811	1811-51 . . . 18
Males . 218,167		Uninhabited . . 5,318	1811	1811-21	Between 1811 & 1821 . . . 15	1821	1821-31 . . . 11
Females . 240,618		Building . . . 441	1821	1821-31	Between 1821 & 1831 . . . 15	1831	1831-41 . . . 11
			1831	1831-41	Between 1831 & 1841 . . . 11	1841	1841-51 . . . 6
			1841	1841-51	Between 1841 & 1851 . . . 6	1851	1851-51 . . . 82
					In 50 years 82		Annual rate 1.21
Area . {	In Square Miles . 1,258	To a Square { 364 persons.					
	In Statute Acres 805,102	Mile 63 houses.					

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division, and 2 for the Western Division; Cheltenham 1, Cirencester 2, Gloucester 2, Stroud 2, and Tewksbury 2, in the Eastern Division,

The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division, and 2 for the Western Division; and 2 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division, and 2 for the Western Division.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £2,315,637.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bristol (Gloucester and Somerset) (M. & P.) . . . 121,128		Tewkesbury (M. & P.) . . . 2,615	
Cheltenham (P.) 35,051		Thamesley (M. & P.) . . . 5,898	
Gloucester (P.) 6,096		Thamesley (M. & P.) . . . 1,470	
Stroud (P.) 36,535		Winchcomb 2,052	
Religious Worship {		Belonging to Church of England :—	
Day Schools . . . 1,281		Other Denominations . . . 495	
Sunday Schools . . 656		Sunday Scholars . . 59,154	
Total 15		Total 15 129,798	

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 419,514).

OCCUPATIONS.			BIRTH-PLACE.	
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—			Born in—	
Chief Manufactures and Products.			Gloucestershire 317,585	
M.			Other Counties of England . . . 111,601	
Persons.			Scotland 76,801	
Bakers 1,536			Ireland 6,701	
Blacksmiths 1,900			Colonies and Foreign Parts . 4,575	
Bricklayers 481			Persons aged 20 years and upwards . 36,983	
Butchers 1,528			Unmarried { Bachelors . . 31,614	
Carpenters & Joiners . 3,084			Married { Spinners . . 6,452	
Clergymen 625			Widowed { Widows . . 8,163	
Drapers & Mercers . . 1,006			In 1851 :—	
Farm Labourers . . . 27,512			Deaths, 9,198; Marriages, 3,778.	
Grocers 1,392			Total 15 129,798	
Masons 3,416			Total 15 129,798	
Physicians & Surgeons . 450			Total 15 129,798	
Servants, Domestic . . 3,372			Total 15 129,798	
Shoemakers 1,153			Total 15 129,798	
Solicitors 349			Total 15 129,798	
Tailors 2,650			Total 15 129,798	

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 402,016).

OCCUPATIONS.			BIRTH-PLACE.	
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—			Born in—	
Chief Manufactures and Products.			Hampshire 311,601	
M.			Other Counties of England . . . 111,601	
Persons.			Scotland 76,801	
Bakers 1,618			Ireland 6,701	
Blacksmiths 2,200			Colonies and Foreign Parts . 4,575	
Bricklayers 1,194			Persons aged 20 years and upwards . 36,983	
Butchers 1,113			Unmarried { Bachelors . . 31,614	
Carpenters & Joiners . 1,118			Married { Spinners . . 6,452	
Clergymen 547			Widowed { Widows . . 8,163	
Drapers & Mercers . . 918			In 1851 :—	
Farm Labourers . . . 3,129			Deaths, 7,856; Marriages, 3,068.	
Grocers 1,452			Total 15 129,798	
Masons 764			Total 15 129,798	
Physicians & Surgeons . 317			Total 15 129,798	
Servants, Domestic . . 3,741			Total 15 129,798	
Shoemakers 4,016			Total 15 129,798	
Solicitors 233			Total 15 129,798	
Tailors 2,340			Total 15 129,798	

HEREFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.		PER CENT.	
Persons.	Houses	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Between 1801 & 1811.	Between 1811 & 1821.	Between 1821 & 1831.	Between 1831 & 1841.
115,489	23,890	1801 . . .	1811 . . .	88,416	93,526	102,669	110,617
Males . . .	56,114	1821 . . .	1831 . . .	102,669	110,617	113,273	118 persons.
Females . . .	57,375	1841 . . .	1851 . . .	113,273	118 persons.	118 persons.	118 persons.

Area . . . { In Square Miles 846 } To a Square { 118 persons.

Area . . . { In Statute Acres 534,823 } Mile . . . { 20 houses.

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Hereford 2, and Leominster 1; Total 7.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1. . . £316,336.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Hereford (M. & P.)	Leominster (M. & P.)	Ross
12,108	5,214	2,674
Ledbury	3,021	

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England 243; Places of Worship 243; Sittings 54,590

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . . 303; Day Scholars . . . 11,400

{ Sunday Schools 161; Sunday Scholars 9,150

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 99,120).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—		BIRTH-PLACE.	
M.	F.	Born in—	Persons.
Bakers	125	Herefordshire	80,040
Blacksmiths	700	Other Counties of England	18,365
Bricklayers	148	and Wales	91
Butchers	312	Scotland	58
Carpenters & Joiners	1,170	Ireland	45
Clergymen	189	Colonies and Foreign Parts	179
Drapers & Mercers	181	CONJUGAL CONDITION.	
Farm Labourers	2,630	Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	
Grocers	14,329	Unmarried	9,793
Masons	240	Married	8,220
Physicians & Surgeons	992	Widowed	16,051
Servants, Domestic	943	Widowers	2,300
Shoemakers	1,203	Widows	3,988
Solicitors	93	In 1851:—	
Tailors	586	Deaths, 1,877; Marriages, 591.	

HERTFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.		PER CENT.	
Persons.	Houses	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Between 1801 & 1811.	Between 1811 & 1821.	Between 1821 & 1831.	Between 1831 & 1841.
107,298	31,713	1801 . . .	1811 . . .	97,393	111,235	129,711	142,844
Males . . .	52,911	1821 . . .	1831 . . .	129,711	142,844	156,660	181 persons.
Females . . .	54,407	1841 . . .	1851 . . .	156,660	181 persons.	181 persons.	181 persons.

Area . . . { In Square Miles 611 } To a Square { 274 persons.

Area . . . { In Statute Acres 391,141 } Mile . . . { 53 houses.

The County returns 3 Members to Parliament; Hertford Borough also returns 2; Total 5.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1. . . £270,179.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Hertford (M. & P.)	Ware	Tring
2,943	5,258	6,605
Bishop Stortford	5,380	
Hemel Hempstead	2,727	

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England 162; Places of Worship 162; Sittings 55,193

EDUCATION { Day Schools . . . 554; Day Scholars . . . 23,173

{ Sunday Schools 236; Sunday Scholars 20,364

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 173,962).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—		BIRTH-PLACE.	
M.	F.	Born in—	Persons.
Bakers	703	Herefordshire	121,528
Blacksmiths	798	Other Counties of England	50,784
Bricklayers	1,208	and Wales	469
Butchers	595	Scotland	615
Carpenters & Joiners	1,745	Ireland	628
Clergymen	231	Colonies and Foreign Parts	502
Drapers & Mercers	293	CONJUGAL CONDITION.	
Farm Labourers	1,666	Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	
Grocers	23,899	Unmarried	12,005
Masons	633	Married	12,418
Physicians & Surgeons	128	Widowed	28,469
Servants, Domestic	1,534	Widowers	28,563
Shoemakers	1,402	Widows	3,590
Solicitors	91	In 1851:—	
Tailors	716	Deaths, 3,214; Marriages, 1,096.	

HUNTINGDON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION,		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . 64,183	Inhabited { 11,285	1801-41.		Between 1801 & 1811.	Per Cent.
Males . . 31,933	Houses { Uninhabited 632	1801	37,668	" 1811	" 12
Females . 32,250	{ Building 64	1821	48,046	" 1831	" 9
		1831	51,102	" 1841	" 10
		1841	58,549	" 1851	" 10
Area . { In Square Miles 36½	To a Square { 178 persons.			In 40 years	71
{ In Statute Acres 320,865	Mile . . { } per house.			Annual rate	1·08

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, Huntingdon Borough also returns 2 ; Total 4 .
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax 1850-51 . . £389,677 .

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Godmanchester { M 2,337	Ramsey 2,641
Huntingdon { W 3,882	Sr. Ives 3,513
{ P 6,219	St. Neots 2,951

{ Belonging to Church of England.—Places of Worship 96 ; Sittings 25,451
" " Other Denominations " 100 ; " 23,736

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP

Educators { Day Schools . . 210 ; Day Scholars . . 9,183
Sunday Schools 150 ; Sunday Scholars 9,444

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 60,319).

OCCUPATIONS.		BIRTH-PLACE.	
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—		Born in—	
<i>Chief Manufactures.</i>		Huntingdonshire 42, 190	
		Other Counties of England	
		and Wales 17, 648	
		Scotland 97	
		Ireland 268	
		Colonies and Foreign Parts 116	
<u>CONJUGAL CONDITION.</u>			
Persons aged 20 years and upwards.		Bachelors 3, 822	
Unmarried		Spinners 1, 410	
Husbands 3, 418		Married 281	
Wives 10, 158		Widowers 1, 189	
Widows 2, 034		In 1851:—	
Deaths, 1156; Marriages, 421.			

RENT.

[illegible]

**REGISTRATION COUNTY, KENT.
OCCUPATIONS.**

[illegible]

REGISTRATION COUNTY, KENT, *Extra-Metropolitan* (Population in 1851 . . . 485,021).

BIRTH-PLACE.		Persons.
Born in	Kent.	396, 795
Other Counties of England	and Wales	71, 891
Scotland		2, 610
Ireland		8, 273
Colonies and Foreign Parts		3, 441

CONJUGAL CONDITION.		Persons.
Persons aged 20 years and upwards.		
Unmarried	Bachelors	42, 847
	Spinsters	37, 620
Married	Husbands	71, 460
	Wives	79, 581
Widowed	Widowers	9, 497
	Widows	16, 811

In 1851.—BIRTHS, 16, 196.
DEATHS, 9, 311; MARRIAGES, 547.

CONJUGAL CONDITION

Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	
Unmarried {	Bachelors . . . 45,847
Spinsters . .	37,629
Married . {	Husbands . . . 37,460
Wives . . .	79,051
Widowed . {	Widowers . . . 9,497
Widows . . .	16,811

In 1851:—**BRETA**, 16,176.
DZATHE, 9,321; **MARRIAGES**, 1,547.

N 2

TRICESTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-1841.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons, 212,368	{ inhabited, 48,953	1801, 110,082	Between 1801 & 1811, . . . 15		
es., 112,997	{ Houses	1811, 155,559	1811, 1821, . . . 10		
Whales, 117,371	{ Building, . . . 211	1821, 174,571	1821, 1831, . . . 13		
		1831, 197,003	1831, 1841, . . . 10		
		1841, 215,807	1841, 1851, . . . 7		
Area { In Square Miles	803	To a Square { 387 persons	In 50 years	Annual rate, . . . 17	
	In Square Acres	514,164	Mile, . . . 61 houses	Annual rate, . . . 15	

The County Return 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; the Borough of Leicester also returns 2 members; Total, 6.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1, . . . £1,364,270.

The County Return 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; the Borough of Leicester also returns 2 members; Total, 6.

Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . \$1,364,270.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

[illegible]

EDUCATION. { Day Schools 70; Day Scholars 23,254
 { Sunday Schools 432; Sunday Scholars 36,282

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 234,957).

OCCUPATIONS.		Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions.	
		<i>Chief Manufactures and Products.</i>	
	M.	F.	
Bakers	717	6	
Blacksmiths	1,000	6	Coal 1,770
Brick-layers	1,082	366	Cotton 516
Butchers	1,149	118	Gloves 284
Carpenters, Joiners	1,668	155	Lace 1,863
Clergymen	291	150	Needles 105
Craftsmen and Mercers	415	61	Silk 105
Farmers	3,475	362	Stockings 16,580
Hand Labourers	17,686	1,154	Woolen Cloth 91
House-keepers	894	844	Wool 818
Maons	254	—	
Millwrights & Smeas	1,866	8,145	
Painters, Domestic	2,882	105	Blind 122
Shoemakers	1,84	—	Lead and Dumb 69
Solicitors	—	84	Pappers in Work- houses 51
Tailors	1,570	47	Prisoners 673
			Unluation in Asylums 214
			21
			135

In 1851:—BIRTHS, 8,598;
DEATHS, 5,103; MARRIAGES, 1,980.

LANCASTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851	POPULATION.	INCREASE OF POPULATION Per cent.
Males . . . 591,990		
Females 1,540,146		
Houses { Inhabited . . . 349,918	1801 . . . 671,436	Between 1851 & 1811 . . . 27
{ Uninhabited 17,420	1801 . . . 828,499	1811 . . . 22
{ Building . . . 3,403	1821 . . . 1,052,948	1821 . . . 27
	1831 . . . 1,316,854	1831 . . . 24
	1841 . . . 1,667,054	1841 . . . 22
	1851 . . . 2,001,216	1851 . . . 20
In Square Miles 1,975 To a Square Mile . . . 164 persons		In 55 years . . . 201
In Statute Acres 1,219,321 To an Acre . . . 164 persons		Annual rate . . . 2·23
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division, Blanchard, 2; Clitheroe, 1; Lancaster, 2; Ash on the Mersey, 1; Bolton, 2; Burnley, Liverpool, 2; Manchester, 2; Oldham, 2; Rochdale, 1; Salford, 1; Warrington, 1; and Wigan, 2; Total, 26 Members.		
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1, £8,460,695.		

Bleekburn, 2; **Cillieroe**, 2; **Lancaster**, 2; **Preston**, 2; **Ash on Under-Lyne**, 1; **Bolton**, 2; **Bury**, 1; **Liverpool**, 2; **Manchester**, 2; **Oldham**, 2; **Rocadale**, 1; **Salford**, 1; **Warrington**, 1; and **Wigan**, 2.

em'ers.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1881

[illegible]

(P. 11, 400.)

RELIGIOUS WORTH.	{ Belonging to Church of England :—Places of Worship 579; Sittings 389, 546
	Other Denominations 1,003; .. 423, 789

REGISTRATION COLUMN

OCCUPATIONS.			
	M.	F.	Total.
Bakers	3,357	915	4,272
Blacksmiths	9,850	13	9,863
Bricklayers	6,027	—	6,027
Brewers	5,338	289	5,627
Carpenters, Joiners	14,132	—	14,132
Clergymen	795	—	795
Drapers & Mercers	3,408	601	4,009
Farmers	15,998	1,803	17,801
Farm Labourers	36,699	2,729	39,428
General	6,574	1,183	7,757
Grocers	6,574	9,315	15,889
Maçons	9,315	—	9,315
Physicians & Surgeons	171	79,488	80,659
Shoemakers, Domestic	6,244	1,954	8,198
Servants	17,795	—	17,795
Soldiers	8,571	715	9,286
Tailors	13,354	—	13,354
Wagoners	1,137	—	1,137
Woolmen	2,127	110	2,237
Woolcombers	29,457	60	29,517
Coppers	493	4	497

In 1851:— BIRTH, 79, 693
DEATH, 54,928: MARRIAGES, 14,255.

LINCOLN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 407,222 Males . 205,033 Females 202,139	Inhabited . 81,335 Uninhabited 3,450 Building . . . 592	Houses { Inhabited . 28,919 Uninhabited 1,351 Building . . 152	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 14		Per Cent.	
			1801 . . . 258,635	1811 . . . 277,616	1811 . . . 22	1811 . . . 22
			1821 . . . 287,098	1831 . . . 281,058	1821 . . . 22	1821 . . . 22
			1841 . . . 277,465	1851 . . . 284,141	1831 . . . 14	1831 . . . 14
			1851 . . . 302,602	1861 . . . 302,602	1841 . . . 12	1841 . . . 12
Area { In Square Miles . 2,796 To a Square, 140 persons.			In 50 years 95		Annual rate 1.34	
Area { In Statute Acres 1,776,738 Mile 20 houses.						
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the parts of Kesteven and Holland, and 2 for the parts of Lindsey; Boston 2, Stamford 2, Great Grimsby 1, Lincoln 2; Total 13. Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-51 . . . £3,000,456.						

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alford 2,262	Crowle 2,245	Horncliffe 4,921
Barton 3,866	Gainsborough 7,676	Lincoln (M. & P.) . . . 17,516
Bourton 2,789	Grantham { M. 5,715	Louth (M.) 10,467
Boston 14,713	Grantham { P. 12,871	Spalding 7,629
Brigg 17,518	Grimsby, Great { M. 8,860	Spalding 7,629
Crowland 3,097	Grimsby, Great { P. 12,263	Stamford (M. & P.) . . . 8,933
	Holbeach 2,245	

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England, viz., 2 for the parts of Kesteven and Holland, and 2 for the parts of Lindsey; Boston 2, Stamford 2, Great Grimsby 1, Lincoln 2; Total 13.

Education { Day Schools . . . 1,420; Day Scholars . . . 52,163

Other Denominations . . . 844; Sunday Scholars 57,120

MONMOUTH.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 157,418	Inhabited . 28,919	{ Houses { Uninhabited 1,351 Building . . 152	1801 . . . 45,568	Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	35	Per Cent.
Males . 82,349			1811 . . . 62,105	1811 . . .	22	
Females . 75,069			1821 . . . 75,801	1821 . . .	29	
			1831 . . . 98,126	1831 . . .	36	
			1841 . . . 134,368	1841 . . .	17	
				1841 . . .	244	
				In 50 years	2.50	
				Annual rate		
Area { In Square Miles . 576 To a Square, 272 persons.						
In Statute Acres 368,399			Annual rate 2.50			
The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, and the Monmouth District of Boroughs returns 1 Member; Total 3.						
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-51 . . . £710,733.						

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Aberavenny 4,797	Monmouth (M. & P.) . . . 5,710	Tredegar 8,305
Cardiff 1,281	Newport (M. & P.) . . . 19,123	Usk (P.) 1,479
Cheriton 4,955	Pontypool 3,708	
* Contributory to Monmouth Parliamentary District of Boroughs, Pop. 26,512.		
Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England, viz., Places of Worship 159; Sittings 16,111		
Other Denominations . . . 275; Sunday Scholars 26,622		
Education { Day Schools . . . 295; Day Scholars . . . 14,216		
Sunday Schools . . . 278; Sunday Scholars 26,622		

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 177,130).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—		BIRTH-PLACE.	
Chief Manufactures and Products.		Born in—	
M.	F.	Monmouthshire 96,800	Other Counties of England and Wales 73,481
Bakers 178	42	Scotland 312	Colonies and Foreign Parts . . . 649
Blacksmiths 1,212	5	CONJUGAL CONDITION.	
Bricklayers 37	—	Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	
Butchers 468	12	Unmarried 18,011	Married 9,929
Carpenters, Joiners 1,323	3	Spinners 30,127	Widowed 3,466
Clergymen 153	30	Widowers 5,476	Deceased, 1851:—
Drapers and Mercers 302	30	Deaths, 3,663; Marriages, 1,473.	
Farmers 2,433	324		
Grocers 7,987	1,662		
Masons 550	135		
Physicians & Surgeons 120	—		
Servants, Domestic 5,356	—		
Shoemakers 1,934	106		
Solicitors 71	47		
Tailors 936	47		

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 400,236).

OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—		BIRTH-PLACE.	
Chief Manufactures, &c.		Born in—	
M.	F.	Lincolnshire 336,129	Other Counties of England and Wales 66,267
Bakers 836	79	Scotland 780	Colonies and Foreign Parts . . . 716
Blacksmiths 2,378	13	CONJUGAL CONDITION.	
Bricklayers 1,856	50	Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	
Butchers 1,481	19	Unmarried 33,191	Married 26,919
Carpenters, Joiners 3,599	3	Spinners 66,278	Widowed 7,599
Clergymen 557	9	Widowers 13,004	Deaths, 7,533; Marriages, 2,553.
Drapers and Mercers 885	88		
Farmers 10,764	784		
Grocers 5,688	1,358		
Masons 1,106	326		
Physicians & Surgeons 1,017	—		
Servants, Domestic 21,871	—		
Shoemakers 4,178	286		
Solicitors 194	100		
Tailors 2,594	100		

NOTTINGHAM.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
		1851.	Between 1801 & 1811.	Per Cent.
Persons	270,427	1801	1801	
Males	132,211	1811	1811	
Females	138,164	1821	1821	
		1831	1831	
		1841	1841	
		1851	1851	
		1861	1861	
		1871	1871	
		1881	1881	
		1891	1891	
		1901	1901	
		1911	1911	
		1921	1921	
		1931	1931	
		1941	1941	
		1951	1951	
		1961	1961	
		1971	1971	
		1981	1981	
		1991	1991	
		2001	2001	
		2011	2011	
		2021	2021	
		2031	2031	
		2041	2041	
		2051	2051	
		2061	2061	
		2071	2071	
		2081	2081	
		2091	2091	
		2101	2101	
		2111	2111	
		2121	2121	
		2131	2131	
		2141	2141	
		2151	2151	
		2161	2161	
		2171	2171	
		2181	2181	
		2191	2191	
		2201	2201	
		2211	2211	
		2221	2221	
		2231	2231	
		2241	2241	
		2251	2251	
		2261	2261	
		2271	2271	
		2281	2281	
		2291	2291	
		2301	2301	
		2311	2311	
		2321	2321	
		2331	2331	
		2341	2341	
		2351	2351	
		2361	2361	
		2371	2371	
		2381	2381	
		2391	2391	
		2401	2401	
		2411	2411	
		2421	2421	
		2431	2431	
		2441	2441	
		2451	2451	
		2461	2461	
		2471	2471	
		2481	2481	
		2491	2491	
		2501	2501	
		2511	2511	
		2521	2521	
		2531	2531	
		2541	2541	
		2551	2551	
		2561	2561	
		2571	2571	
		2581	2581	
		2591	2591	
		2601	2601	
		2611	2611	
		2621	2621	
		2631	2631	
		2641	2641	
		2651	2651	
		2661	2661	
		2671	2671	
		2681	2681	
		2691	2691	
		2701	2701	
		2711	2711	
		2721	2721	
		2731	2731	
		2741	2741	
		2751	2751	
		2761	2761	
		2771	2771	
		2781	2781	
		2791	2791	
		2801	2801	
		2811	2811	
		2821	2821	
		2831	2831	
		2841	2841	
		2851	2851	
		2861	2861	
		2871	2871	
		2881	2881	
		2891	2891	
		2901	2901	
		2911	2911	
		2921	2921	
		2931	2931	
		2941	2941	
		2951	2951	
		2961	2961	
		2971	2971	
		2981	2981	
		2991	2991	
		3001	3001	
		3011	3011	
		3021	3021	
		3031	3031	
		3041	3041	
		3051	3051	
		3061	3061	
		3071	3071	
		3081	3081	
		3091	3091	
		3101	3101	
		3111	3111	
		3121	3121	
		3131	3131	
		3141	3141	
		3151	3151	
		3161	3161	
		3171	3171	
		3181	3181	
		3191	3191	
		3201	3201	
		3211	3211	
		3221	3221	
		3231	3231	
		3241	3241	
		3251	3251	
		3261	3261	
		3271	3271	
		3281	3281	
		3291	3291	
		3301	3301	
		3311	3311	
		3321	3321	
		3331	3331	
		3341	3341	
		3351	3351	
		3361	3361	
		3371	3371	
		3381	3381	
		3391	3391	
		3401	3401	
		3411	3411	
		3421	3421	
		3431	3431	
		3441	3441	
		3451	3451	
		3461	3461	
		3471	3471	
		3481	3481	
		3491	3491	
		3501	3501	
		3511	3511	
		3521	3521	
		3531	3531	
		3541	3541	
		3551	3551	
		3561	3561	
		3571	3571	
		3581	3581	
		3591	3591	
		3601	3601	
		3611	3611	
		3621	3621	
		3631	3631	
		3641	3641	
		3651	3651	
		3661	3661	
		3671	3671	
		3681	3681	
		3691	3691	
		3701	3701	
		3711	3711	
		3721	3721	
		3731	3731	
		3741	3741	
		3751	3751	
		3761	3761	
		3771	3771	
		3781	3781	
		3791	3791	
		3801	3801	
		3811	3811	
		3821	3821	
		3831	3831	
		3841	3841	
		3851	3851	
		3861	3861	
		3871	3871	
		3881	3881	
		3891	3891	
		3901	3901	
		3911	3911	
		3921	3921	
		3931	3931	
		3941	3941	
		3951	3951	
		3961	3961	
		3971	3971	
		3981	3981	
		3991	3991	
		4001	4001	
		4011	4011	
		4021	4021	
		4031	4031	
		4041	4041	
		4051	4051	
		4061	4061	
		4071	4071	
		4081	4081	
		4091	4091	
		4101	4101	
		4111	4111	
		4121	4121	
		4131	4131	
		4141	4141	
		4151	4151	
		4161	4161	
		4171	4171	
		4181	4181	
		4191	4191	
		4201	4201	
		4211	4211	
		4221	4221	
		4231	4231	
		4241	4241	
		4251	4251	
		4261	4261	
		4271	4271	
		4281	4281	
		4291	4291	
		4301	4301	
		4311	4311	
		4321	4321	
		4331	4331	
		4341	4341	
		4351	4351	
		4361	4361	
		4371	4371	
		4381	4381	
		4391	4391	
		4401	4401	
		4411	4411	
		4421	4421	
		4431	4431	
		4441	4441	
		4451	4451	
		4461	4461	
		4471	4471	
		4481	4481	
		4491	4491	
		4501	4501	
		4511	4511	
		4521	4521	
		4531	4531	
		4541	4541	
		4551	4551	
		4561	4561	
		4571	4571	
		4581	4581	
		4591	4591	
		4601	4601	
		4611	4611	
		4621	4621	
		4631	4631	
		4641	4641	

OXFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . . 170,459	Houses	Uninhabited . . 34,398	1801 . . . 111,977	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 7		
Males . . 85,574		Uninhabited . . 1,334	1811 . . 120,376	1811 . . 1821 . . . 15		
Females 84,915	Building . . 103	1821 . . 138,224	1821 . . 1831 . . . 11	1821 . . 1831 . . . 11		
		1831 . . 153,326	1831 . . 1841 . . . 6	1831 . . 1841 . . . 6		
		1841 . . 163,127	1841 . . 1851 . . . 5	1841 . . 1851 . . . 5		
Area { In Square Miles	719	To a Square { 21 houses.	In 30 years 52			
{ In Statute Acres	472,887	Mile . . { 47 houses.	Annual rate '84			
The County returns 3 Members to Parliament: Banbury, 1; Oxford City, 2; Oxford University, 2; Woodstock, 1; Total 9.						
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,012,365.						

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Barbury	(M.)	8,715	Chipping Norton (M.)	2,937	Thame	2,865
Barnes	(P.)	8,715	Henley-on-Thames	3,713	Widney	3,099
Bicester		2,763	Oxford (M. & P.)	27,141	Woodstock (P.)	17,963
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP						
Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 266; Sittings 76,270						
" " Other Denominations " 238; " 30,625						
EDUCATION						
Day Schools 591; Day Scholars 23,498						
Sunday Schools 314; Sunday Scholars 19,776						

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . 170,247).

OCCUPATIONS.		Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—		BIRTH-PLACE.	
	M.	F.	Chief Manufactures.	Born in—	Persons.
Bakers	864	56	Blankets	England	124, 951
Blacksmiths	720	116	Gloves	Wales	44, 125
Bricklayers	339	161	Hosiery	Scotland	322
Brothers	612	191	Laces	Ireland	474
Carpenters & Joiners	1, 945	8	Needles	Colonies and Foreign Parts	415
Clergymen	420	76	Woolen Cloth		
Drapers and Mercers	2, 255	214			
Farmers	3, 245	40			
Field Labourers	22, 421	2, 219			
Fruit Growers	616	143			
Grocers	1, 174	219			
Household Servants	1, 984	6, 631			
Physicians & Surgeons	137	177			
Servants, Domestic	1, 984	1, 421			
Shoemakers	1, 742	177			
Soldiers	85	110			
Tailors	1, 136				

BRUTLAND.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Parishes.	Houses.	1801-41.	Per Cent.	Between 1801 & 1811.	1811-stationary.
11,983	153	1801 . . . 60	1801 . . . 100	1811 . . . 181	1811 . . . 181
11,883	14	1821 . . . 18,287	1821 . . . 304	1831 . . . 1831	1831 . . . 1831
11,182	14	1841 . . . 19,187	1841 . . . 300	1851 . . . 1841	1851 . . . 1841
1841 . . . 21,302		1841 . . . 21,302		1841 . . . 1841	1841 . . . 1841
Area . . . { In Square Miles 150		To a Square { 154 persons.		In 50 years . . . 41	
{ In Statute Acres 95,835		Mile . . . { 31 houses.		Annual rate . . . 4	

The County returns 2 Members to Parliament. There are no represented Boroughs in the County.
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-51 . . . £160,284.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Oakham	2,800	Uppingham	2,068
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP {			
Belonging to Church of England :-	Places of Worship 43;	Sittings 13,763	
" Other Denominations	38;	"	5,168
EDUCATION {			
Day Schools	113;	Day Scholars	3,405
Sunday Schools	58;	Sunday Scholars	3,038

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 24,272).

OCCUPATIONS.		Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—		BIRTH-PLACE.	
	M.	F.	BLIND, &c.	Born in—	Persons.
Bakers	104	2		Rutland	15, 261
Blacksmiths	116	2		Other Counties of England	8, 854
Bricklayers	26	1		and Wales	79
Butchers	113	3		Scotland	82
Carpenters & Joiners	227	—		Ireland	36
Clergymen	57	—		Colonies and Foreign Parts	36
Drapers and Mercers	26	—			
Farmers	680	95			
Farm Labourers	2, 897	14			
Grocers	71	17			
Masons	166	11			
Physicians & Surgeons	16	—			
Servants Domestic	1, 244	—			
Shoemakers	364	—			
Solicitors	6	—			
Tailors	173	5			

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	
Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	2, 129
Unmarried	1, 810
Bachelors	3, 040
Spinners	3, 941
Married	510
Husbands	890
Wives	748
Widowed	178
Widowers	
Widows	

In 1851:—MARRIAGES, 748;
DEATHS, 401; MARRIAGES, 178.

SOMERSET.			
POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	1801-41.	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.
Males	85,044	1801	273,577
Females	4,912	1811	302,836
	393	1821	355,789
		1831	405,795
		1841	435,599
		1851	471,176
		In 50 years	62
		Annual rate	'97
Area { In Square Miles 1,656 To a Square { 271 persons.			
In Statute Acres 1,047,220 Mile { 52 houses.			
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; Shrewsbury 2, Bridgnorth 2, Ludlow 2, and Wenlock 2; Total 12.			
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,563,311.			
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.			
Bishop Castle	1,961	Ludlow { M.	4,691
Bridgnorth { M.	6,172	Wem { P.	5,176
Clun (tp.)	7,610	Newport	2,906
Drayton Magna	1,194	Oswestry (M.)	4,817
Elmestree	2,087	Shifnal (C.)	1,958
		Shrewsbury (M. & P.)	19,681
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England 701; Places of Worship 95,451			
Other Denominations 368; .. 56,393			
Education { Day Schools . . . 559; Day Scholars . . . 25,754			
Sunday Schools . . . 298; Sunday Scholars . . . 22,705			
SALOP.			
POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	1801-41.	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.
Males	45,648	1801	156,248
Females	4,062	1811	184,973
	116	1821	213,518
		1831	225,820
		1841	225,820
		1851	225,820
		In 50 years	36
		Annual rate	'61
Area { In Square Miles 1,201 To a Square { 178 persons.			
In Statute Acres 826,055 Mile { 35 houses.			
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; Shrewsbury 2, Bridgnorth 2, Ludlow 2, and Wenlock 2; Total 12.			
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,563,311.			
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.			
Bishop Castle	1,961	Ludlow { M.	4,691
Bridgnorth { M.	6,172	Wem { P.	5,176
Clun (tp.)	7,610	Newport	2,906
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Elmestree	2,087	Shifnal (C.)	1,958
		Shrewsbury (M. & P.)	19,681
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England 701; Places of Worship 95,451			
Other Denominations 368; .. 56,393			
Education { Day Schools . . . 559; Day Scholars . . . 25,754			
Sunday Schools . . . 298; Sunday Scholars . . . 22,705			
SOMERSET.			
POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	1801-41.	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.
Males	85,044	1801	273,577
Females	4,912	1811	302,836
	393	1821	355,789
		1831	405,795
		1841	435,599
		1851	471,176
		In 50 years	62
		Annual rate	'97
Area { In Square Miles 1,656 To a Square { 271 persons.			
In Statute Acres 1,047,220 Mile { 52 houses.			
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; Shrewsbury 2, Bridgnorth 2, Ludlow 2, and Wenlock 2; Total 12.			
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,563,311.			
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.			
Bishop Castle	1,961	Ludlow { M.	4,691
Bridgnorth { M.	6,172	Wem { P.	5,176
Clun (tp.)	7,610	Newport	2,906
Drayton Magna	1,194	Oswestry (M.)	4,817
Elmestree	2,087	Shifnal (C.)	1,958
		Shrewsbury (M. & P.)	19,681
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England 701; Places of Worship 95,451			
Other Denominations 368; .. 56,393			
Education { Day Schools . . . 559; Day Scholars . . . 25,754			
Sunday Schools . . . 298; Sunday Scholars . . . 22,705			
SALOP.			
POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	1801-41.	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.
Males	45,648	1801	156,248
Females	4,062	1811	184,973
	116	1821	213,518
		1831	225,820
		1841	225,820
		1851	225,820
		In 50 years	36
		Annual rate	'61
Area { In Square Miles 1,201 To a Square { 178 persons.			
In Statute Acres 826,055 Mile { 35 houses.			
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the Northern Division, and 2 for the Southern Division; Shrewsbury 2, Bridgnorth 2, Ludlow 2, and Wenlock 2; Total 12.			
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,563,311.			
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.			
Bishop Castle	1,961	Ludlow { M.	4,691
Bridgnorth { M.	6,172	Wem { P.	5,176
Clun (tp.)	7,610	Newport	2,906
Drayton Magna	1,194	Oswestry (M.)	4,817
Elmestree	2,087	Shifnal (C.)	1,958
		Shrewsbury (M. & P.)	19,681
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England 701; Places of Worship 95,451			
Other Denominations 368; .. 56,393			
Education { Day Schools . . . 559; Day Scholars . . . 25,754			
Sunday Schools . . . 298; Sunday Scholars . . . 22,705			
SOMERSET.			
POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	1801-41.	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent.
Males	85,044	1801	273,577
Females	4,912	1811	302,836
	393	1821	355,789
		1831	405,795
		1841	435,599
		1851	471,176
		In 50 years	62
		Annual rate	'97
Area { In Square Miles 1,656 To a Square { 271 persons.			
In Statute Acres 1,047,220 Mile { 52 houses.			
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz. 2 for the Eastern Division, and 2 for the Western Division; Bath 2, Frome 1, Wells 2, Bridgwater 2, and Taunton 2; Total 13.			
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £1,111,703.			
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.			
Abriple (par.)	939	Frome (P.)	10,148
Bath (M. & P.)	54,240	Wellsington	3,175
Bridgwater (M. & P.)	10,317	Wells (M. & P.)	4,736
C-and (M.)	2,391	Wincanton (par.)	2,488
Crewkerne	3,393	Yeovil	5,985
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England 552; Places of Worship 181,484			
Other Denominations 376; .. 18,527			
Education { Day Schools . . . 1,381; Day Scholars . . . 51,720			
Sunday Schools . . . 719; Sunday Scholars . . . 56,090			
REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 456,259).			
OCCUPATIONS.			
BIRTH-PLACE.			
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—			
Bakers	M.	F.	Persons.
Blacksmiths	1,599	123	1,722
Bricklayers	2,401	12	2,413
Butchers	152	—	152
Carpenters, Joiners	1,880	33	1,913
Clergymen	4,993	—	4,993
Drapers and Mercers	708	—	708
Farm Labourers	8,010	643	8,653
Grocers	38,678	7,014	45,692
Household Servants	2,079	368	2,447
Physicians & Surgeons	443	—	443
Servants, Domestic	3,612	21,261	24,873
Shoemakers	5,610	1,051	6,661
Solitors	140	—	140
Tailors	2,735	517	3,252
BLIND, &c.			
Blind	305	282	587
Deaf and Dumb	164	151	315
Paupers in Work-houses	1,906	1,815	3,721
Prisoners	206	87	293
Lunatics in Asylums	245	285	530
REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 244,998).			
OCCUPATIONS.			
BIRTH-PLACE.			
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions :—			
Bakers	M.	F.	Persons.
Blacksmiths	1,599	123	1,722
Bricklayers	2,401	12	2,413
Butchers	152	—	152
Carpenters, Joiners	1,880	33	1,913
Clergymen	4,993	—	4,993
Drapers and Mercers	708	—	708
Farm Labourers	8,010	643	8,653
Grocers	38,678	7,014	45,692
Household Servants	2,079	368	2,447
Physicians & Surgeons	443	—	443
Servants, Domestic	3,612	21,261	24,873
Shoemakers	5,610	1,051	6,661
Solitors	140	—	140
Tailors	2,735	517	3,252
BLIND, &c.			
Blind	305	282	587
Deaf and Dumb	164	151	315
Paupers in Work-houses	1,906	1,815	3,721
Prisoners	206	87	293
Lunatics in Asylums	245	285	530

SUFFOLK.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	27,215	Houses	69,282	Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	9
Males	166,358	Uninhabited	3,107	1811	16
Females	170,907	Building	449	1821	8
				1831	7
				1841	57
Area	1,481	To a Square	228 persons	In 50 years	57
		In Statute Acres	947,681	Annual rate	91

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.	
Breckles (M.)	4,108
Brandon	2,022
Bury St. Edmunds (M. & P.)	13,760
Clare (M. & P.)	2,587
Eye (M.)	7,511
Eye (P.)	2,450
Halesworth	3,138
Haverhill (par.)	2,559
Lowestoft	32,914
Mildenhall High Town	1,760
Saxmundham (par.)	1,180
Sudbury (M.)	3,161
Wootton Bassett	5,161
Religious Worship	Places of Worship 510; Sittings 161, 198
Other Denominations	376; 87,942
Education	Day Schools 1,070; Day Scholars 41,331
	Sunday Schools 541; Sunday Scholars 37,470

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 336,136).	
OCCUPATIONS.	
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—	BIRTH-PLACE.
Bakers	770
Blacksmiths	93
Bricklayers	25
Butchers	101
Carpenters, Joiners	275
Clergymen	163
Drapers and Mercers	200
Farmers	116
Farm Labourers	515
Grocers	196
Masons	65
Physicians & Surgeons	94
Servants, Domestic	131
Shoemakers	2,187
Solicitors	11
Tailors	132
	Blind
	Deaf and Dumb
	Paupers in Work-houses
	Prisoners
	Lunatics in Asylums
	Deaths, &c.
	In 1851.—Deaths, 11,366;
	Marriages, 6,834; Burials, 2,294.

STAFFORD.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	608,716	Houses	116,271	Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	21
Males	310,032	Uninhabited	4,668	1811	17
Females	298,684	Building	958	1821	18
				1831	24
				1841	20
Area	1,138	To a Square	535 persons	In 50 years	151
		In Statute Acres	102,468	Annual rate	85

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.	
Burton-upon-Trent	11,829
Leek	8,871
Lichfield (M. & P.)	8,027
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3,443
Rugeley	4,059
Tamworth	10,569
Tunstall (Tp.)	9,566
Religious Worship	Places of Worship 317; Sittings 163, 856
Other Denominations	546; 140,436
Education	Day Schools 1,318; Day Scholars 66,187
	Sunday Schools 643; Sunday Scholars 93,572

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 . . . 630,545).	
OCCUPATIONS.	
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—	BIRTH-PLACE.
Bakers	752
Blacksmiths	103
Bricklayers	341
Butchers	679
Carpenters, Joiners	16,126
Clergymen	9,027
Drapers and Mercers	2,411
Farmers	857
Farm Labourers	1,182
Grocers	17,176
Masons	1,176
Physicians & Surgeons	1,760
Servants, Domestic	2,351
Shoemakers	1,070
Solicitors	3,285
Tailors	22,064
	Blind
	Deaf and Dumb
	Paupers in Work-houses
	Prisoners
	Lunatics in Asylums
	Deaths, &c.
	In 1851.—Deaths, 24,950;
	Marriages, 15,867; Burials, 5,990.

SURREY.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons	681,082	Inhabited	108,822	Between 1801 & 1811	20
Males	325,041	Uninhabited	5,770	1811	23
Females	356,041	Building	1,540	1821	23
				1831	20
				1841	17
				1851	154
Area. { In Square Miles	748	To a Square { 910 persons.		In 50 years	1.88
		{ In Statute Acres 478,792		Annual rate	1.45
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Eastern Division and 2 for the Western Division; Lambeth 2, Reigate 1, Southwark 2; Total 11.					
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 £5,964,049.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Chertsey (par.)	6,055	Farham (tp.)	3,577	Lambeth (p.)	351,345
Croydon (par.)	20,011	Godalming (u.)	2,218	Richmond (p.)	4,927
Dorking (par.)	5,996	Guildford (u. & p.)	6,740	Richmond (par.)	9,755
Epsom (par.)	4,159	Kingston-on-Thames (u.)	6,279	Southwark (p.)	172,863
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 262; Sittings 151,662;					
				284;	86,231;
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Other Denominations					
EDUCATION { Day Schools 1,792; Day Scholars 85,213;					
Sunday Schools 363; Sunday Scholars 44,422					

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851 222,531).

OCCUPATIONS.			BIRTH-PLACE.		
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—			Born in—		
	M.	F.	Surrey	Other Counties of England and Wales	Persons.
Bakers	807	45	133,617		
Blacksmiths	883	8			64,527
Bricklayers	1,315	2			1,018
Butchers	750	18			1,670
Carpenters, Joiners	2,155	100			1,686
Clergymen	266	—			
Drapers and Mercers	1,231	71			
Farmers	823	118			
Farm Labourers	25,217	175			
Grocers	929	725			
Masons	222	—			
Physicians & Surgeons	220	—			
Shoemakers	3,287	12,654			
Servants, Domestic	1,714	85			
Soldiers	201	—			
Tailors	875	22			

CONJUGAL CONDITION.		
Persons aged 20 years and upwards.		
Unmarried	81	91
Married	65	39
Widowed	1,962	1,555
Persons in Asylums	56	16
Persons in Asylums	6	10

In 1857:—		
Bachelors	17,440	17,440
Spinsters	17,665	17,665
Widowers	32,456	32,456
Widows	32,351	32,351
Persons in Asylums	56	16
Persons in Asylums	6	10

In 1857:—		
Bachelors	17,440	17,440
Spinsters	17,665	17,665
Widowers	32,456	32,456
Widows	32,351	32,351
Persons in Asylums	56	16
Persons in Asylums	6	10

WARWICK.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1801-41.		PER CENT.	
Persons.	475,013	Inhabited	1801.	1841.	Between 1801 & 1841.	1801.	1841.	Per Cent.
Males.	212,411	Uninhabited	206,798	228,956	1801.	206,798	228,956	12
Females.	242,602	Building	992	274,482	1811.	228,956	274,482	12
				316,645	1821.	274,482	316,645	7
				421,703	1831.	316,645	421,703	3
					1841.	421,703		3
Area.	{ In Square Miles 881	To a Square { 519 persons.			1841.	519		43
	{ In Statute Acres 561,946	Mile . . { 110 houses.			In 50 years	108		72
					Annual rate	1.08		
The County returns 4 Members to Parliament, viz., 2 for the Northern Division and 2 for the Southern Division; Birmingham, 2; Coventry, 2; Warwick, 2; Total, 10.								
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-51. . . £430,861.								

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Alcester	2,037	Kenilworth	3,140	Stratford-on-Avon (M.)	3,372
Atherton (par.)	3,874	Leamington	15,692	Sutton Coldfield (par.)	4,574
Birmingham (M. & F.)	212,847	Nuneaton	8,895	Warwick (M. & F.)	10,573
Coventry (M. & F.)	36,208	Rugby	6,317		
Coventry (P.)	36,812				

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Belonging to Church of England	Places of Worship 278; Sittings 128,535
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Other Denominations	315; " 89,587
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Day Schools	1,101; Day Scholars 51,161
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP { Sunday Schools	418; Sunday Scholars 49,411

WESTMORELAND.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-1841.		INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1801-1841.		PER CENT.	
Persons	58,287	Houses { Inhabited 11,217	1801	40,805	Between 1801 & 1811	1801	1811	12
Males	29,079	Uninhabited 533	1811	45,922	1811	1821	1831	12
Females	29,208	Building 87	1821	51,159	1821	1831	1841	7
			1831	55,041	1831	1841	1851	3
			1841	56,454	1841	1851	1851	3
Area	{ In Square Miles 758	To a Square { 77 persons.			In 50 years	43		72
	{ In Statute Acres 485,432	Mile { 15 houses.			Annual rate	0.72		
The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, and the Borough of Kendal returns 1; Total 3.								
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1. £353,032.								

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Appleby	1,794	Kendal (M. & P.)	11,829
Religious Worship {	Belonging to Church of England	Places of Worship 78; Sittings 24,788	
	"	Other Denominations	87; " 15,451
Education {	Day Schools	214; Day Scholars	8,978
	Sunday Schools	121; Sunday Scholars	7,516

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851. . . 58,387).

OCCUPATIONS.			BIRTH-PLACE.		
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—			Born in—		
Chief Manufactures and Products.			Westmoreland		
M.	F.	P.	Westmoreland	Other Counties of England and Wales	Persons.
Bakers	18	102	119	12,433	12,433
Blacksmiths	334	1	119	521	521
Bricklayers	2	8	204	607	607
Butchers	149	8	325	141	141
Carpenters & Joiners	628	1	490		
Clergymen	98	18	668		
Drapers and Mercers	116	18	50		
Farmers	2,333	216	40		
Farm Labourers	4,392	1,157	50		
Grocers	241	118	19		
Maons	526	—	31		
Physicians & Surgeons	50	—	18		
Servants, Domestic	318	2,512	18		
Shoemakers	620	217	195		
Solitors	28	5	28		
Tailors	458	2	—		

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	Persons aged 20 years and upwards.
Unmarried { Bachelors	5,713
Married { Spinsters	5,788
Widowed { Husbands	8,615
Widowed { Wives	1,384
Widowed { Widows	2,139
In 1851:—Births 1,799;	
Deaths, 1,064; Marriages, 378.	

REGISTRATION COUNTY (Population in 1851. . . 480,120).

OCCUPATIONS.			BIRTH-PLACE.		
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—			Born in—		
Chief Manufactures.			Warwickshire		
M.	F.	P.	Warwickshire	Other Counties of England and Wales	Persons.
Bakers	1,206	115	332,237	12,433	12,433
Blacksmiths	2,239	27	131,912	521	521
Bricklayers	2,862	384	1,951	607	607
Butchers	1,846	51	11,864	141	141
Carpenters, Joiners	4,010	—	2,126		
Clergymen	436	101	160		
Drapers and Mercers	1,114	384	11		
Farmers	3,644	1,706	390		
Farm Labourers	22,949	1,706	142		
Grocers	1,164	115	214		
Maons	933	—	106		
Physicians & Surgeons	393	—	174		
Servants, Domestic	4,019	20,689	9,511		
Shoemakers	5,450	1,069	174		
Solitors	207	418	52		
Tailors	3,169	—	946		

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	Persons aged 20 years and upwards.
Unmarried { Bachelors	35,731
Married { Spinsters	35,731
Widowed { Husbands	81,501
Widowed { Wives	8,281
Widowed { Widows	16,564
In 1851:—Births, 17,630;	
Deaths, 11,868; Marriages, 4,576.	

WORCESTER.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION,		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 376,926	Inhabited . 55,699		1801-41.	Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	Per Cent . . .	
Males . 196,956	Houses {	Uninhabited . 2,733	1801 . . 146,441	1811 . . 182,111	15	
Females 179,970	Building . . . 337		1811 . . 168,982	1821 . . 181,111	15	
			1821 . . 194,074	1831 . . 184,111	15	
			1831 . . 222,652	1841 . . 185,111	12	
			1841 . . 248,460	1851 . . 376,926	12	
				In 50 years	80	
				Annual rate	1.28	
	Area . { In Square Miles 738 To a Square { 375 persons.					

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING (WITH YORK).

REGISTRATION LIMITS (Population in 1851 . . . 254,352).

OCCUPATIONS.		BIRTH-PLACE.	
Number of Persons employed in the following Trades and Professions:—		Born in—	
M.		Yorkshire	
F.		Other Counties in England	
M.		and Wales	
F.		Scotland	
M.		Ireland	
F.		Colonies and Foreign Parts	
M.		Persons aged 20 years and upwards.	
F.		Unmarried.	
M.		Married.	
F.		Widowed.	
M.		In 1851:—	
F.		Deaths, 5,671; Marriages, 2,604.	

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
1801-41.		Per Cent.	
1801		Between 1801 & 1811	
1811		1811	
1821		1821	
1831		1831	
1841		1841	
1851		1851	
Annual rate		Annual rate	

Area { In Square Miles 1,201 | To a Square { 182 persons

{ In Statute Acres 768,419 | Mile { 37 houses

The East Riding of Yorkshire returns 2 Members to Parliament; Beverley, 2; Hull, 2; Total, 6.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1, for the entire County of York £8,180,651.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Beverley { M. 8,915 | Driffield, Great 3,792 | Hull (M. & F.) 81,690

{ F. 10,058 | Howden 2,235 | Pocklington 2,546

Bridlington { M. 2,432 |

{ F. 2,432 |

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 235; Sittings 70,921

{ Other Denominations 435; Sittings 86,782

Education { Day Schools 781; Day Scholars 29,044

{ Sunday Schools 318; Sunday Scholars 23,207

CITY OF YORK.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.

POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
1801-41.		Per Cent.	
1801		Between 1801 & 1811	
1811		1811	
1821		1821	
1831		1831	
1841		1841	
1851		1851	
Annual rate		Annual rate	

Area { In Square miles 4 | To a Square { 8,552 persons

{ In Statute Acres 2,720 | Mile { 1,605 houses

The City returns 2 Members to Parliament.

Religious Worship { Belonging to Church of England:—Places of Worship 24; Sittings 12,181

{ Other Denominations 10; Sittings 11,469

Education { Day Schools 94; Day Scholars 5,784

{ Sunday Schools 24; Sunday Scholars 3,972

W A L E S.

ANGLESEY.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.				POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.		
Persons .	57,327	Houses { Uninhabited . . . 13,124		1801 . . .	31,806	Between 1801 & 1811 . . .	9	Per Cent.
Males .	28,101	{ Inhabited . . . 545		1811 . . .	31,045	1811 . . .	2	
Females .	29,226	{ Building . . . 134		1821 . . .	41,062	1821 . . .	1831 . . .	
				1831 . . . <td>45,062<td>1831 . . .<td>1841 . . .<td></td></td></td></td>	45,062 <td>1831 . . .<td>1841 . . .<td></td></td></td>	1831 . . . <td>1841 . . .<td></td></td>	1841 . . . <td></td>	
				1841 . . . <td>48,732<td>1841 . . .<td>1851 . . .<td></td></td></td></td>	48,732 <td>1841 . . .<td>1851 . . .<td></td></td></td>	1841 . . . <td>1851 . . .<td></td></td>	1851 . . . <td></td>	
				1841 . . . <td>50,891<td>1841 . . .<td>1851 . . .<td></td></td></td></td>	50,891 <td>1841 . . .<td>1851 . . .<td></td></td></td>	1841 . . . <td>1851 . . .<td></td></td>	1851 . . . <td></td>	
Area . { In Square Miles 302 To a Square { 188 persons.				In 50 years 68				
{ In Statute Acres 191,453 Mile . . . { 40 houses.				Annual rate 1.05				
The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Borough of Beaumaris, 1; Total 2.								
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £171,040.								

* Contributory to Beaumaris Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 12,752.

BRECON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.				POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 61,474	Houses { Inhabited . . . 12,221	Uninhabited . . . 731	Females . 30,160	1801 . . . 32,325	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 16	Per Cent.	
Males . 31,214	Building . . . 74	1811 . . . 37,715		1811 . . . 1821 . . . 16			
		1821 . . . 43,826		1821 . . . 1831 . . . 9			
			1831 . . . 47,763	1831 . . . 1841 . . . 16	1831 . . . 1841 . . . 16		
			1841 . . . 55,603	1841 . . . 1851 . . . 11	1841 . . . 1851 . . . 11		
Area . { In Square Miles 719 To a Square { 86 persons.				In 50 years 95			
Area . { In Statute Acres 460,158 Mile . . . { 17 houses.				Annual rate 1.29			
The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Borough of Brecknock, 1; Total 2.							
Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £229,576.							

* Contributory to Brecon Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 19,234.

CARDIGAN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . . 70,796	Houses . . . 544	Uninhabited . . . 14,978	1801-1841 . . . 976	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 17	Per Cent. 17	
Males . . . 32,961	Building . . . 70	1811 . . . 50,260	1811 . . . 50,260	1811 . . . 1821 . . . 12	1821 . . . 1831 . . . 12	
Females . . . 37,835		1821 . . . 57,784	1821 . . . 57,784	1831 . . . 1841 . . . 12	1841 . . . 1851 . . . 6	
		1831 . . . 64,780	1831 . . . 64,780	1841 . . . 1851 . . . 7		
		1841 . . . 68,766	1841 . . . 68,766	In 50 years 65		
Area . . . { In Square Miles 693	{ To a Square { 102 persons.			Annual rate 1.00		
	{ in Statute Acres 441,387	Mile . . . { 22 houses.				
The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Cardigan District of Boroughs, 1; Total 2.			Annual Value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £216,855.			

* Contributory to Cardigan Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 11,760.

CARMARTHEN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.				POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.						
Persons 110,632	{	In Square Miles 947 To a Square { 117 persons.	{	In Statute Acres 666,331	Mile . . . { 24 houses.	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 14	Per Cent.					
								Houses	{	1801 . . . 67,317		
											{	1811 . . . 71,217
{	Building	{	1831 . . . 90,239									
				{	1841 . . . 100,740							
{	1851 . . . 106,326											
		{	1861 . . . 106,326									
{	1871 . . . 106,326											
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		{	1901 . . . 106,326									
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{	4831 . . .											

* Contributory to Carmarthen Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 19,234.

FLINT.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . . 68,156	Houses . . . 14,041	1801 . . . 39,469	1801 & 1811 . . . 16	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 16	Per Cent.
Males . . . 34,452	Uninhabited . . . 793	1811 . . . 45,917	1811 1821 . . . 17	1811 1821 . . . 17	
Females . . . 33,704	Building . . . 80	1821 . . . 51,863	1821 1831 . . . 12	1821 1831 . . . 12	
		1831 . . . 60,244	1831 1841 . . . 11	1831 1841 . . . 11	
		1841 . . . 66,919	1841 1851 . . . 2	1841 1851 . . . 2	
Area . . . { In Square Miles 286 } To a Square { 235 persons.			In 50 years . . . 72	In 50 years . . . 72	
			Annual rate . . . 1.09	Annual rate . . . 1.09	
The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Flint District of Boroughs, 1; Total 2.					
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £399,261.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Cheerghyll (p.) 719	Holywell (p.) 5,740	Rhuddlan (p.) 1,472
Croft (p.) 633	Mold (p.) 3,432	St. Asaph (p.) 2,041
Flint (m. & p.) 3,296	Overton (p.) 1,479	

* Contributory to Flint Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 18,814.

GLAMORGAN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . . 231,849	Houses . . . 43,202	1801 . . . 70,879	1801 & 1811 . . . 19	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 19	Per Cent.
Males . . . 120,748	Uninhabited . . . 1,557	1811 . . . 85,067	1811 1821 . . . 20	1811 1821 . . . 20	
Females . . . 111,101	Building . . . 499	1821 . . . 102,973	1821 1831 . . . 24	1821 1831 . . . 24	
		1831 . . . 126,512	1831 1841 . . . 35	1831 1841 . . . 35	
		1841 . . . 171,188	1841 1851 . . . 35	1841 1851 . . . 35	
Area . . . { In Square Miles 856 } To a Square { 268 persons.			In 50 years . . . 233	In 50 years . . . 233	
			Annual rate . . . 2.38	Annual rate . . . 2.38	
The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, the Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, 1; the Cardiff District of Boroughs, 1; and the Swansea District of Boroughs, 1; Total, 5.					
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £890,440.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Aberavon (p.) 6,967	Kendal (p.) 433	Merthyr Tydfil (p.) 61,080
Cardiff (m. & p.) 13,331	Llantrisant (p.) 1,007	Neath (m. & p.) 5,841
Cowbridge (p.) 1,066	Loughor (p.) 821	Swansea (p.) 31,461

* Contributory to Swansea Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 45,123.

† Contributory to Cardiff Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 20,424.

CARNARVON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . . 87,870	Houses . . . 18,005	1801 . . . 41,521	1801 & 1811 . . . 19	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 19	Per Cent.
Males . . . 43,028	Uninhabited . . . 690	1811 . . . 49,655	1811 1821 . . . 17	1811 1821 . . . 17	
Females . . . 44,842	Building . . . 132	1821 . . . 58,099	1821 1831 . . . 15	1821 1831 . . . 15	
		1831 . . . 66,818	1831 1841 . . . 21	1831 1841 . . . 21	
		1841 . . . 81,093	1841 1851 . . . 8	1841 1851 . . . 8	
Area . . . { In Square Miles 579 } To a Square { 151 persons.			In 50 years . . . 111	In 50 years . . . 111	
			Annual rate . . . 1.30	Annual rate . . . 1.30	
The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Carnarvon District of Boroughs, 1; Total 2.					
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £281,893.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bangor (p.) 6,338	Conwy (p.) 2,103	Nerth (p.) 1,854
Carnarvon (m. & p.) 8,674	Cricieth (p.) 330	Pwllheli (m. & p.) 2,709

* Contributory to Carnarvon Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 22,210.

DENBIGH.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-1841.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . . 92,483	Houses . . . 19,124	1801 . . . 60,299	1801 & 1811 . . . 6	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 6	Per Cent.
Males . . . 46,208	Uninhabited . . . 812	1811 . . . 64,249	1811 1821 . . . 19	1811 1821 . . . 19	
Females . . . 45,675	Building . . . 136	1821 . . . 70,428	1821 1831 . . . 8	1821 1831 . . . 8	
		1831 . . . 81,665	1831 1841 . . . 7	1831 1841 . . . 7	
		1841 . . . 88,478	1841 1851 . . . 5	1841 1851 . . . 5	
Area . . . { In Square Miles 603 } To a Square { 153 persons.			In 50 years . . . 54	In 50 years . . . 54	
			Annual rate	Annual rate	
The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, and the Denbigh District of Boroughs, 1; Total 3.					
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £431,504.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Denbigh (m. & p.) 5,498	Ruthin (m. & p.) 3,372
Holt (p.) 1,039	Wrexham (p.) 6,714

* Contributory to Denbigh Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 16,614.

MERIONETH.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 38,843	Males . 29,151	Females 29,692	Inhabited Houses	Uninhabited Building	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent. 1811
			372	31	1811	8
					1821	11
					1831	11
					1841	1
					1851	1
					1841	32
					Annual rate	55

Area . { In Square Miles 602 | To a Square { 65 persons.
 { In Statute Acres 385,291 | Mile . . . { 14 houses.

This County returns but 1 Member to Parliament.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £168,236.

The Town of Dolgelly has a population of 2,041.

MONTGOMERY.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 67,335	Males . 33,634	Females 33,701	Inhabited Houses	Uninhabited Building	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent. 1811
			716	25	1811	8
					1821	15
					1831	11
					1841	4
					1851	3
					1841	40
					Annual rate	67

Area . { In Square Miles 755 | To a Square { 89 persons.
 { In Statute Acres 483,223 | Mile . . . { 18 houses.

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Montgomery District of Boroughs 1; Total 2.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £340,192.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Llanfyllin (p.*)	1,116	Montgomery (p.*)	1,248
Llanidloes (m. & p.*)	2,045	Newtown (p.*)	6,564
Machynlleth (p.*)	1,673	Welshpool . { m.	4,434

* Contributory to Montgomery Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 17,887.

PEMBROKE.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 94,140	Males . 43,675	Females 50,465	Inhabited Houses	Uninhabited Building	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent. 1811
			917	111	1811	8
					1821	22
					1831	10
					1841	8
					1851	6
					1841	66
					Annual rate	102

Area . { In Square Miles 638 | To a Square { 149 persons.
 { In Statute Acres 401,691 | Mile . . . { 30 houses.

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament; the Pembroke District of Boroughs 1; and the Haverfordwest District of Boroughs, 1; Total, 3.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £338,849.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Fishguard (p.*)	1,757	Narberth (p.t)	1,392
Haverfordwest (m. & p.t)	6,540	Pembroke (m. & p.*)	2,982
Millford (p.*)	2,837	Wiston (p.*)	774

* Contributory to Pembroke Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 16,700.

† Contributory to Haverfordwest Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 9,729.

RADNOR.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 24,716	Males . 12,693	Females 12,023	Inhabited Houses	Uninhabited Building	Between 1801 & 1811	Per Cent. 1811
			217	28	1811	7
					1821	10
					1831	10
					1841	3
					1851	2
					1841	29
					Annual rate	51

Area . { In Square Miles 425 | To a Square { 58 persons.
 { In Statute Acres 272,128 | Mile . . . { 11 houses.

The County returns 1 Member to Parliament; the Radnor District of Boroughs, 1; Total, 2.

Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £146,072.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Cedars (p.*)	45	Knucklas (p.*)	251
Knighton (p.*)	1,383	Prestegyn (p.*)	1,617
		New Radnor (p.*)	2,345
		Rhagader (p.*)	1,007

* Contributory to Radnor Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . 6,653.

FLINT.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . . 68,156	Houses { Inhabited . . 14,041	1801 . . . 39,469	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 16	1811 . . . 45,917	1811 . . . 17
Males . . . 34,472	Uninhabited . . 793	1811 . . . 51,863	1821 . . . 51,863	1821 . . . 12	1821 . . . 12
Females . . 33,734	Building . . 66	1831 . . . 60,244	1831 . . . 60,244	1831 . . . 11	1831 . . . 11
		1841 . . . 66,919	1841 . . . 66,919	1841 . . . 2	1841 . . . 2
Area . . { In Square Miles 269 To a Square { 215 persons.				In 50 years . . . 72	
				Annual rate 1.09	
The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Flint District of Boroughs, 1; Total 2.					
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £399,261.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Cheerwys (r.*)	719	Holywell (r.*)	5,740	Rhuddlan (r.*)	1,472
Cheerwys (r.*)	613	Mold (r.*)	3,432	St. Asaph (r.*)	2,041
Flint (M. & r.*)	3,796	Overton (r.*)	1,479		

* Contributory to Flint Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 18,814.

GLAMORGAN.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 231,849	Houses { Inhabited . . 43,202	1801 . . . 70,879	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 19	1811 . . . 85,067	1811 . . . 20
Males . 120,748	Uninhabited . . 1,557	1811 . . . 85,067	1821 . . . 102,071	1821 . . . 24	1821 . . . 24
Females 111,101	Building . . . 459	1831 . . . 102,071	1831 . . . 102,071	1831 . . . 35	1831 . . . 35
		1841 . . . 171,188	1841 . . . 171,188	1841 . . . 23	1841 . . . 23
Area . . { In Square Miles 856 To a Square { 268 persons.				In 50 years 2.38	
				Annual rate 4.76	
The County returns 2 Members to Parliament; the Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, 1; the Cardiff District of Boroughs, 1; and the Swansea District of Boroughs, 1; Total, 5.					
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £350,440.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Aberavon (r.*)	6,507	Cardiff (M. & r.*)	1,007	Merthyr Tydfil (r.*)	63,080
Cardiff (M. & r.*)	18,331	Llantrisant (r.*)	1,007	Neath (M. & r.*)	5,841
Cowbridge (r.*)	1,066	Loughor (r.*)	821	Swansea (r.*)	31,461

* Contributory to Swansea Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 45,123.
† Contributory to Cardiff Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 20,424.

CARNARVON.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . . 87,870	Houses { Inhabited . . 16,007	1801 . . . 41,521	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 19	1811 . . . 49,655	1811 . . . 17
Males . . 44,028	Uninhabited . . 900	1811 . . . 58,099	1821 . . . 58,099	1821 . . . 15	1821 . . . 15
Females . 41,862	Building . . 138	1831 . . . 66,818	1831 . . . 66,818	1831 . . . 21	1831 . . . 21
		1841 . . . 81,093	1841 . . . 81,093	1841 . . . 8	1841 . . . 8
Area . . { In Square Miles 579 To a Square { 151 persons.				In 50 years 1.50	
				Annual rate 3.00	
The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Carnarvon District of Boroughs, 1; Total 2.					
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £288,893.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Bangor (r.*)	6,318	Conway (r.*)	2,105	Nevin (r.*)	1,854
Carnarvon (M. & r.*)	8,674	Cricieth (r.*)	530	Pwllheli (M. & r.*)	2,709

* Contributory to Carnarvon Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 22,210.

DENBIGH.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-1841.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 92,483	Houses { Inhabited . . 19,124	1801 . . . 60,299	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 6	1811 . . . 64,249	1811 . . . 19
Males . . 46,758	Uninhabited . . 813	1811 . . . 70,428	1821 . . . 70,428	1821 . . . 8	1821 . . . 8
Females . 45,675	Building . . 136	1831 . . . 82,665	1831 . . . 82,665	1831 . . . 5	1831 . . . 5
		1841 . . . 88,478	1841 . . . 88,478	1841 . . . 54	1841 . . . 54
Area . . { In Square Miles 603 To a Square { 153 persons.				In 50 years 1.86	
				Annual rate 3.72	
The County returns 2 Members to Parliament, and the Denbigh District of Boroughs, 1; Total 3.					
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £431,504.					

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.

Denbigh (M. & r.*)	5,498	Ruthin (M. & r.*)	3,272
Holt (r.*)	1,099	Wrexham (r.*)	6,714

* Contributory to Denbigh Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 16,614.

MERIONETH.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.				POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 38,843	{ Houses Uninhabited . . . 372 Building . . . 31			1801 . . . 29,506	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 4	Per Cent.	
Males . 19,151				1811 . . . 30,854	1811 . . . 11		
Females 19,692				1821 . . . 34,382	1821 . . . 11		
			1831 . . . 35,315	1831 . . . 11			
			1841 . . . 39,323	1841 . . . 1			
			1851 . . . 41	1851 . . . 1			
Area . { In Square Miles 602 To a Square { 65 persons.			In 50 years 32		Annual rate '55		
			{ In Statute Acres 385,291 Mile . . . { 14 houses.				
This County returns but 1 Member to Parliament.							
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £168,236.							
The Town of Dolgelly has a population of 2,041.							

MONTGOMERY.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 67,335	{ Houses Uninhabited . . . 13,350 Building 25	{ 1801 . . . 48,184 1811 . . . 52,184 1821 . . . 60,245 1831 . . . 66,844 1841 . . . 69,607	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 8		Per Cent.	
Males . 33,654			1811 . . . 15			
Females 33,701			1821 . . . 11			
Area . { In Square Miles 755 To a Square { 89 persons. { In Statute Acres 483,323 Mile . . . { 18 houses.		In 50 years 40		Annual rate '67		
The County returns 1 Member to Parliament, and the Montgomery District of Boroughs 1; Total 2.						
Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £340,192.						
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.						
Llanfyllin (r.*). 1,116	Montgomery (r.*). 1,248	{ Welshpool . { M. 6,564 { P.* 4,434				
Llanidloes (m. & r.*) 3,045	Newtown (r.*). 6,374					
Machynlleth (r.*). 1,673						
* Contributory to Montgomery Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 17,887.						

PEMBROKE.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.		POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.						
Persons . 94,140	{ Inhabited . . . 19,136 Houses { Uninhabited . . . 917 { Building 111	1801 . . . 56,280	{ 1801 & 1811 . . . 8 1811 . . . 60,615 1821 . . . 71,788 1831 . . . 81,425 1841 . . . 88,044 1851 . . . 90	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 8	Per Cent.					
Males . 43,675		1811 . . . 60,615		1811 . . . 22						
Females 50,465		1821 . . . 71,788		1821 . . . 10						
{ In Square Miles 628 To a Square { 149 persons. { In Statute Acres 401,691 Mile . . . { 30 houses.		In 50 years 66 Annual rate 1'02								
						The County returns 1 Member to Parliament; the Pembroke District of Boroughs 1; and the Haverfordwest District of Boroughs 1; Total, 3.				
						Annual value of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1850-1 . . . £338,849.				
PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION IN 1851.										
Fishguard (r.†) 1,757	Narberth (r.†) 1,392	{ Tenby (m. & r.†) 2,982 { Wiston (r.†) 774								
Haverfordwest (m. & r.†) 6,580	Pembroke (m. & r.†) 10,107									
Milford (r.†) 2,837										
* Contributory to Pembroke Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 16,700.										
† Contributory to Haverfordwest Parliamentary District of Boroughs . . . 9,729.										

RADNOR.

POPULATION AND HOUSES IN 1851.			POPULATION, 1801-41.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
Persons . 24,716	{ Houses { Inhabited . . . 4,614 { Uninhabited . . . 217	{ { Building . . . 28	1801 . . . 19,135	{ 1801 & 1811 . . . 7 1811 . . . 20,417 1821 . . . 22,533 1831 . . . 24,743 1841 . . . 25,458 1851 . . . 26	Between 1801 & 1811 . . . 7	Per Cent.
Males . 12,693			1811 . . . 20,417		1811 . . . 10	
Females 12,023			1821 . . . 22,533		1821 . . . 3	
			1831 . . . 10		1831 . . . 10	
			1841 . . . 3		1841 . . . 3	
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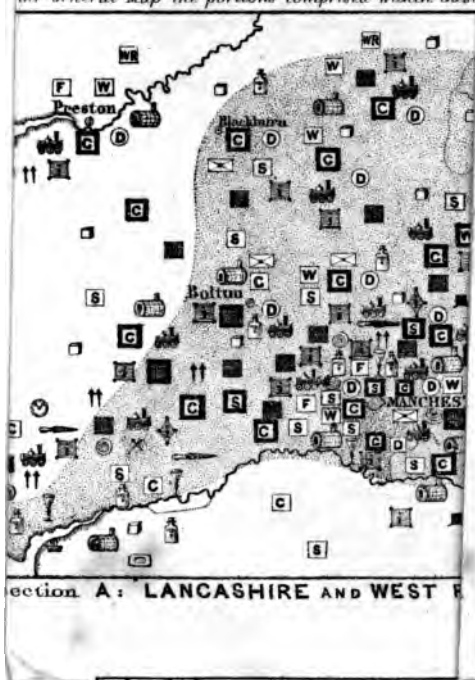
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(1851.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

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...on occasion we may introduce the public to the more remarkable portions of
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...edings and position of the Church of England. The compiler of the report
...necessary to offer some apology for the particularity of his exposition, by
...very reasonably, that the results of a national Census should be addressed to
...at large, and consequently to many who are destitute of any preliminary
...go. The remark is wise, but the excuse is needless. We shall not, indeed,
...writer in transcribing the *Articles of Religion*, or recapitulating the orders
...of the Church, but if much of what we here enjoin is not both new and
...even to the best informed Churchmen, we shall be considerably mistaken.

OBSERVER—January 15.

It is perhaps difficult at the present time to over-estimate a report (the work of Mr. Horace Mann, Assistant Commissioner to the Census) on Religious Worship in England and Wales, which has been printed within the last few days. * * * * * From beginning to end it is most interesting, and gives, amongst other things, an historical account of the rise, progress, and tenets of every known class of religious sects in the kingdom, from the Church of England to the Mormon downwards. The great point, however, of the work is to show how far the present spiritual accommodation afforded by all sects suffices for the population, and on this important subject we propose to report on a future occasion.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—January 14.

Another volume of the elaborate reports of the Census Commissioners has recently been published, and relates to religious worship, to church accommodation, and to the number of persons who frequent church and chapel in England and Wales. It is a thick octavo of 424 pages, closely printed, and remarkable, like all the productions of the Commissioners, for minuteness and pains-taking. It consists of a report and a great number of tables, and the former has been written, and the latter compiled by Mr. Horace Mann, who has performed his task with great diligence and great care, and supplied the public with some much-desired and important information. He has not confined himself to a mere dry enumeration of buildings, seats and persons present at church; but has made the subject interesting and intelligible, by a valuable sketch of the progress of religion amongst us from the earliest times to the present.

ATLAS—January 11.

The Report on Religious Worship, which has just been issued, is a remarkable and instructive volume. It is impossible not to commend the manner in which it has been brought out, and the pains taken, by issuing an authorized abridgment, to place all the information that will be generally required within reach of the public at a very low price.

CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE—January 7.

The importance of this very valuable report on public worship can hardly be over-estimated. Every exertion seems to have been made to obtain accurate returns, upon which reliance may be placed. * * * * * Not only is the statistical department of this report most wonderful in its general getting up and detail, but the remarks in the report by which it is prefaced are distinguished by very great ability and deep learning. It is a most interesting historical account of the progress of religious opinions in England, and the present state of every religious body.

WEEKLY DESPATCH—January 8.

The elaborate statistics obtained, during the Census of 1851, on the subject of Religious Worship, have at length been published, so far as England and Wales are concerned. As might be expected, they are very interesting and important. Accompanying the tables is a long and able explanatory report, prepared by Horace Mann, Esq., at the request of the Registrar General. The whole is comprised in a neat and portable volume, which will, no doubt, be perused with great avidity by all who are interested in the religious welfare of the population.

NONCONFORMIST—January 4.

Mr. Horace Mann has discharged his laborious and delicate task with commanding ability, and, what is even more laudable, with rigid impartiality. The historical professions evince great research, and are written in a tone of calm dignity which cannot fail of commending his notices of the several denominations to the approval and gratitude of every one of them. His statistical ingenuity, moreover, has furnished the world with a luminous answer to almost every inquiry which the Census Returns might suggest to thoughtful minds;—and hence, to all persons capable of feeling an adequate interest in the state of religious worship in this country, the volume will be an inestimable boon.

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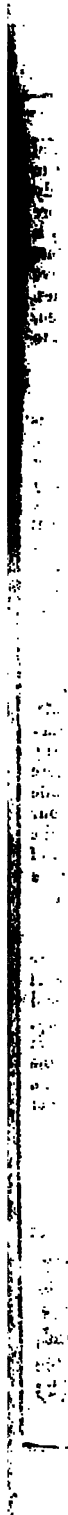
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